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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 88-79
H. R. 5279

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 5279

Mar. 28, 1963 House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 5279. H. Report No. 177. Print of bill and report.

Summary of Forest Service items and excerpts from committee report.

Apr. 2, 1963 House passed H. R. 5279 with amendments.

Apr. 3, 1963 H. R. 5279 was referred to Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.

May 15, 1963 Senate subcommittee approved H. R. 5279 for full committee consideration.

May 22, 1963 Senate committee reported H. R. 5279 with amendments. S. Report No. 181. Print of bill and report.

Summary of Forest Service items.

May 28, 1963 Senate passed H. R. 5279 with amendments.

Conferees were appointed.

Print of bill as passed by Senate.

July 10, 1963 House conferees were appointed.

July 11, 1963 House received conference report on H. R. 5279. H. Report No. 551. Print of report.

July 17, 1963 House agreed to conference report.

July 18, 1963 Senate agreed to conference report.

July 26, 1963 Approved: Public Law 88-79.

March 28, 1963

that on Mar. 27, the committee agreed "to report an amendment in the nature of a substitute bill to S. 6." (p. D175)

Sen. Curtis urged enactment of legislation to provide greater equity in the distribution of the available supply of railroad cars. p. 4756

17. PUBLIC WORKS. Sens. Cannon, Metcalf, Morse, Randolph, and Yarborough were added as cosponsors of S. 1121, to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for accelerated public works projects. p. 4754
18. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Sens. Bartlett, Clark, Hart, Hartke, Humphrey, Long (Mo.) McCarthy, McIntyre, Metcalf, Monroney, Muskie, Neuberger, Randolph, and Williams (N. J.) were added as cosponsors of S. 1163, to amend certain provisions of the Area Redevelopment Act. pp. 4754-5
19. RESEARCH. Sen. Curtis inserted an article discussing prospects of producing motor fuels from grains. p. 4756
20. PERSONNEL. Sen. Magnuson discussed prospects of stabilizing Federal employment by not filling certain vacancies when employees retire. p. 4764
Sen. Carlson expressed concern over increases in Federal employment and inserted several tables on recent increases. pp. 4798-9
21. EDUCATION. Sen. Morse inserted portions of a report of the Committee for Support of the Public Schools, including portions discussing education and agricultural productivity and education and agricultural research. pp. 4782-6
22. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield expressed hope that the youth employment opportunities bill could be considered soon, and stated the Senate would not take an Easter recess. p. 4757
23. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 1. p. 4863

HOUSE

24. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1964. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 5279 (H. Rept. 177), which includes items for the Forest Service as shown in the table at the end of this Digest. Excerpts from the Committee report are also attached. The bill also includes items for Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, saline-water research, and Virgin Islands Corporation. p. 4732
25. FEED GRAINS. The Livestock and Feed Grains Subcommittee (on Mar. 26) voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 4997 (a clean bill introduced in lieu of H. R. 3874), to extend the feed grains program. p. D177
26. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Cannon praised the work of the Rural Electrification Administration. pp. 4656-7
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. J. Res. 180, authorizing continued use of certain lands within the Sequoia National Park by portions of an existing hydroelectric project (H. Rept. 163) p. 4732
27. IMPORTS. Rep. Berry criticized the importation of agricultural products, rather than domestically produced surpluses, as the major cause of the agriculture economic problem. pp. 4658-9

28. EXPENDITURES. Rep. Curtis presented the minority view urging establishment of an Advisory Commission on Federal Expenditures and other views on tax reduction and budget deficits. pp. 4721-2
29. AIR POLLUTION. Rep. Halpern urged a Federal-State-local partnership to eradicate the air pollution problem. pp. 4723-4
30. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT. The Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 5131 (a clean bill introduced in lieu of H. R. 1890), to authorize the establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps. p. D178
Rep. Blatnik praised the previous work of the Civilian Conservation Corps. p. 4648
31. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Monagan inserted articles relating to captive nations, specifically mentioning U. S. economic assistance to these nations. pp. 4650-55
32. MINERALS. Rep. Saylor spoke in favor of his bill (H. R. 935) to modernize mining laws. pp. 4667-8
33. TAXATION. Rep. Alger expressed his view that a Federal spending reduction must be a prerequisite to tax reduction. pp. 4711-6
34. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Alger urged passage of H. R. 4926 and S. 1093, limiting Federal operations conducted in competition with private enterprise. p. 4711
35. PUBLIC DEBT. Rep. Curtis inserted an article discussing the pros and cons of deficit financing. pp. 4716-9
36. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Tuck inserted the minutes of the Halifax County, Va. Board of Agriculture meeting containing its recommendations on soils and crops, youth, dairy, swine, forestry, and tobacco. pp. 4724-6
37. OUTDOOR RECREATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 1762, providing the coordination and development of effective Federal and State programs relating to outdoor recreation (H. Rept. 160). p. 4732
Received a letter from the Comptroller General transmitting a report on the review of recreation and other selected land-use activities of the Forest Service. p. 4731
38. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4423, permitting the Secretary of Interior to continue to deliver water to lands in the third division, Riverton reclamation project, Wyo. (H. Rept. 119). p. 4732
39. CONTRACTS; TRANSPORTATION. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4555, to extend certain provisions of law relating to dual rate contracts (H. Rept. 164). p. 4732
40. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (on Mar. 27) voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 2073 (amended), to place certain submerged lands under the jurisdiction of the governments of Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa. p. D179
Received a letter from Interior, transmitting a proposed bill "to authorize and direct that certain lands exclusively administered by the Secretary of the Interior be managed under principles of multiple-use and to produce a sustained yield of products and services, and for other purposes"; to Interior

82. ECONOMIC GROWTH. Extension of remarks of Rep. Curtis inserting an article by Austin H. Kiplinger, "Vote of Confidence in Our Economy," pp. A1743-4
83. EXPENDITURES. Extension of remarks of Sen. Thurmond inserting an address by Sen. Byrd, "Now Is the Time to Outlaw All Deficit Spending by the Federal Government." pp. A1746-7
Extension of remarks of Rep. Mailliard inserting the results of an opinion poll favoring the reduction in the budget by reducing expenditures for foreign aid, and price support programs. pp. A1749-50
Extension of remarks of Rep. Green inserting an article suggesting that "...every taxpayer get, with every income tax return, a report on Government expenditures." p. A1751
84. YOUTH CONSERVATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Blatnik urging passage of legislation to establish a Youth Conservation Corps and commenting on the 30th anniversary of the Civilian Conservation Corps. pp. A1755-6

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS MAR. 29:

Extension of Mexican farm labor program, H. Agriculture (public witnesses).
Planning water resources development projects, H. Interior (Interior Dept. witnesses).
Agricultural appropriations, S. Appropriations (ARS to testify); H Appropriations (exec).

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported Interior appropriation bill (includes Forest Service). House subcommittee voted to report (Mar. 26) bill to extend feed grain program. House committee voted to report bill to establish Youth Conservation Corps. House committee reported outdoor recreation development bill. Senate committee voted to report (Mar. 27) wilderness preservation bill. Sen. Douglas commended experimental food stamp program in Illinois. Sen. McGee urged investigation of drop in livestock prices. Sen. Mansfield expressed concern over Common Market restrictions on U. S. farm products. Rep. Cannon complimented REA program. Sen. Talmadge introduced and discussed cotton bill. Rep. Adair introduced and discussed bill to terminate farm program.

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EXCERPTS FROM HOUSE REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - FOREST SERVICE

Forest Protection and Utilization

Forest land management The increase of \$4,650,000 provided for expansion of timber sales administration and management will finance the total budget estimate of 11 billion board feet in fiscal year 1964, an increase in the timber cut of 1.3 billion board feet. The volume to be sold will increase by 200 million board feet to a total of 12.0 billion board feet.

The Committee believes that the reductions imposed in the amounts for structural improvements and for recreation--public use can readily be absorbed considering the \$10 million that has been available for these two items from accelerated public works funds. The reduction of \$471,000 under soil and water management has been made in the amount available for emergency rehabilitation of burns. The Committee believes that the \$579,000 allowed should be adequate until specific requirements are known, at which time, if necessary, a supplemental estimate should be submitted for consideration.

Forest research The Committee has concurred in the budget policy of deferring at this time any additional appropriations for construction of new forest research laboratories. Considering that \$7,646,000 has been appropriated for the planning and construction of 24 new forest research facilities during the last three fiscal years, it is believed that first priority should now be given to increases required for timber sales work and construction of timber access roads, for which increases totalling \$27,150,000 have been included in the Bill.

RESEARCH

The Committee is especially concerned over the proposed rapid expansion of many of the research programs covered by the appropriations in the bill. Although the Committee fully appreciates the value of research, it does not feel that appropriate action is being taken to eliminate duplication among the many agencies involved and to discontinue projects of lower priority in order to make personnel and resources available to undertake new research requirements.

PERSONNEL

Last year, the Committee requested the agency heads to make every effort to achieve more effective utilization of personnel and, in addition, had a special investigation performed by its staff of the current efforts to improve manpower utilization. The agency heads have assured the Committee they now have underway effective programs in this regard and it is expected that the personnel reductions reflected in the bill will be accomplished during the coming fiscal year. The Committee believes that it is essential that the number of Federal employees, with few exceptions, be held to the current level. Therefore, the only manner in which new or expanded essential

activities can be implemented is through securing maximum productivity from existing personnel and the shifting of individuals from work of lower priority to higher priority work. In line with this policy, the Committee has generally required absorption of 40 percent, or \$4,951,000, of the \$13,378,000 requested to finance additional pay act costs in fiscal year 1964. It is expected that this reduction, representing about 1,000 positions of the total will be allocated to old line projects and activities of a less urgent character, helping to offset additional manpower requirements in more essential areas.

OTHER OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE

Last year the Committee expressed its concern over the increased cost of other objects of expenditure and stated that it expected that the agencies would exercise more strict control over the use of such funds in the future. The Committee believes that continued exercise of proper vigilance and cost consciousness by management and supervisory personnel in the manner in which such expenditures as travel, supplies, materials and equipment are made will result in significant economies without diminishing the effect of carrying out the required programs. * * * The Committee plans to continue to review progress made in this area and if effective action is not taken by agencies it may find it necessary in the next appropriation bill to place additional limitations on these expenditures.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Item	Estimated Available, 1963 <u>a/</u>	Budget Estimates, 1964	House Committee Bill 1964	Increase (+) or Decrease (-), House Committee Bill Compared with Budget Estimates
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS:				
Forest protection and utilization:				
Forest land management <u>b/</u>	\$142,030,000:	\$150,656,000:	\$143,609,000:	-\$7,047,000
Forest research	25,605,000:	23,798,000:	23,948,000:	+150,000
State and private forestry cooperation	15,878,000:	15,943,000:	15,943,000:	-
Total, Forest protection and utilization	183,513,000:	190,397,000:	183,500,000:	-6,897,000
Forest roads and trails	37,500,000:	66,400,000:	60,000,000:	-6,400,000
Access roads	2,000,000:	-	-	-
Acquisition of lands for national forests:				
Superior national forest	2,000,000:	-	-	-
Special acts	30,000:	70,000:	70,000:	-
Wasatch national forest	-	20,000:	20,000:	-
Cooperative range improvements	700,000:	700,000:	700,000:	-
Assistance to States for tree planting	1,000,000:	1,000,000:	1,000,000:	-
Total, Annual appropriations	226,743,000:	258,587,000:	245,290,000:	-13,297,000
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS (Primarily "Payments to States and Territories" and "Roads and Trails for States" payable from national forest receipts) <u>c/</u>				
	47,982,072:	51,785,500:	51,785,500:	-

a/ Includes anticipated supplemental appropriations for pay act costs.
b/ Includes contingency funds to the extent necessary as follows: (1) \$5,000,000 for emergency fire fighting and (2) \$1,910,000 for insect and disease control.
c/ In addition, prior year balances available.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1964

MARCH 28, 1963.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 5279]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year 1964. The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power Administration) and for other related agencies including the U.S. Forest Service.

SUMMARY OF BILL

Appropriations, 1963 (including pending pay act supplemental of \$13,723,000)-----	\$898, 182, 000
Total anticipated appropriations, 1963 (reflects pending program supplementals)-----	926, 448, 000
Budget estimates, 1964-----	1, 028, 509, 000
Recommended in bill, 1964-----	935, 690, 200
Bill compared with:	
Appropriations, 1963 (incl. pay act supp.)-----(+4%)----	+37, 508, 200
Total anticipated appropriations, 1963-----(+1%)----	+9, 242, 200
Budget estimates, 1964-----(-9%)----	-92, 818, 800

REVENUES

The activities covered by the Bill are forecasted to generate \$787,-621,271 in Federal revenues in fiscal year 1964 compared with \$780,467,096 in 1963, an increase of \$7,154,175.

REDUCTION IN BUDGET ESTIMATE

The Committee is concerned with the large additional requests received each year for funds to finance the activities covered by the bill. Although it appreciates the need to make adequate provision for the many essential additional requirements that must be provided for if we are to preserve and develop our great natural resources, it does not feel that every effort is being made to defer and limit increases to the most urgent items and to shift funds to the maximum extent possible from work of lower to work of higher priority. The Committee held extensive hearings on the budget requests, involving over 1,800 pages of testimony, and in the recommended bill, has made every effort to offset urgent increases by corresponding decreases in less essential work. Despite the need to make provision for additional requirements in many areas such as Indian health and education, maintenance of the public lands, National parks and forests, and the topographic and geologic mapping programs of the Geological Survey, the Committee has recommended increases totaling only \$9,242,200, or 1 percent, over the \$926,448,000 anticipated to be available for the current year, and has made a reduction of \$92,818,800, or 9 percent, in the total 1964 budget estimate.

EXTENT OF ACTIVITIES FUNDED IN BILL

The extent of the activities that must be funded in this bill is indicated by the following summary:

1. Conservation and administration of 477 million acres of public domain land involving forest, range, mineral and water resources.

2. Provision of educational assistance, facilities, and services to over 55,000 Indian children in Federal day and boarding schools and assistance to over 69,000 Indian children in the Public Schools; welfare and guidance services to 20,000 needy Indians; management and protection of nearly 50 million acres of Indian-owned forest and range lands; construction, operation and maintenance of 300 irrigation systems serving about 864,000 acres; and maintenance of over 16,000 miles of roads on Indian reservations.

3. Management, protection, maintenance, and construction of facilities, including 17,000 miles of roads and trails, in 206 National Parks and other areas comprising about 26 million acres with an estimated 92 million visitors in 1964.

4. Provision under the Geological Survey for topographic surveys and mapping of the United States, of which only about 63 percent of the land area has been mapped; geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping; water resources investigations; and supervision of 200,000 properties leased for oil, gas, and other minerals valued at \$1.32 billion.

5. Conservation, evaluation, and development of our mineral resources under the Bureau of Mines, including inspection of 9,000 coal mines and the production, conservation and sale of the Nation's helium;

6. The conduct of research, management, and demonstration programs to conserve and restore fish and wildlife resources for both recreational and commercial use, including the operation and maintenance of 101 fish hatcheries and 288 National wildlife refuges consisting of more than 28.5 million acres;

7. The management, protection, and development of 186 million acres of land in the National Forests, including an estimated sale of 12 billion board-feet of timber in 1964 with a value of \$134.8 million; provision of recreation facilities for an estimated 125 million visitors; grazing for 6 million livestock; and cooperation with States in fire control, tree planting, and forest management and processing.

RESEARCH

The Committee is especially concerned over the proposed rapid expansion of many of the research programs covered by the appropriations in the bill. Although the Committee fully appreciates the value of research, it does not feel that appropriate action is being taken to eliminate duplication among the many agencies involved and to discontinue projects of lower priority in order to make personnel and resources available to undertake new research requirements.

For example, the 1964 budget estimates for water resources research by the Federal Government total over \$76.4 million, an increase of \$10.1 million, or 15 percent, involving eight departments and 19 agencies. For example, seven agencies are conducting research in "reduction of evaporation and transpiration." Nine agencies are studying "flow in natural and artificial open channels." The Committee in the course of its hearings could find no evidence that any central group or agency is taking concerted action to fully assure that there is not duplication among the agencies and that the numerous projects under the expanded program are essential at this time. Similarly the National budget for the Oceanographic program totals \$156.3 million for 1964, an increase of \$32.3 million, or 26 percent, over 1963. Again this program involves eight departments with the obvious duplication that will result unless special efforts are undertaken to coordinate in detail the entire program.

Although the essential nature of water and oceanographic research is recognized, it is questionable whether it is so urgent as to justify the crash programs which have been reflected in the estimates in recent years. Too rapid expansion without proper planning and coordination can only result in waste and duplication at a time when economies in Government expenditures are so essential. The Committee has therefore made appropriate reductions in the research requests in these two areas for the agencies covered by this bill.

The Committee has also followed the policy of limiting additional allowances for other areas of research to only the highest priority items and has deferred requests for construction of new research facilities. Effective utilization of the large increases granted in recent years should provide for the most urgent research requirements during fiscal year 1964. Hereafter it will be the policy of the Committee not to consider fund requests for construction of research facilities and vessels until the completed plans and detailed costs estimates are available for review.

PERSONNEL

The budget estimates proposed a total of 63,637 permanent positions for the Agencies funded in the bill, an increase of 3,475, or 6 percent over the current fiscal year. Based on a detailed review of each request, the Committee has disallowed 2,679 of the new positions, a 5 percent reduction, selectively arrived at, in the total request and a disallowance of 80 percent of the new positions proposed. The 796

new positions allowed, an increase of 1 percent, are required primarily for Indian education, health, and welfare, the education and health program in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, topographic and geologic mapping, and for additional maintenance of facilities.

The following is a summary of the additional permanent positions requested and the number allowed by the Committee:

	Budget request	New positions allowed	Reduction
Bureau of Land Management.....	+198		-198
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	+711	+47	-664
National Park Service.....	+398	+145	-253
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.....	+128	+72	-56
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	+131	+131	
Geological Survey.....	+560	+160	-400
Bureau of Mines.....	+139		-139
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	+460	+111	-349
Forest Service.....	+427		-427
Indian Health Activities.....	+122	+75	-47
Other agencies.....	+201	+55	-146
Total.....	+3,475	+796	-2,679

Last year, the Committee requested the agency heads to make every effort to achieve more effective utilization of personnel and, in addition, had a special investigation performed by its staff of the current efforts to improve manpower utilization. The agency heads have assured the Committee they now have underway effective programs in this regard and it is expected that the personnel reductions reflected in the bill will be accomplished during the coming fiscal year. The Committee believes that it is essential that the number of Federal employees, with few exceptions, be held to the current level. Therefore, the only manner in which new or expanded essential activities can be implemented is through securing maximum productivity from existing personnel and the shifting of individuals from work of lower priority to higher priority work. In line with this policy, the Committee has generally required absorption of 40 percent, or \$4,951,000, of the \$13,378,000 requested to finance additional pay act costs in fiscal year 1964. It is expected that this reduction, representing about 1,000 positions of the total will be allocated to old line projects and activities of a less urgent character, helping to offset additional manpower requirements in more essential areas.

OTHER OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE

Last year the Committee expressed its concern over the increased cost of other objects of expenditure and stated that it expected that the agencies would exercise more strict control over the use of such funds in the future. The Committee believes that continued exercise of proper vigilance and cost consciousness by management and supervisory personnel in the manner in which such expenditures as travel, supplies, materials and equipment are made will result in significant economies without diminishing the effect of carrying out the required programs. The Committee was concerned to find that the National Park Service and the Bureau of Mines did not take the expected action in this regard and, therefore, has imposed travel limitations in the appropriation items for these two agencies. The Committee plans to continue to review progress made in this area and if effective action is not taken by agencies it may find it necessary in the next appropriation bill to place additional limitations on these expenditures.

LIMITATION ON UNIT COST OF EMPLOYEE HOUSING

The Committee is continuing in fiscal year 1964 its policy of limiting the unit cost of employee housing (regardless of the source of financing) in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii and the territories to \$20,000. The limitation includes engineering and design costs, but excludes provision of utilities to the lot line. Any exceptions to this monetary limitation shall continue to be submitted to the Committee for its advance review and approval. Employee houses shall not exceed the standards outlined by the Committee in its report number 2049, 87th Congress, 2d Session.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$43,292,500, a decrease of \$2,993,500 in the budget estimate and an increase of \$831,300 in the current year's appropriation. The amounts allowed by the Committee by activity compared with the 1963 appropriation and the 1964 budget estimate are as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1964	Bill compared with—	
		1963 appropriation	Estimate 1964
Lease and disposal of lands and mineral resources-----	\$10,250,800	-----	-\$110,300
Management of grazing lands-----	5,980,700	+\$351,500	-256,100
Forestry-----	8,820,800	+\$522,500	-540,000
Cadastral surveys-----	4,507,600	-----	-----
Soil and moisture conservation-----	9,829,500	-302,000	-1,550,000
Fire suppression-----	400,000	-----	-----
Maintenance of physical facilities-----	178,000	-----	-----
Maintenance of access roads-----	225,000	+200,000	-79,000
Weed control-----	907,100	-----	-----
General administration-----	1,763,000	-----	-169,000
1964 Pay Act costs-----	430,000	+430,000	-289,100
Transfers in the estimates-----	-----	-370,700	-----
Total, Management of Lands and Resources-----	43,292,500	+831,300	-2,993,500

The increase of \$351,500 under Management of grazing lands is for administration. The decrease of \$540,000 under forestry is for work on the O&C lands which is to be financed from receipts to the counties under the appropriation item below for "Oregon and California Grant Lands." The decrease of \$1,550,000 under Soil and moisture conservation consists of \$50,000 for pellet seeding research transferred in the bill to the Forest Service and the \$1,500,000 held in reserve for reseeding of burned areas. The Committee believes this item should be considered as a supplemental request when the extent of the damage from burns is known.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee has allowed \$300,000 for construction, a decrease of \$700,000 in the budget request. The reduction is in the amount proposed for the construction of recreation facilities on the public lands. The Committee questions the authority for such construction on the

public domain lands and suggests that the question be reviewed by the legislative committee.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

The bill continues the indefinite appropriation of twenty-five percent of the gross receipts from sales of timber and other products, representing one-third of the 75 percent of the revenues due the Oregon and California counties. The Committee has amended the current language to authorize the use of the funds for timber sales and related management work in addition to the construction and maintenance of access roads and reforestation and improvements on the Oregon and California Railroad grant lands. This language revision will provide under this item for the \$540,000 increase proposed in the budget as a direct appropriation under the prior item for "Management of lands and resources". This increase can readily be absorbed within the estimated receipts of \$7,325,000 for fiscal year 1964 as access roads originally programed under this item are being constructed with \$1,515,000 advanced from the accelerated public works funds.

The Committee recommends that the appropriate legislative committee review the present law which provides that 75 percent of the receipts from these lands shall be paid to the Oregon and California counties in lieu of the usual provision of only 25 percent in other similar programs.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The Committee recommends \$750,000, a reduction of \$250,000 in the budget request. This is a new appropriation item required to liquidate the obligations incurred under the contract authority provided in the Federal-Aid Highway Act, 1962. The Committee reduction is based on the availability of \$1,087,000 for public lands development roads and trails during the current year from accelerated public works funds.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

The Committee recommends \$88,350,000, an increase of \$5,778,000 in the 1963 appropriation and a decrease of \$4,260,000 in the budget request.

The amounts allowed by the Committee by activity compared with the 1963 appropriation and the estimate for 1964 are as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1964	Bill compared with—	
		1963 appropriation	Estimate 1964
Educational assistance, facilities and services.....	\$64,811,000	+1,991,000	—1,885,000
Welfare and guidance services.....	11,186,000	+1,804,000	—
Relocation and adult vocational training.....	9,199,000	+861,000	—950,000
Maintaining law and order.....	2,218,000	+205,000	—200,000
1964 Pay Act costs.....	936,000	+936,000	—1,225,000
Transfers in the estimates.....		—19,000	—
Total, Education and Welfare Services.....	88,350,000	+5,778,000	—4,260,000

The increase allowed for Educational assistance, facilities and services includes \$100,000 for assistance to public schools; \$500,000 for higher education grants; \$1,291,000 for increased enrollment in Federal facilities, and \$100,000 for adult education. Provision is also made within available funds for the proposed survey of Indian education at a cost of \$300,000.

The Committee believes that the reduction imposed of \$1,885,000 can readily be absorbed through anticipated delay in the construction and staffing of new facilities and with appropriate economies in operation. It should be noted that the Bureau had 926 vacancies under this appropriation item as of December 31, 1962.

The \$6,506,000 allowed for adult vocational training reflects an increase of \$1,065,000, or 20 percent, over the amount available for the current year. The increase for maintaining law and order includes provision for the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$37,239,300, an increase of \$2,054,300 in the 1963 appropriation and a decrease of \$2,162,700 in the budget estimate.

The amounts allowed by the Committee by activity compared with the 1963 appropriation and the 1964 budget estimate are as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1964	Bill compared with—	
		1963 appropriation	Estimate 1964
Forest and range lands.....	\$4,694,900	+ \$308,000	— \$101,700
Fire suppression.....	140,000	-----	-----
Agricultural and industrial assistance.....	5,372,400	+ 88,300	— 27,300
Soil and moisture conservation.....	5,758,400	-----	-----
Maintenance of roads.....	3,072,600	+ 200,000	— 209,200
Development of Indian arts and crafts.....	304,800	-----	— 52,900
Management of Indian trust property.....	5,766,400	+ 300,000	— 293,900
Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....	10,313,800	+ 740,000	— 990,200
Operation, repair and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems.....	1,312,000	+ 62,000	-----
1964 Pay Act costs.....	504,000	+ 504,000	— 487,500
Transfers in the estimates.....	-----	— 148,000	-----
Total, Resources Management.....	37,239,300	+ 2,054,300	— 2,162,700

In recommending the proposed reductions, the Committee notes that the Bureau has received \$751,000 to date from the Area Redevelopment Administration and \$5,506,200 from accelerated public works funds.

REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

The Committee recommends \$2,000,000, the budget estimate and a reduction of \$2,000,000 in the 1963 appropriation, for loans to Indians and Indian organizations to promote their economic development. The amount recommended provides the balance of the \$10,000,000 increase in the revolving fund authorized by Public Law 87-250.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee has allowed \$55,500,000 for construction of Indian schools, dormitories, quarters, utilities, and other buildings and irrigation systems, an increase of \$1,725,000 in the 1963 appropriation

and a decrease of \$700,000 in the budget request. It is estimated that with the present backlog and the projected increase in the school population, a total of 6,453 additional school seats will be required by September, 1965. The Committee has approved the budget construction program as presented which will provide for these additional students and replacement of 665 seats in some of the most hazardous, unsafe, and substandard buildings in the existing Bureau school plants. The amount provided also includes \$4,000,000 for construction of replacement facilities for the Rosebud School Mission, South Dakota, and \$219,000 for assistance to the Ignacio School District No. 11, Colorado, in the construction of additional classroom facilities for out-of-district Navajo children housed at Federal dormitories in the area and attending the public school. The amount allowed also includes \$1,800,000 for construction on the Navajo irrigation project, New Mexico.

Considering the unobligated balance of over \$31,000,000, or 57 percent, under this item as of February 1, 1963, it is believed that the reduction recommended can be readily absorbed through anticipated slippage in the 1964 construction program. The Committee expects that the Bureau will continue to use standard plans and specifications and that every effort will be made to achieve greater economies in planning and construction costs.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The Committee recommends \$15,000,000, a decrease of \$1,000,000 in the budget request and in the current year's appropriation, to liquidate the obligations incurred under the contract authorization for Federal-Aid Highway roads. Considering that \$5,108,300 has been made available to date from the accelerated public works funds for this road program, the amount provided should adequately provide for urgent requirements during the next fiscal year under the contract authorization.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,265,000, an increase of \$64,000 in the 1963 appropriation for pay act costs and a decrease of \$47,000 in the budget estimate. The decrease has been reflected against the total increase of \$114,000 requested for pay act costs.

In addition to this direct appropriation, the budget estimate proposed the use of \$1,570,000 of program funds, an increase of \$195,000. The Committee has disallowed this increase, representing 41 positions, and, in addition, has disapproved the proposed increase of \$204,000 for 24 additional management positions at the reservation level. Effective use of existing manpower at the Washington, Area Office, and Reservation levels should adequately provide for the Bureau's requirements.

MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

The Committee recommends the budget request of \$132,000 providing for the third annual grant under the five-year program to

lessen the impact of the termination of Federal services to the Menominee Indian tribe of Wisconsin as authorized by Public Law 87-432.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$27,068,000, an increase of \$1,904,096 in the 1963 appropriation and a decrease of \$1,748,000 in the budget estimate. The increases allowed consist of:

New park areas for which funds are not now provided-----	\$150, 000
New park areas activated since beginning of Mission 66 now partially financed-----	200, 000
Operation of newly constructed facilities in pre-Mission 66 areas-----	350, 000
Requirements generated by increased visitor use and general park pro- gram expansion in pre-Mission 66 areas-----	220, 000
Commercial power and telephone service connection charges-----	50, 000
Additional National Park Service Training Center requirements-----	50, 000
To strengthen the safety staff in the Washington Office-----	50, 000
Additional U.S. Park Police and to meet increased requirements of the existing force-----	140, 000
To provide for more adequate fire protection service-----	125, 000
Resource planning-----	100, 000
1964 Pay Act costs-----	470, 000

The Committee has approved within available funds \$10,000 to help finance the combined meeting of park executives planned in Washington, D.C., in September, 1963.

The amounts provided under this and the related appropriation items of the National Park Service, include provision for the budgeted requests for the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, Indiana.

CONCESSIONS CONTRACTS

Last year the Committee indicated its plan to study the present policies governing concession contracts as it appeared a considerable increase in franchise fees was warranted. For example, gross receipts of concessioners in the National Parks for 1961 totaled \$48.8 million on which franchise fees of only \$660,000 were paid to the Government. Based on investigation and review of the question, the Committee recommends the following policy guidelines governing administration of concessions contracts by the National Park Service and the other agencies covered by the bill.

1. In general, more adequate fees should be charged for the privilege of doing business in park areas;

2. The practice of indirectly subsidizing the concessioner's cost of new improvements by reduction in franchise fees does not appear to be warranted in most instances;

3. Uniform criteria should be established for determining the flat fee (in addition to the fee based on gross receipts) charged concessioners for ground rent, other services, and rental of Government-owned buildings;

4. The determination of the franchise fee rate to be applied to gross receipts should be weighted so as to give full recognition to the various types of operations from which the gross receipts are derived. In this connection, concessioners should not be permitted to subcontract

any services or operations when they do not provide any services or facilities to the subconcessioner;

5. There is a need for greater uniformity in fee provisions to assure that large concessioners pay franchise fees proportionate to those charged small concessioners;

6. The present policy of granting existing concessioners preferential opportunity for new operations in the same park should be amended to allow new concessioners an opportunity, on a competitive basis, to operate in the same parks when: (1) considerable capital investment is required for a new operation; (2) the park is large enough to accommodate similar facilities in separate areas; and (3) visitation is sufficient to develop and sustain profitable operations for all concessioners;

7. In general, competitive bidding should be required for concession contracts, in lieu of the current practice of granting preferential opportunities to existing concessioners to negotiate new contracts;

8. Consideration should be given to amending the present policy of granting possessory interest to concessioners to provide that for purposes of any termination settlement the value of improvements made by the concessioner should be based on actual cost less accumulated depreciation;

9. Charges made for water and sewer services provided by the Government should be reviewed to assure compliance with the Congressional policy, as expressed in Public Law 137, 82d Congress, requiring Government agencies to recover all costs of operation of Government-owned facilities;

10. Provision should be made in all contracts for an examination of the concessioner records by the Comptroller General.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

The Committee has allowed \$21,375,000, an increase of \$1,191,000 in the 1963 appropriation and a decrease of \$920,000 in the 1964 budget request, for operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of roads and trails and buildings, utilities, and other facilities in the National Parks. The increase allowed includes \$105,000 for new park areas; \$100,000 for park areas activated under Mission 66 and now partially financed; \$376,000 for wage rate increases; and \$550,000 for more adequate maintenance and operation of facilities in pre-Mission 66 areas; and \$60,000 for 1964 pay act costs.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$32,697,000, a decrease of \$8,078,500 in the 1963 appropriation and a decrease of \$10,245,000 in the 1964 budget request. The amount provided by activity compared with the 1964 budget estimate is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1964	Bill compared with—Estimate, 1964
Camping and picnicking facilities.....	\$3,000,000	+\$1,242,000
Employee housing.....	3,402,000	—1,242,000
Public service and administrative units, utilities, and miscellaneous.....	21,530,000	—3,510,000
Cape Hatteras, Oregon Inlet Bridge.....	500,000	
Less reduction due to anticipated slippage.....	—1,400,000	—1,400,000
Subtotal.....	27,032,000	—4,910,000
Acquisition of lands and water rights:		
Civil War Areas.....	300,000	—700,000
Cape Cod National Seashore.....		—2,000,000
Minuteman National Historical Park.....	500,000	
Point Reyes National Seashore.....	2,000,000	
Padre Island National Seashore.....	1,500,000	
Land Opposite Mount Vernon.....		—724,600
Inholdings and extension of boundaries in existing parks.....	1,000,000	—1,910,400
Water rights.....	365,000	
Subtotal, acquisition of land and water rights.....	5,665,000	—5,335,000
Total.....	32,697,000	—10,245,000

The budget proposed \$1,758,000 for camping and picnicking facilities, a decrease of \$4,280,000 in the 1963 funds, and \$4,644,000 for employee housing, an increase of \$1,644,000 over 1963. The Committee does not believe this shift in emphasis is warranted in light of the urgent need for additional visitor facilities in the parks and has revised the allocation as indicated above.

The disallowance of \$3,510,000 of the budget request for public service and administrative units consists of the following: (1) \$324,600 for another visitor center at the Everglades National Park. The Committee feels that the two new visitor centers completed in 1959 at a cost of \$600,000 should be adequate until more urgent requirements can be provided in other park areas; (2) \$1,111,800 for a lodge building, cruise boat and other facilities at Glacier Bay, Alaska. As there were only 1,100 visitors to this park last year, an expenditure of this magnitude does not appear warranted at this time; and (3) \$2,073,600 for restoration of Ford's Theater, Washington, D.C. Although restoration of Ford's Theater is desirable, the Committee also feels that this type of project should be deferred to a later date considering the present budgetary deficit situation.

LAND ACQUISITION

In imposing the reductions indicated above for acquisition of lands the Committee believes they are entirely warranted considering the extensive unobligated balances available as of December 31, 1962, as follows: Civil War areas, \$904,000; Cape Cod National Seashore, \$5,161,000; and inholdings and extensions of boundaries in existing parks, \$2,281,660. The reduction imposed in this latter item includes disallowance of the \$500,000 requested for acquisition of an additional 5,000 acres in the Everglades National Park, Florida. The present Federal holdings, totalling over 1,300,000 acres, are adequate for that area considering the many essential needs in other areas.

In making the allowance of only \$300,000 of the \$1,000,000 requested for additional land acquisition in Civil War areas, the Com-

mittee has again considered the present annual cost of developing and maintaining the 85,000 acres of these lands already in Government ownership. More than \$2,400,000 is required in this bill just for the annual operation and maintenance of roads and facilities in these areas. As each additional land purchase generates large additional costs over the years, future expansion in these areas should be held to acquisition of only the most essential tracts.

The Committee recommends continuation in fiscal year 1964 of the provision in the Conference Report (No. 797) on the 1962 bill providing that funds made available for acquisition of lands in Civil War areas are not to be obligated until the Secretary of the Interior has reported to the Committees on Appropriations that the local governments have adopted adequate zoning regulations to assure against future commercial development in these areas, except in those instances where the lands to be acquired are completely surrounded by lands already owned by the Federal Government or by lands on which the Federal Government has a scenic easement.

LAND OPPOSITE MOUNT VERNON

In disallowing the budget request of \$724,600 to acquire additional land on the Potomac River shore opposite Mount Vernon the Committee believes that the \$213,000 appropriated last year to acquire the Mockley Point site of 133 acres, the primary reason for the passage of the authorization by Congress, is all that is warranted in these times when every effort must be made to reduce Federal expenditures. The Committee again carefully reviewed this proposition and found no evidence that any action is planned in this area that would in any way detract from the present view from Mount Vernon. Considering that foundations currently own 350 acres of the land opposite Mount Vernon, and have indicated their plans to donate these holdings to the Government; that 151 acres has already been donated; and that scenic easements are to be largely donated on about 2,600 acres, it does not appear that there is any real problem left in this area warranting further Federal expenditures. It should be noted that Public Law 87-362 limited appropriations for acquiring the lands in question to \$937,600. This limitation was based on the estimate that 586 acres would be acquired at a cost of only \$1,600 per acre. The Committee can now find no basis for this estimate and it is evident from recent appraisals running as high as \$12,000 an acre in this general area, that a considerable increase in the authorization would be required if the Federal Government was to purchase the remaining acreage in question. This area is presently under adequate planning and zoning controls by the Prince Georges County Commissioners, and the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission. This latter group has recently announced plans to acquire \$30 million worth of park land in this general area and the Committee feels that any additional land acquisition that may be found desirable for park purposes should appropriately be the responsibility of the local jurisdiction which enjoys some of the highest per capita incomes in the country.

CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The Committee has allowed \$28,000,000, a decrease of \$1,000,000 in the budget estimate and in the amount appropriated for 1963. This appropriation provides for liquidation of obligations incurred for the construction of parkways and roads and trails by the National Park Service under the contract authority provided in the Federal-Aid Highway Act. The reduction imposed in the budget request is based on anticipated slippage in the construction program. As of January 31, 1963, only \$11.9 million had been obligated out of the \$39.6 million available for obligation for the current year. In addition, it should be noted that \$2,770,200 has been available for the road program from accelerated public works funds. The amount allowed includes \$360,000 for repaving the Nisqually entrance highway between Longmire and Narada Falls area in Mt. Rainier National Park.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Committee has allowed \$2,120,000, an increase of \$60,000 in the 1963 appropriation and a decrease of \$183,000 in the 1964 budget estimate. The amount allowed is for pay act costs, a reduction of \$37,400 in the amount requested for this purpose. The Committee has disallowed the \$145,600 requested for additional positions for management analysis and statistical functions in Washington and the regional offices. Any essential requirements in this regard should be absorbed within existing staff.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

The Committee recommends \$1,900,000, an increase of \$762,904 in the funds currently available to this new Bureau and a decrease of \$562,000 in the 1964 budget estimate. The increase allowed includes \$211,904 for recreation planning and surveys; \$200,000 for cooperative services for States and localities; \$300,000 for Federal coordination; and \$51,000 for 1964 pay act costs.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

The Committee recommends \$13,000,000, a decrease of \$798,000 in the 1963 appropriation, and a decrease of \$819,000 in the 1964 budget estimate. This item makes provision for the expenses of the Office of the Territories and for support of the Government of the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and administration of Canton Island.

Of the amount allowed, \$12,280,000 is for support of American Samoa, a decrease of \$805,000 in the budget estimate. The reduction imposed reflects an anticipated increase of \$500,000 in local revenues; savings in communications construction, \$82,000; and anticipated slippage in requirements due to delay in installation of the TV educational system and the construction program, \$223,000.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The Committee has allowed the budget request of \$15,000,000, the same as the amount estimated to be available for the current year including the pending supplemental of \$7,290,000. The amount recommended will permit continuation of the accelerated development program in the fields of education, health, and public works as authorized by Public Law 87-541.

The Committee urges, in order that the cost of providing additional educational facilities may be held to a minimum, that full utilization continue to be made of the numerous non-public schools which are providing excellent and extensive educational opportunities on the Islands. The Committee agrees with the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (House Report No. 1936, 87th Congress, 2d Session) that it is appropriate for the Government of the Trust Territory to furnish assistance to these schools to the same degree to which Federal assistance is available to similar schools in the United States.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS AND RESEARCH

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$63,700,000, an increase of \$5,660,000 in the 1963 appropriation, and a decrease of \$4,315,000 in the 1964 estimates. The amounts allowed by activities as compared with the 1963 appropriation and the estimates for 1964 are as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1964	Bill compared with—	
		1963 appropriation	Estimate 1964
Topographic surveys and mapping.....	\$21,599,000	+\$1,702,000	-\$438,000
Geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping.....	15,844,000	+450,000	-120,000
Marine geology and hydrology.....	821,000	+325,000	-481,000
Water resources investigations.....	18,199,000	+2,181,000	-1,029,000
Soil and moisture conservation.....	189,000		
Conservation of lands and minerals.....	4,250,000	+52,000	
General administration.....	1,748,000		-107,000
Special-purpose buildings.....	100,000		-1,675,000
1964 Pay Act costs.....	950,000	+950,000	-465,000
Total, Geological Survey.....	63,700,000	+5,660,000	-4,315,000

The increase allowed under topographic surveys and mapping includes \$1,262,000 for expansion of the standard quadrangle mapping program; \$300,000 for equipment to reduce operating costs at Denver; and \$140,000 for production of the National Atlas.

The increase approved for geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping includes \$200,000 for additional research on the composition and structure of the earth's crust and \$250,000 for renovation of space at the Denver Federal Center for isotope geology research.

The increase of \$325,000 approved under marine geology and hydrology is to expand the program of marine research at Woods Hole, Massachusetts. The Committee has disallowed the proposed increase of \$481,000 to initiate a new program on the West Coast.

For water resources investigations, the increase provided includes: \$1,206,000 to match an anticipated increase in State offerings for the cooperative water investigations; \$600,000 for additional research and data collection; and \$375,000 for equipment for processing streamflow records.

The Committee has deferred the proposed appropriation of \$900,000 for construction of a nuclear research laboratory at Denver, Colorado. The detailed plans and specifications for this building have not as yet been completed and the Committee believes that the proposed construction should be deferred in the light of the present serious budgetary situation. The Committee has also disallowed the \$550,000 proposed for the design of new laboratories at Menlo Park, California, and Denver, Colorado, with a total estimated cost of \$10,013,000, and the \$225,000 proposed for the design and construction of a rock magnetism laboratory at Menlo Park, California. The Committee recommends that these items also be deferred and requests that the laboratory expansion program of the Geological Survey be referred to the legislative committee for appropriate review and approval.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

The Committee has allowed an appropriation of \$29,054,000, an increase of \$1,508,000 in the 1963 appropriation and a decrease of \$1,223,000 in the budget estimate. The amount provided by activity compared with the 1963 appropriation and the estimate for 1964 is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1964	Bill compared with—	
		1963 appropriation	Estimate 1964
Bituminous coal.....	\$7,570,000	+ \$183,000	— \$105,000
Anthracite coal.....	1,046,000		
Petroleum, natural gas and oil shale.....	3,660,000	+176,000	
Minerals and metals.....	15,629,000	+550,000	—373,000
Oceanographic research.....	52,000		—359,000
Foreign mineral activities.....	497,000		
1964 pay act costs.....	600,000	+600,000	—386,000
Transfers in the estimates.....		—1,000	
Total, Conservation and Development of Mineral Resources.....	29,054,000	+1,508,000	—1,223,000

The Committee has disallowed the request of \$105,000 for study of strip mine lands under the bituminous coal activity as this research need is being adequately met by numerous other Federal and State agencies. The Committee also directs that the Bureau discontinue its present research work on the development of an electrical automobile as it is not considered an appropriate responsibility of the Bureau.

The reduction of \$373,000 under the minerals and metals activity includes disallowance of the \$75,000 requested for the study of effect of mining on fish, wildlife, water, and urban development with emphasis on means of restoring the use of land, especially for use of recreation. Such studies are now underway by other agencies and

the Committee sees no justification for the Bureau of Mines to initiate a new research program in this area. The Committee has also disallowed the \$359,000 proposed to initiate a program in the field of oceanographic research. The work planned in this area by the Bureau of Mines can readily be accomplished by the numerous other agencies, including Geological Survey, engaged in this research, and there appears to be no compelling reason for the Bureau to undertake a 10-year program at an estimated cost of \$20,000,000.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Committee recommends \$8,664,000, an increase of \$200,000 in the 1963 appropriation, and a decrease of \$289,000 in the budget estimate. The recommended decrease in the budget request includes a disallowance of \$172,000 requested to rehabilitate and modernize the second experimental mine at Bruceton, Pennsylvania, and a reduction of \$100,000 in the funds available for the special study on health and safety in metal and non-metallic mines. The \$100,000 allowed will provide for necessary expenses in the completion of the report which is scheduled for September, 1963.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee has disallowed the budget request of \$6,692,000 for construction of new research facilities at Bruceton, Pennsylvania. The Committee sees no urgency for funding these proposed replacement facilities for the 283 employees now adequately housed in the Forbes Street Laboratory in Pittsburgh. As the Bureau is basing authority for this construction on a general authorization of 1915, a current, specific authorization should be obtained from the legislative committee before an appropriation request is again submitted for consideration.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,460,000, an increase of \$66,000 in the 1963 appropriation and a decrease of \$13,000 in the budget request, representing a partial disallowance of the increase requested for the 1964 pay act costs.

DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF HELIUM PROPERTIES

The Committee has disallowed the proposed increase of \$17,500,000 in the annual limitation on the authority to contract for purchase of helium for storage under the conservation program. This increased annual authority would permit the Department to enter into additional long-term contracts for the purchase of 24 billion cubic feet of helium involving an expenditure of about \$385 million over the next 22 years. The Committee believes that the granting of any additional contract authority should be deferred pending a comprehensive analysis and estimate of future stockpile requirements and results of present negotiations to obtain revisions of the existing purchase contracts. The present four contracts involve \$47.5 million in annual purchases of helium at a cost of \$1 billion over 22 years, and will

provide for conserving 62.5 billion cubic feet of helium, or a 100 year reserve supply at present rates of consumption.

The Committee has approved an additional borrowing authority of \$6,000,000, a reduction of \$7,000,000 in the budget request, to finance helium purchases under the existing contracts. The present borrowing authority of \$16,000,000, together with the additional \$6,000,000 provided in the bill, should adequately provide for the requirements in fiscal year 1964.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,200,000, a decrease of \$250,000 in the 1963 appropriation, and a reduction of \$1,800,000 in the 1964 request, for contract research to develop new methods of mining, preparing, and utilizing coal. The reduction includes deferment, without prejudice, of the additional \$2,000,000 proposed for Project Gasoline pending the review being conducted by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. The amount allowed includes \$200,000 for the American Coal Industry proposal for research on extraction of alumina from shale and clay mined with coal. The amount recommended also includes \$325,000 for technical and administrative services, reflecting an increase of \$25,000 for pay act costs.

OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

The Committee recommends an allowance of \$850,000, an increase of \$100,000 in the 1963 appropriation, and a decrease of \$50,000 in the 1964 budget estimate. This program provides for Government loans to private industry for discovery of mineral reserves. The Government contributes not more than 50 percent of the cost which is repaid with interest if the exploration is successful.

The Committee is continuing its policy that emphasis be placed on providing exploration assistance on only those strategic and critical minerals for which there is a serious shortage in the United States, and, therefore, has approved no changes to the present list of minerals eligible for assistance under the program.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

The Committee recommends \$610,000, an increase of \$51,000 in the 1963 appropriation and a decrease of \$32,000 in the budget request. The increase allowed includes \$20,000 to meet in part pay act costs in 1964, and \$31,000 for increased requirements under the administration of the oil import program.

OFFICE OF MINERALS AND SOLID FUELS

The Committee has disallowed the budget request for \$110,000 in direct appropriations to finance this new office established by the Department, November 2, 1962, replacing the former Office of Minerals Mobilization. The office is presently carrying out mobilization functions under transfer of funds from the Office of Emergency Planning and an additional transfer of \$100,000 is proposed in the budget for this purpose in fiscal year 1964. The Committee sees no reason

why the additional work proposed for this office under the budget request of \$110,000 cannot be performed adequately by the existing staff of the Assistant Secretary for Mineral Resources with the assistance of the Agencies under its supervision, including the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$386,000, an increase of \$11,000 in the 1963 appropriation for 1964 pay act costs.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

The Committee recommends an allowance of \$17,175,000, an increase of \$1,678,000 in the 1963 appropriation and a decrease of \$1,853,000 in the 1964 estimate. The amounts allowed by the Committee by activity compared with the 1963 appropriation and the 1964 budget estimates are as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1964	Bill compared with—	
		1963 appropriation	Estimate 1964
Management.....	\$384,300		—\$76,200
Marketing and technology.....	3,861,000	+\$575,100	—212,900
Research.....	9,152,700	+974,900	—1,157,100
Research on fish migration over dams.....	1,486,100		—287,700
Fishing vessel mortgage insurance.....	41,000	—10,400	
Columbia River fishery facilities.....	2,079,900	—7,649	—8,100
1964 Pay Act costs.....	170,000	+170,000	—111,000
Transfers in the estimates.....		—23,951	
Total, Management and Investigations of Resources.....	17,175,000	+1,678,000	—1,853,000

The increases allowed under marketing and technology include: \$70,500 for Caribbean and Tropical Atlantic fisheries explorations; \$22,000 for increased workload in the Foreign Fisheries and Trade Unit; \$36,000 for maintenance of exploratory fishing and gear research vessels; and \$446,600 for development of fish protein concentrate.

The increase recommended under research includes \$447,700 for participation in the International Tropical Atlantic Fishery-Oceanographic Program; \$414,000 for operation of the research vessel Townsend Cromwell and initiation of Central Pacific Oceanographic and biological research programs; \$61,000 for increased costs of operating the National Oceanographic Data Center; and \$52,200 for continued participation in the International Indian Ocean expedition.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$300,000, the same as the 1963 appropriation, to continue the research program conducted in foreign countries with foreign currencies.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends \$1,800,000, a decrease of \$6,673,000 in the 1963 appropriation and a reduction of \$3,953,000 in the 1964 estimate. The disallowance includes \$1,095,000 of the \$1,165,000 requested for planning and construction of a shell fisheries research center at Milford, Connecticut. The \$70,000 allowed will provide for planning which the Committee believes should be completed before construction funds are considered. The Committee has also disallowed the \$2,650,000 requested for construction of a fishery research vessel for use in the North Pacific and Bering Sea pending completion of the design for which funds are currently available.

The Committee reduction also includes \$8,000 of the request for advance planning for construction of laboratories and vessels and \$200,000 of the \$500,000 proposed to continue operational studies under the Columbia River Fishery facilities program. This latter reduction is to be made in the staff and expenses of the Bureau. Considering the large sums spent to date for this purpose, the \$300,000 allowed, together with the \$222,000 available for appraisal of project results under the appropriation for Management and investigation of resources, should be adequate for continuing these studies in fiscal year 1964.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$750,000, the same as the 1963 appropriation, for payment of subsidies for the construction of fishing vessels in U.S. Shipyards under provisions of the Act of June 12, 1960. It is estimated these funds will be required in 1964 to fund subsidy payments to be applied for by June 13, 1963, the last date on which applications may be made under the authorization.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Committee has allowed \$640,000, an increase of \$17,000 in the 1963 appropriation, and a decrease of \$55,000 in the 1964 budget estimate. The net increase provided includes \$30,000 for pay act costs, \$26,000 for replacement of obsolete bookkeeping machines, and a nonrecurring decrease of \$39,000 for this latter purpose in the current fiscal year.

The Committee has disallowed the proposed increases for additional staff for contract administration and the California Area Office.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

The Committee has allowed \$2,468,000 for administration of the Pribilof Islands, an increase of \$450,000 in the amount available for the current fiscal year, and a decrease of \$85,000 in the budget request. The reduction is to be applied against the funds proposed for the reactivation and conversion of a supply vessel. The amount allowed includes \$355,000 for increased costs of maintenance on the Islands. These funds are derived from the sale of fur skins and other wildlife products of the Islands and are used to provide for schooling, medical attention, and other services to the natives of the Islands, the operation and maintenance of facilities, and management of the Alaska fur-seal herd.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$29,879,400 an increase of \$2,117,400 in the 1963 appropriation, and a decrease of \$1,604,600 in the 1964 estimate. The amounts allowed by the Committee by activity compared with the 1963 appropriations and the 1964 budget estimates are as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1964	Bill compared with—	
		1963 appropriation	Estimate 1964
Management of fishery resources.....	\$6, 714, 000	+\$417, 000	-\$581, 000
Extension and training.....	749, 000	+90, 000	+90, 000
Fishery research.....	1, 962, 000	+85, 000	-114, 000
Administration of wildlife resources.....	12, 131, 255	+547, 143	-110, 745
Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents.....	2, 657, 145		-49, 855
Wildlife research.....	3, 281, 000	+427, 000	-541, 000
Soil and moisture conservation.....	702, 000		
River basin studies.....	1, 283, 000	+70, 260	-30, 000
1964 Pay Act costs.....	400, 000	+400, 000	-268, 000
Transfers in the estimates.....		+80, 997	
Total, Management and Investigations of Resources.....	29, 879, 400	+2, 117, 400	-1, 604, 600

The increase for management of fishery resources includes \$367,000 for operation of new hatcheries and other facilities and \$50,000 for planning of the National Fisheries Center and Aquarium, including expenses of the Advisory Board. The increase of \$90,000 under extension and training is for establishing cooperative fishery units at Cornell University, University of Massachusetts, and Montana State College. The increase allowed under fishery research provides \$45,000 for expansion of research on the effects of pesticides and \$40,000 for genetics research. The additional allowance for administration of wildlife resources includes \$363,000 for management of new refuges, \$85,000 for management at existing refuges; \$30,000 for additional enforcement staff; \$45,000 for expanded migratory bird surveys; and \$24,143 for employees' compensation payments.

The increase under wildlife research includes \$100,000 for expansion of pesticide-wildlife studies; \$140,000 for waterfowl management investigations; and \$187,000 for additional investigations of wildlife control methods.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,678,000, a decrease of \$3,244,300 in the 1963 appropriation, and an increase of \$818,000 in the 1964 estimate. This item finances the construction of fish hatchery and wildlife refuge facilities and fishery and wildlife research facilities. The net increase in the budget estimate consists of a reduction of \$260,000 in the request for engineering planning on wildlife refuges; an increase of \$75,000 for site selection and engineering design of a marine game fish research station at Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island; and an increase of \$1,003,000 to continue construction at the following fish hatcheries: Marion, Alabama, \$115,000; Norfolk, Arkansas, \$124,000; Coleman, California, \$130,000; Dale

Hollow Dam, Tennessee, \$199,000; Wytheville, Virginia, \$205,000; Quilcene, Washington, \$146,000; and Harrison Lake, Virginia (rehabilitation) \$84,000.

The amount provided includes the budget request of \$198,000 to continue construction on the Jordan River, Michigan, hatchery; \$260,000 to initiate planning for the National Fisheries Center and Aquarium; \$50,000 for continuation of planning for the fish pesticide laboratory at Columbia, Missouri; \$52,000 for planning and initial rehabilitation of the Sandy Hook Marine Laboratory, Highlands, New Jersey; \$100,000 for the fish farming experimental station, Kelso, Arkansas; \$1,595,000 for Wildlife Refuge facilities; and \$345,000 for wildlife research facilities.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,000,000, an increase of \$3,000,000 in the 1963 appropriation and a decrease of \$2,000,000 in the 1964 estimate to continue the expanded wetlands acquisition program authorized by the Public Law 87-383. This amount, together with the estimated \$4,000,000 to be available from the receipts from Federal Hunting Stamps, will provide a total in the Migratory Bird Conservation fund of \$14,000,000 for fiscal year 1964. The amount allowed should be adequate considering that the States of North Dakota and South Dakota, in which 60 percent of the acreage to be acquired under the plan are located, have not as yet approved the land acquisition plan as required by the Wetlands Act. The Committee believes that more widespread acquisition by easement instead of purchase in fee should materially reduce the cost of the program. The Committee has disallowed 60 of the 100 additional positions requested for administration of the program.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,325,000, an increase of \$30,000 in the 1963 appropriation, and a decrease of \$85,000 in the 1964 estimate. The amount allowed, together with not to exceed \$414,100 of funds available from other sources, will make a total available of \$1,739,100 for administrative expenses in fiscal year 1964.

The increase allowed is to make provision for an internal audit program for the Bureau. The Committee has disallowed the \$34,000 requested for automatic data processing pending the review of this overall program to be conducted by the Office of the Secretary. The Committee has also denied the increase of \$45,000 proposed for 1964 pay act increases. The Bureau should be able to absorb these costs through savings that will accrue from the planned closing of the Alaska Regional Office.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,000,000, an increase of \$2,400,000 in the 1963 appropriation and a decrease of \$500,000 in the 1964 estimates, for continuation of research to develop low cost processes for converting saline water to fresh water. The amount allowed includes \$9,310,000 for continuation of basic and applied research and \$690,000 for administration and coordination. The reduction reflects an anticipated slippage of \$375,000 in the contract research program and a decrease of \$125,000 in the request for administration and coordination.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The Committee recommends an allowance of \$1,850,000, the same as the budget estimate, and a decrease of \$150,000 in the 1963 appropriation for the operation of the saline water demonstration plants and for the conduct of feasibility studies on requirements of future plants.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

The Committee has allowed \$4,000,000 for the legal services of the Department, an increase of \$138,000 in the 1963 appropriation for 1964 pay act costs and a decrease of \$83,000 in the budget request. The Committee has disallowed the request for 8 additional positions. Full utilization of the existing vacancies should provide adequately for legal services in fiscal year 1964.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,790,000, an increase of \$301,000 in the 1963 appropriation and a reduction of \$294,000 and 34 permanent positions in the 1964 budget estimate. The increase allowed includes \$58,000 for financing water and power studies; \$100,000 for establishing an automatic data processing staff; \$20,700 to strengthen the inspection staff in connection with the manpower utilization program; and \$122,300 for 1964 pay act costs.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

The Committee recommends under this heading a total of \$183,500,000, a decrease of \$365,000 in the 1963 appropriation and a reduction of \$6,897,000 in the 1964 budget estimates. The following is a summary of the action taken on the programs included under this appropriation.

Forest land management.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$143,609,000, an increase of \$1,227,000 in the 1963 appropriation and a decrease of \$7,047,000 in the budget estimate. The amount allowed by the Committee by activities in comparison with the 1963 appropriation and the 1964 budget estimate are indicated in the following table:

Activity	Committee bill, 1964	Bill Compared with—	
		1963 Approp- riation	Estimate, 1964
1. Forest Land Management:			
a. National forest protection and management:			
(1) Timber resource management:			
(a) Sales administration and manage- ment.....	\$28,338,000	+\$4,650,000	—\$600,000
(b) Reforestation and stand improve- ment.....	15,415,000		
(2) Recreation—public use.....	23,697,000	—2,700,000	—2,700,000
(3) Wildlife habitat management.....	3,491,000		
(4) Range resource management:			
(a) Management.....	4,853,000		
(b) Revegetation.....	2,682,000		
(c) Improvements.....	3,213,000		
(5) Soil and water management.....	5,165,000	—471,000	—471,000
(6) Mineral claims, leases, and special uses.....	3,634,000		
(7) Land classification, adjustments, and sur- veys.....	3,723,000		
(8) Forest fire protection.....	22,045,000		
(9) Structural improvements for fire and general purposes (construction and maintenance).....	10,554,000	—1,300,000	—1,300,000
(10) Payments to Employees Compensation Fund.....	29,000		—491,000
Subtotal.....	126,839,000	+179,000	—5,562,000
Deduct amount advanced from "Cooperative Range Improvements".....	—700,000		
Subtotal, National forest protection and man- agement.....	126,139,000	+179,000	—5,562,000
b. Fighting forest fires.....	5,000,000		
c. Insect and disease control:			
(1) White pine blister rust control.....	3,500,000		
(2) Other pest control.....	7,070,000		
Subtotal, Insect and disease control.....	10,570,000		
d. Acquisition of lands (Weeks Act).....	500,000		
1964 Pay Act costs.....	1,400,000	+1,400,000	—1,485,000
Transfers in the estimates.....		—352,000	
Total, Forest Land Management.....	143,609,000	+1,227,000	—7,047,000

The increase of \$4,650,000 provided for expansion of timber sales administration and management will finance the total budget estimate of 11 billion board feet in fiscal year 1964, an increase in the timber cut of 1.3 billion board feet. The volume to be sold will increase by 200 million board feet to a total of 12.0 billion board feet.

The Committee believes that the reductions imposed in the amounts for structural improvements and for recreation—public use can readily be absorbed considering the \$10 million that has been available for these two items from accelerated public works funds. The reduction of \$471,000 under soil and water management has been made in the amount available for emergency rehabilitation of burns. The Committee believes that the \$579,000 allowed should be adequate until specific requirements are known, at which time, if necessary, a supplemental estimate should be submitted for consideration.

Forest research.—The Committee has allowed \$23,948,000, a net decrease of \$1,657,000 in the 1963 appropriation, including a non-recurring decrease of \$2,550,000 in the 1963 construction fund and an increase of \$743,000 for 1964 pay act costs. The increase of \$150,000 in the budget estimate consists of \$50,000 transferred from the Bureau of Land Management for research on pellet seeding and \$100,000 for expansion of research on Southern hardwoods at the Stoneville, Mississippi Laboratory.

The Committee has concurred in the budget policy of deferring at this time any additional appropriations for construction of new forest research laboratories. Considering that \$7,646,000 has been appropriated for the planning and construction of 24 new forest research facilities during the last three fiscal years, it is believed that first priority should now be given to increases required for timber sales work and construction of timber access roads, for which increases totalling \$27,150,000 have been included in the Bill.

The amount allowed in the Committee bill for forestry research by activity is as follows:

(a) Forest and range management research:	
(1) Forest management research.....	6, 248, 000
(2) Watershed management research.....	2, 329, 000
(3) Range management research.....	1, 097, 000
(4) Wildlife habitat research.....	524, 000
(5) Forest recreation research.....	401, 000
Subtotal, Forest and range management research.....	10, 599, 000
(b) Forest protection research:	
(1) Forest fire research.....	1, 505, 000
(2) Forest insect research.....	1, 784, 000
(3) Forest disease research.....	1, 581, 000
Subtotal, Forest protection research.....	4, 870, 000
(c) Forest products and engineering research:	
(1) Forest products utilization research.....	4, 656, 000
(2) Forest engineering research.....	214, 000
Subtotal, Forest and engineering research.....	4, 870, 000
(d) Forest resource economics research:	
(1) Forest survey.....	1, 624, 000
(2) Forest products marketing research.....	728, 000
(3) Forest economics research.....	514, 000
Subtotal, Forest resource economics research.....	2, 866, 000
1964 pay act costs.....	743, 000
Total, Forest Research.....	23, 948, 000

State and private forestry cooperation.—The Committee has allowed \$15,943,000, the same as the budget estimate, and an increase of \$65,000 in the 1963 appropriation for 1964 pay act costs. This program, carried on in cooperation with the States, encourages private timber management. The amount allowed includes \$12,514,500 for cooperation in forest fire control; \$300,000 for cooperation in forest tree planting; \$2,518,000 for cooperation in forest management and processing; and \$610,500 for general forestry assistance.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The Committee has allowed an appropriation of \$60,000,000, an increase of \$22,500,000 in the 1963 appropriation, and a decrease of \$6,400,000 in the 1964 budget estimate. These funds are required to liquidate the obligations incurred under the contract authorization contained in the Federal-Aid Highway Act. It is estimated that this amount, together with the permanent appropriation of 10 percent of the national forestry receipts and the planned road construction of

timber purchasers under timber sales contracts, will provide a total road program in 1964 of about \$117,000,000. It should also be noted that the Forest Service has received to date for the current year \$8,700,000 for the road program from the accelerated public works funds.

The recommended reduction of \$6,400,000 is based on the estimate that 67.8 percent of the planned obligations of \$65,000,000 will require cash expenditures during the fiscal year 1964 in lieu of the 77.3 percent factor reflected in the budget estimate. The Committee sees no reason to increase the experience rate of 67.8 percent reflected in the budget estimates for the current year and believes that with efficient use of the funds that the 1964 budget program for construction of timber access roads can be accomplished.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST

The Committee has allowed the budget request of \$20,000 to initiate the purchase of privately owned lands within the Wasatch National Forest, Utah, to aid in soil erosion control as authorized by Public Law 87-661.

SPECIAL ACTS

The Committee recommends the budget request of \$70,000, an increase of \$40,000 in the 1963 appropriation, for acquisition of land to implement agreements with certain counties in Utah, Nevada and California under which National Forest receipts, including the portions which would normally be paid to county road and school funds, are used for purchase of privately owned lands within the National forest to aid in the control of soil erosion and flood damage.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$700,000, the same as the 1963 appropriation. The funds are appropriated from grazing fees for protection and improvement of the range.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

The Committee has approved the budget request of \$1,000,000, the same as the 1963 appropriation, for assistance to the States for tree planting under Title IV of the Agricultural Act, 1956. These funds are used to provide advice, technical assistance, and financial contribution to carry out increased tree planting and reforestation work on non-Federal forest land. The funds must be matched by the States and the work is conducted in accordance with plans submitted by the States and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

The Committee has allowed an appropriation of \$50,000, a reduction of \$20,000 in the 1963 appropriation and in the 1964 budget estimate. Because of the lack of workload being handled by the Board, which adjudicates appeals by coal mine operators from orders issued by the Bureau of Mines, the Committee feels that the Board can effectively carry on its activities with the reduced amount.

COMMISSION ON FINE ARTS

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$91,000, the same as the budget estimate, and an increase of \$8,000 in the 1963 appropriation for pay act costs.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

The Committee has allowed \$58,750,000, an increase of \$2,153,000 in the 1963 appropriation and a decrease of \$235,000 in the budget estimate. The reduction has been made in the amount requested for 1964 pay act costs. The increases allowed include: \$417,200 for increased requirements under hospital health services; \$823,000 for the additional workload under contract patient care; \$355,000 for sanitation activities and field medical services; \$109,000 to provide under this item for the transfer of personnel functions from the Office of the Surgeon General; and \$463,000 to finance in part the 1964 pay act costs.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,000,000, a decrease of \$4,335,000 in the 1963 appropriation, and a decrease of \$1,096,000 in the 1964 estimate. The recommended appropriation provides for the budgeted construction program for hospitals and clinics, personnel quarters, alterations, and sanitation facilities. The reduction is based on the planned carry-over of unobligated balances into fiscal year 1965.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

The Committee recommends an allowance of \$297,000, the same as the 1963 appropriation, and a decrease of \$16,000 in the 1964 budget estimate. The Committee believes that the Commission can absorb the increase proposed for additional salary and other costs without reducing the effectiveness of its work.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

The Committee has allowed \$650,000, an increase of \$25,000 in the 1963 appropriation, and a decrease of \$67,000 in the 1964 budget estimate. The net increase of \$25,000 consists of a nonrecurring decrease of \$94,000; an increase of \$44,000 for pay act and related costs; and \$75,000 for continuation of the Pennsylvania Avenue study. The Committee has disallowed the request of \$26,530 for additional positions and \$32,000 for continuing the Open Space Study. The Committee sees no reason why the Commission should not continue to absorb the costs of this latter study. The Commission exists for activities such as this and should be able to undertake special work of this nature without requesting increases in funds in each instance.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

The Committee has allowed an appropriation of \$1,000,000, a decrease of \$2,000,000 in the 1963 appropriation, and a reduction of \$1,200,000 in the budget estimate. The amount allowed is adequate to continue necessary work of the Agency pending Congressional action on the pending authorization for the transit development program. The recommended appropriation includes \$750,000 to finance a staff of 70 positions, a reduction of \$264,000 and 14 positions in the budget request. The amount allowed also includes \$150,000 for preliminary studies in lieu of the \$995,000 proposed in the budget estimates for engineering feasibility and planning contracts: The Committee sees no justification for undertaking additional engineering feasibility and planning work until a transit program is authorized by Congress. The allowance includes \$100,000 for miscellaneous administrative items, including travel, communications, and services of other agencies, a decrease of \$90,000 from the budget request. The proposed budget allocation of 28 percent of the funds to executive direction and administration appears excessive, and an appropriate reduction should be made in this activity in the allocation of the appropriation recommended.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,124,000, an increase of \$2,055,000 in the 1963 appropriation and a decrease of \$200,000 in the budget estimate. The increase allowed includes: \$301,000 for 1964 pay act and related costs, a reduction of \$135,000; an increase of \$1,454,000 for additional costs of museum exhibitions and buildings management required in connection with the new Museum of History and Technology and the expansion of the National History Museum; and \$360,000 for scientific research, a decrease of \$65,000.

REMODELING OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BUILDING

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,465,000, a reduction of \$1,000,000 in the budget estimate, for remodeling the existing Civil Service Commission building (formerly known as the Patent Office Building) to house the National Portrait Gallery and the National Collection of Fine Arts. This item was deferred by the Committee last year because of the delay encountered in construction of the new building to house the Civil Service Commission. The present building will now be vacated by August, 1963, at which time, it will be possible to undertake the remodeling as authorized by Congress. The reduction has been made in items to be excluded from the major construction contract and for which funding will not be required until fiscal year 1965.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,275,000, the same as the current year, and a reduction of \$461,000 in the budget

estimate, to continue the program of capital improvements at the National Zoological Park. The District of Columbia will continue to finance the operation and maintenance of the Zoo. As delay is being experienced in the progress of the improvement program, it is believed appropriate to hold the program in 1964 to the current year level.

NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,600,000, an increase of \$1,089,000 in the budget estimate, for preparation of drawings and specifications for the National Air Museum Building as authorized by Congress. The increase proposed over the budget is to provide for the full planning costs in a single appropriation as recommended by the Board of Regents in lieu of the 2 year appropriation plan proposed in the budget. The Committee believes that this will result in a more economical planning and will permit the completion of planning in 15 months in lieu of the 24 months contemplated in the budget estimate. The completed plans will be submitted to Congress for construction authorization.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$2,138,000, an increase of \$35,000 in the 1963 appropriation primarily for increased pay act costs.

TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

The Committee has approved the budget request of \$3,000,000, the same as the 1963 appropriation. This appropriation will provide the last of the five annual appropriations authorized by the Alaska Omnibus Act to facilitate the assumption by the State of Alaska of the responsibilities heretofore performed by the Federal Government.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,000, the same as the 1963 appropriation, and a reduction of \$7,000 in the budget estimate. The amount allowed is the maximum authorized by the Act of September 7, 1957, as amended. The Commission is responsible for preparing plans and programs to provide for the appropriate nation-wide observances and coordination of ceremonies to commemorate the Civil War.

TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Committee has allowed an administrative expense limitation of \$186,000 as proposed in the budget, representing an increase of \$6,000 in the 1963 limitation for 1964 pay act costs.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 2 in connection with the Bureau of Land Management, Oregon and California Grant Lands:

expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources

On pages 6 and 7 in connection with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, construction:

Provided further, That such amounts as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation: Provided further, That not to exceed \$219,000 shall be available for assistance to the public school district for construction of additional classroom facilities at Ignacio, Colorado.

On page 9, in connection with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, tribal funds: (new matter in italics.)

Provided further, That the Secretary shall not advance funds (other than for expenses of litigation) derived from appropriations in satisfaction of awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of Claims, until a report of the purposes for which the funds are to be used has been submitted to the Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and until such report has lain before the committees for sixty days (excluding the time during which either House is in recess for more than three days):

On page 33 and 34 in connection with administrative Provisions, Forest Service: (new matter in italics)

and acquisition of such outstanding interests in lands administered by the Forest Service in the northeast Georgia land utilization project,.

Funds under this Act shall not be used for acquisition of forest lands * * * where such land is not within the boundaries of an established national forest or purchase unit

On page 41 in connection with General Provisions, Related Agencies: (new matter in italics)

The per diem rate paid from appropriations made available under this title for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) or other law, shall not exceed \$75.

TRUST FUND RECEIPTS

(Not a charge against general budget revenues)

	Appropriation estimate, 1963	Appropriation estimate, 1964	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Department of the Interior: ¹			
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands-----	\$70, 000	\$70, 000	-----
Administration and protection of grazing districts-----	450, 000	450, 000	-----
Trust funds, Alaska townsites, Bureau of Land Management-----	5, 000	5, 000	-----
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, agencies, schools, etc.-----	2, 338, 000	2, 332, 000	-\$6, 000
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes-----	56, 596, 000	60, 389, 000	+3, 793, 000
Donations, including land, National Parks-----	500, 000	500, 000	-----
Gifts or bequests of personal property, National Parks-----	7, 500	7, 500	-----
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, National Parks-----	2, 540	2, 540	-----
Advances, authorized services, Geological Survey-----	2, 800, 000	2, 800, 000	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines-----	1, 708, 000	1, 490, 000	-218, 000
Contributed funds, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	835, 000	792, 000	-43, 000
Inspection and grading of fishery products, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	437, 000	462, 000	+25, 000
Contributed funds, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-----	59, 000	60, 000	+1, 000
Total, Department of the Interior-----	65, 808, 040	69, 360, 040	+3, 552, 000
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service: Cooperative Work-----	23, 695, 000	24, 945, 000	+1, 250, 000

Other agencies:

National Capital Planning Commission: Contributed funds-----	677, 000	-----	-677, 000
Smithsonian Institution: Canal Zone biological area fund-----	15, 000	15, 000	-----
Contributions, Indian health facilities-----	429, 000	81, 000	-348, 000
Total, other agencies-----	1, 121, 000	96, 000	-1, 025, 000
Grand total-----	90, 624, 040	94, 401, 040	+3, 777, 000

¹ Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power Administration.

NOTE.—Amounts as estimated and shown in the January 1963 budget document for 1964 Subject to further revision.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

(Available under permanent authorization—not included in accompanying bill)

	Appropriation estimate, 1963	Appropriation estimate, 1964	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Department of the Interior: ¹			
Payments to States and Local Governments:			
Leasing of grazing lands-----	\$1, 000	\$1, 000	-----
Payments to States (proceeds of sales)-----	249, 328	265, 000	+\$15, 672
Payments of royalties to Oklahoma-----	6, 214	10, 000	+3, 786
Payments to States (grazing fees)-----	1, 000	1, 000	-----
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands-----	532, 500	777, 400	+244, 900
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payments to Coos Bay and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes-----	750, 000	900, 000	+150, 000
Oregon and California grant lands, payment to counties-----	15, 400, 136	14, 350, 000	--1, 050, 136
Mineral Leasing Act, payment to States-----	45, 500, 000	45, 838, 000	+338, 000
Payment due counties, national grasslands, Bureau of Land Management-----	122, 000	122, 000	-----
Claim and treaty obligations, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	161, 000	160, 500	--500
Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, Act of June 26, 1936--	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Colorado River Indian Reservation benefits, Southern and Northern reserves--	180, 000	180, 000	-----
Education expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park-----	242, 621	86, 000	--156, 621
Payment to State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service-----	28, 000	28, 000	-----

Internal Revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Office of Territories-----	7, 682, 529	7, 154, 000	-528, 529
Payment to Alaska from Pribilof Islands receipts-----	702, 852	154, 700	-548, 152
Payment to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act-----	582, 467	553, 000	-29, 467
Payment to Alaska, Alaska Game Law-----	108	-----	-108
Payments due counties, national grasslands, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-----	4, 000	4, 000	-----
Subtotal-----	72, 155, 755	70, 594, 600	-1, 561, 155
Receipts Applied to Operations:			
Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation land-----	2, 000	2, 000	-----
Expenses, Public Land Administration Act-----	800, 000	800, 000	-----
Operation and maintenance revenue, Indian irrigation systems-----	4, 075, 000	4, 075, 000	-----
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects-----	2, 011, 000	2, 119, 800	+108, 800
Indian arts and crafts fund-----	200	200	-----
Operation, management, and maintenance and demolition of federally-acquired properties, Independence National Historical Park, National Park Service-----	12, 480	-----	-12, 480
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey-----	600	400	-200
Migratory Bird Conservation fund-----	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	-----
Management of national wildlife refuges-----	1, 747, 402	1, 660, 000	-87, 402
Expenses incident to sale of refuge products-----	115, 000	133, 000	+18, 000
Subtotal-----	12, 763, 682	12, 790, 400	+26, 718

See footnotes at end of table.

Permanent appropriations—Continued

	Appropriation estimate, 1963	Appropriation estimate, 1964	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Department of the Interior—Continued			
Mixed Receipts:			
Federal aid in wildlife restoration:			
Payments to States-----	\$13, 932, 000	\$13, 956, 000	+\$24, 000
Applied to operations-----	979, 717	1, 044, 000	+ 64, 283
Federal aid in fish restoration and management:			
Payments to States-----	5, 554, 000	5, 566, 000	+12, 000
Applied to operations-----	478, 494	434, 000	-44, 494
Subtotal-----	20, 944, 211	21, 000, 000	+55, 789
Total, Department of the Interior-----	105, 863, 648	104, 385, 000	-1, 478, 648
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service:			
Payments to States and local governments:			
Payments to States, national forests fund (25 percent fund)-----	27, 235, 140	30, 000, 000	+2, 764, 860
Payments to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties)-----	125, 432	128, 000	+ 2, 568
Payments to counties, national forests fund-----	425, 000	437, 500	+12, 500

Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico-----	80,500	100,000	+19,500
Subtotal-----	27,866,072	30,665,500	+2,799,428
Receipts applied to operations:			
Expenses, brush disposal-----	9,000,000	9,000,000	-----
Roads and trails for States (10 percent fund)-----	10,900,000	12,000,000	+1,100,000
Forest fire prevention (Smoky Bear)-----	20,000	20,000	-----
Restoration of forest lands and improvements-----	196,000	100,000	-96,000
Subtotal-----	20,116,000	21,120,000	+1,004,000
Total, Department of Agriculture—Forest Service-----	47,982,072	51,785,500	+3,803,428
Total, permanent appropriations-----	153,845,720	156,170,500	+2,324,780

¹ Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power Administration.

NOTE.—Amounts as estimated and shown in the January 1963, budget document for 1964. Subject to further revision.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1963, AND THE ESTIMATES AND
AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1964

Item	Appropriations, 1963 (including pending pay act supple- mentals) ¹	Budget estimates, 1964	Recommended in the bill for 1964	Bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1963 (including pending pay act supple- mentals) ¹	1964 estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT					
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of lands and resources-----	\$42, 461, 200	\$46, 286, 000	\$43, 292, 500	+\$831, 300	—\$2, 993, 500
Construction-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	300, 000	—700, 000	—700, 000
Public lands development roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	-----	1, 000, 000	750, 000	+750, 000	—250, 000
Oregon and California grant lands (<i>indefinite appro- priation of receipts</i>)-----	(7, 175, 000)	(7, 325, 000)	(7, 325, 000)	(+150, 000)	-----
Range improvements (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(697, 000)	(967, 000)	(967, 000)	(+270, 000)	-----
Total, Bureau of Land Management-----	43, 461, 200	48, 286, 000	44, 342, 500	+881, 300	—3, 943, 500
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Education and welfare services-----	82, 572, 000	92, 610, 000	88, 350, 000	+5, 778, 000	—4, 260, 000
Resources management-----	35, 185, 000	39, 402, 000	37, 239, 300	+2, 054, 300	—2, 162, 700
Revolving fund for loans-----	4, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	—2, 000, 000	-----

Construction-----	53, 775, 000	56, 200, 000	55, 500, 000	+1, 725, 000	-700, 000
Road construction (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	16, 000, 000	16, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	-1, 000, 000	-1, 000, 000
General administrative expenses-----	4, 201, 000	4, 312, 000	4, 265, 000	+64, 000	-47, 000
Menominee educational grants-----	-----	132, 000	132, 000	+132, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds-----	195, 733, 000	210, 656, 000	202, 486, 300	+6, 753, 300	-8, 169, 700
<i>Tribal funds</i> (not included in totals of this tabulation)-----	(3, 000, 000)	(3, 000, 000)	(3, 000, 000)	-----	-----
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Management and protection-----	² 25, 163, 904	28, 816, 000	27, 068, 000	+1, 904, 096	-1, 748, 000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities-----	20, 184, 000	22, 295, 000	21, 375, 000	+1, 191, 000	-920, 000
Construction-----	40, 775, 500	42, 942, 000	32, 697, 000	-8, 078, 500	-10, 245, 000
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	29, 000, 000	29, 000, 000	28, 000, 000	-1, 000, 000	-1, 000, 000
General administrative expenses-----	2, 060, 000	2, 303, 000	2, 120, 000	+60, 000	-183, 000
Total, National Park Service-----	117, 183, 404	125, 356, 000	111, 260, 000	-5, 923, 404	-14, 096, 000
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	² 1, 137, 096	2, 462, 000	1, 900, 000	+762, 904	-562, 000
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES					
Administration of territories-----	13, 798, 000	13, 819, 000	13, 000, 000	-798, 000	-819, 000
Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands-----	³ 6, 600, 000	15, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	+8, 400, 000	-----
Total, Office of Territories-----	20, 398, 000	28, 819, 000	28, 000, 000	+7, 602, 000	-819, 000
Total, Public Land Management-----	377, 912, 700	415, 579, 000	387, 988, 800	+10, 076, 100	-27, 590, 200

See footnotes at end of table.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1963, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1964—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1963 (including pending pay act supple- mentals) ¹	Budget estimates, 1964	Recommended in the bill for 1964	Bill compared with--	
				Appropriations, 1963 (including pending pay act supple- mentals) ¹	1964 estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR-- Continued					
MINERAL RESOURCES					
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, investigations, and research -----	\$58, 040, 000	\$68, 015, 000	\$63, 700, 000	+\$5, 660, 000	—\$4, 315, 000
BUREAU OF MINES					
Conservation and development of mineral resources ---	27, 546, 000	30, 277, 000	29, 054, 000	+1, 508, 000	—1, 223, 000
Health and safety -----	8, 464, 000	8, 953, 000	8, 664, 000	+200, 000	—289, 000
Construction -----	425, 000	6, 692, 000	-----	—425, 000	—6, 692, 000
General administrative expenses -----	1, 394, 000	1, 473, 000	1, 460, 000	+66, 000	—13, 000
DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF HELIUM PROPERTIES					
Borrowing authorization -----	(6, 000, 000)	(13, 000, 000)	(6, 000, 000)	-----	(—7, 000, 000)
Annual limitation on contract authorization -----	-----	(17, 500, 000)	-----	-----	(—17, 500, 000)
Total, Bureau of Mines -----	37, 829, 000	47, 395, 000	39, 178, 000	+1, 349, 000	—8, 217, 000

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH					
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 450, 000	5, 000, 000	3, 200, 000	-250, 000	-1, 800, 000
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	750, 000	900, 000	850, 000	+100, 000	-50, 000
Lead and zinc stabilization program-----	2, 450, 000	(*)	-----	-2, 450, 000	-----
Total, Office of Minerals Exploration-----	3, 200, 000	900, 000	850, 000	-2, 350, 000	-50, 000
OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS					
Salaries and expenses-----	559, 000	642, 000	610, 000	+51, 000	-32, 000
OFFICE OF MINERALS AND SOLID FUELS					
Salaries and expenses-----	-----	110, 000	-----	-----	-110, 000
Total, Mineral Resources-----	103, 078, 000	122, 062, 000	107, 538, 000	+4, 460, 000	-14, 524, 000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE					
Salaries and expenses-----	375, 000	386, 000	386, 000	+11, 000	-----
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES					
Management and investigations of resources-----	15, 497, 000	19, 028, 000	17, 175, 000	+1, 678, 000	-1, 853, 000
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program)-----	300, 000	300, 000	300, 000	-----	-----
Construction-----	8, 473, 000	5, 753, 000	1, 800, 000	-6, 673, 000	-3, 953, 000
Construction of fishing vessels-----	750, 000	750, 000	750, 000	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1963, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1964—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1963 (including pending pay act supple- mentals) ¹	Budget estimates, 1964	Recommended in the bill for 1964	Bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1963 (including pending pay act supple- mentals) ¹	1964 estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR— Continued					
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE—Continued					
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES—continued					
General administrative expenses-----	\$623, 000	\$695, 000	\$640, 000	+\$17, 000	—\$55, 000
Administration of Pribilof Islands (<i>indefinite appro- priation of receipts</i>)-----	(2, 018, 000)	(2, 553, 000)	(2, 468, 000)	(+450, 000)	(—85, 000)
<i>Limitation on administrative expenses, Fisheries loan fund</i> -----	(259, 000)	(270, 000)	(270, 000)	(+11, 000)	-----
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	25, 643, 000	26, 526, 000	20, 665, 000	—4, 978, 000	—5, 861, 000
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE					
Management and investigations of resources-----	27, 762, 000	31, 484, 000	29, 879, 400	+2, 117, 400	—1, 604, 600
Construction-----	6, 922, 300	2, 860, 000	3, 678, 000	—3, 244, 300	+818, 000
Migratory bird conservation account-----	7, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	+3, 000, 000	—2, 000, 000

General administrative expenses-----	1, 295, 000	1, 410, 000	1, 325, 000	+30, 000	-85, 000
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife--	42, 979, 300	47, 754, 000	44, 882, 400	+1, 903, 100	-2, 871, 600
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	68, 997, 300	74, 666, 000	65, 933, 400	-3, 063, 900	-8, 732, 600
OFFICE OF SALINE WATER					
Salaries and expenses-----	7, 600, 000	10, 500, 000	10, 000, 000	+2, 400, 000	-500, 000
Operation and maintenance-----	2, 000, 000	1, 850, 000	1, 850, 000	-150, 000	-----
Total, Office of Saline Water-----	9, 600, 000	12, 350, 000	11, 850, 000	+2, 250, 000	-500, 000
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR					
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 862, 000	4, 083, 000	4, 000, 000	+138, 000	-83, 000
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 489, 000	4, 084, 000	3, 790, 000	+301, 000	-294, 000
Total, definite appropriations-----	566, 939, 000	632, 824, 000	581, 100, 200	+14, 161, 200	-51, 723, 800
Total, indefinite appropriations of receipts-----	9, 890, 000	10, 845, 000	10, 760, 000	+870, 000	-85, 000
Total, borrowing authorizations-----	6, 000, 000	13, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	-----	-7, 000, 000
Total, annual contract authority-----	-----	17, 500, 000	-----	-----	-17, 500, 000
Total, title I, Department of the Interior-----	582, 829, 000	674, 169, 000	597, 860, 200	+15, 031, 200	-76, 308, 800

See footnotes at end of table

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1963, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1964—Continued

Item	Bill compared with—			
	Appropriations, 1963 (including pending pay act supple- mentals) ¹	Budget estimates, 1964	Recommended in the bill for 1964	Appropriations, 1963 (including pending pay act supple- mentals) ¹
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES				
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
FOREST SERVICE				
Forest protection and utilization:				
Forest land management-----	\$142, 382, 000	\$150, 656, 000	\$143, 609, 000	+\$1, 227, 000
Forest research-----	25, 605, 000	23, 798, 000	23, 948, 000	—1, 657, 000
State and private forestry cooperation-----	15, 878, 000	15, 943, 000	15, 943, 000	+65, 000
Total, Forest protection and utilization-----	183, 865, 000	190, 397, 000	183, 500, 000	—365, 000
Forest roads and trails (Liquidation of Contract Authorization)-----	\$ 37, 500, 000	66, 400, 000	60, 000, 000	+22, 500, 000
Access roads-----	2, 000, 000	-----	-----	—2, 000, 000
Acquisition of lands for national forests:				
Wasatch National Forest-----	-----	20, 000	20, 000	+20, 000
Superior National Forest-----	2, 000, 000	-----	-----	—2, 000, 000

Special acts (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(30, 000)	(70, 000)	(70, 000)	(+40, 000)	-----
Cooperative range improvements (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(700, 000)	(700, 000)	(700, 000)	-----	-----
Assistance to States for tree planting-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----	-----
Total, definite appropriations-----	226, 365, 000	257, 817, 000	244, 520, 000	+18, 155, 000	-13, 297, 000
Total, indefinite appropriations-----	730, 000	770, 000	770, 000	40, 000	-----
Total, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture-----	227, 095, 000	258, 587, 000	245, 290, 000	+18, 195, 000	-13, 297, 000
FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW					
Salaries and expenses-----	70, 000	70, 000	50, 000	-20, 000	-20, 000
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses-----	83, 000	91, 000	91, 000	+8, 000	-----
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
Indian health activities-----	56, 597, 000	58, 985, 000	58, 750, 000	+2, 153, 000	-235, 000
Construction of Indian health activities-----	9, 335, 000	6, 096, 000	5, 000, 000	-4, 335, 000	-1, 096, 000
Total, Public Health Service-----	65, 932, 000	65, 081, 000	63, 750, 000	-2, 182, 000	-1, 331, 000
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	297, 000	313, 000	297, 000	-----	-16, 000

See footnotes at end of table.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1963, and the estimate and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1964—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1963 (including pending pay act supple- mentals) ¹	Budget estimates, 1964	Recommended in the bill for 1964	Bill compared with--	
				Appropriations, 1963 (including pending pay act supple- mentals) ¹	1964 estimate
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued					
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$625, 000	\$717, 000	\$650, 000	+ \$25, 000	—\$67, 000
Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and playground system-----	100, 000	-----	-----	— 100, 000	-----
Total, National Capital Planning Commission--	725, 000	717, 000	650, 000	— 75, 000	— 67, 000
NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY					
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 000, 000	2, 200, 000	1, 000, 000	— 2, 000, 000	— 1, 200, 000
Land acquisition and construction-----	400, 000	-----	-----	— 400, 000	-----
Total, National Capital Transportation Agency--	3, 400, 000	2, 200, 000	1, 000, 000	— 2, 400, 000	— 1, 200, 000
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and expenses-----	11, 069, 000	13, 324, 000	13, 124, 000	+ 2, 055, 000	— 200, 000
Remodeling of Civil Service Commission Building-----	-----	6, 465, 000	5, 465, 000	+ 5, 465, 000	— 1, 000, 000

Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park-----	1, 275, 000	1, 736, 000	1, 275, 000	-----	-461, 000
National Air Museum-----	-----	511, 000	1, 600, 000	+1, 600, 000	+1, 089, 000
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art-----	2, 103, 000	2, 138, 000	2, 138, 000	+35, 000	-----
Total, Smithsonian Institution-----	14, 447, 000	24, 174, 000	23, 602, 000	+9, 155, 000	-572, 000
TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA					
Grants-----	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-----	-----
CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
Expenses-----	104, 000	107, 000	100, 000	-4, 000	-7, 000
Total, definite appropriations-----	314, 423, 000	353, 570, 000	337, 060, 000	+22, 637, 000	-16, 510, 000
Total, indefinite appropriations-----	730, 000	770, 000	770, 000	+40, 000	-----
Total, title II, related agencies-----	315, 153, 000	354, 340, 000	337, 830, 000	+22, 677, 000	-16, 510, 000

See footnotes at end of table.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1963, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1964—Continued

Item	Bill compared with—				
	Appropriations, 1963 (including pending pay act supple- mentals) ¹	Budget estimates, 1964	Recommended in the bill for 1964	Appropriations, 1963 (including pending pay act supple- mentals) ¹	1964 estimate
TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION					
Revolving fund-----	\$200, 000	-----	-----	-\$200, 000	-----
Limitation of administrative expenses, Virgin Islands Corporation-----	(180, 000)	(\$186, 000)	(\$186, 000)	(+6, 000)	-----
Total, title III, Virgin Islands Corporation-----	200, 000	-----	-----	-200, 000	-----
Grand total:					
Definite appropriations-----	881, 562, 000	986, 394, 000	918, 160, 200	+36, 598, 200	-\$68, 233, 800
Indefinite appropriation of receipts-----	10, 620, 000	11, 615, 000	11, 530, 000	+910, 000	—85, 000
Borrowing authorizations-----	6, 000, 000	13, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	-----	—7, 000, 000
Annual contract authority-----	-----	17, 500, 000	-----	-----	—17, 500, 000
Total-----	898, 182, 000	1, 028, 509, 000	935, 690, 200	+37, 508, 200	—92, 818, 800

¹ Includes pay act estimates pending in H. Doc. 61 and H. Doc. 63.

² Reflects transfer in estimates of \$1,101,096 from National Park Service, "Management and protection" to Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

³ In addition, transfer of \$1,110,000 available from Department of Navy and supplemental estimate pending of \$7,290,000.

⁴ Reflects decrease of \$4,625,000 in H. Doc. 70.

⁵ In addition, supplemental estimate pending of \$7,000,000.

Union Calendar No. 63

88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5279

[Report No. 177]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 28, 1963

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
- 5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
- 6 ending June 30, 1964, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improve-
6 ment, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classifica-
7 tion, and performance of other functions, as authorized by
8 law, in the management of lands and their resources under
9 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management,
10 \$43,292,500.

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For acquisition and construction of buildings and appurte-
13 nant facilities, \$300,000, to remain available until expended.

14 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

15 For expenses necessary for management, protection, and
16 development of resources and for construction, operation,
17 and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other
18 improvements on the revested Oregon and California
19 Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the
20 Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon,
21 and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of rights-
22 of-way and of existing connecting roads on or adjacent
23 to such lands; an amount equivalent to 25 per centum of
24 the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year
25 from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands,

1 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the
2 amount appropriated herein for the purposes of this appro-
3 priation on lands administered by the Forest Service shall
4 be transferred to the Forest Service, Department of Agricul-
5 ture: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein
6 for road construction on lands other than those administered
7 by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Bureau
8 of Public Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided*
9 *further*, That the amount appropriated herein is hereby made
10 a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California
11 land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund
12 in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the
13 second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of
14 August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

15 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

16 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
17 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
18 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C.
19 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
20 during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees
21 under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys
22 received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15
23 of said Act, and the amount designated for range improve-
24 ments from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands trans-
25 ferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order

1 10787, dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until
2 expended.

3 PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUI-
4 DATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

5 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
6 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203,
7 \$750,000, to remain available until expended.

8 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

9 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
10 shall be available for purchase of seven passenger motor
11 vehicles for replacement only; purchase of one aircraft for
12 replacement only; purchase, erection, and dismantlement
13 of temporary structures; and alteration and maintenance of
14 necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the
15 United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations
16 herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expendi-
17 tures in connection with the revested Oregon and California
18 Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands
19 (other than expenditures made under the appropriation
20 "Oregon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed
21 from the 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title
22 II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876),
23 of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California
24 land-grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24,
25 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the

1 “Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund”: *Provided further*,
2 That appropriations herein made may be expended on a
3 reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those
4 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management
5 and (2) protection and leasing of lands and mineral re-
6 sources for the State of Alaska.

7 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

8 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

9 For expenses necessary to provide education and wel-
10 fare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation
11 with States and other organizations, including payment (in
12 advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assist-
13 ance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes,
14 institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy
15 Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of
16 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations
17 of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of
18 Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; \$88,350,000.

19 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

20 For expenses necessary for management, development,
21 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
22 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Af-
23 fairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
24 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian
25 industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts

1 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
2 arts and crafts, as authorized by law; \$37,239,300.

3 REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

4 For payment to the revolving fund for loans, as author-
5 ized by section 10 of the Act of June 18, 1934, as amended
6 (25 U.S.C. 470), \$2,000,000.

7 CONSTRUCTION

8 For construction, major repair, and improvement of
9 irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
10 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepa-
11 ration of lands for farming; and architectural and
12 engineering services by contract; \$55,500,000, to re-
13 main available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of
14 the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition
15 of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado,
16 New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside
17 of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided*
18 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
19 the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
20 Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside
21 the boundaries of existing reservations: *Provided further*,
22 That such amounts as may be available for the construction
23 of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred
24 to the Bureau of Reclamation: *Provided further*, That not
25 to exceed \$219,000 shall be available for assistance to the

public school district for construction of additional classroom facilities at Ignacio, Colorado.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field offices, \$4,265,000.

MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

For grants to the State of Wisconsin or the County or Town of Menominee for school district costs, as authorized by the Act of April 4, 1962 (76 Stat. 53), \$132,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred and seventy-five passenger motor vehicles (including sixty-eight for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year), of which two hundred and fifty shall be for replacement only, which may be used for the transportation of Indians; advance payments for service (including services which may extend

1 beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts executed
2 pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 452), the
3 Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 986), and legislation termi-
4 nating Federal supervision over certain Indian tribes; and
5 expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty
6 provisions.

7 **TRIBAL FUNDS**

8 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
9 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
10 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure
11 for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay
12 and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other
13 assistance to Indian children attending public and private
14 schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of
15 admission) ; purchase of land and improvements on land, title
16 to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in
17 trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and
18 water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and
19 other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved
20 contracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers,
21 councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organiza-
22 tions, including mileage for use of privately owned automo-
23 biles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established
24 administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian

1 employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without
2 regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat.
3 391), including cash grants; and employment of a curator
4 for the Osage Museum, who shall be appointed with the
5 approval of the Osage Tribal Council and without regard
6 to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the
7 amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced
8 to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such pur-
9 poses as may be designated by the governing body of the
10 particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary:
11 *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall not advance
12 funds (other than for expenses of litigation) derived from
13 appropriations in satisfaction of awards of the Indian
14 Claims Commission and the Court of Claims, until a report
15 of the purposes for which the funds are to be used has been
16 submitted to the Senate and House Committees on Interior
17 and Insular Affairs and until such report has lain before
18 the committees for sixty days (excluding the time during
19 which either House is in recess for more than three days) :
20 *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation or
21 other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land
22 or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Wash-
23 ington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries

1 of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in
2 the property being exempted from local taxation, except as
3 provided for by the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 627).

4 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

5 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

6 For expenses necessary for the management and protec-
7 tion of the areas and facilities administered by the National
8 Park Service, including protection of lands in process of
9 condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of
10 the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
11 plans and working drawings) and archeological values in
12 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
13 Basin) ; \$27,068,000, including not to exceed \$600,000 for
14 travel and transportation of persons.

15 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

16 FACILITIES

17 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
18 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
19 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable
20 basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities
21 essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to
22 law by the National Park Service, \$21,375,000, including
23 not to exceed \$180,000 for travel and transportation of
24 persons.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and improvement, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451), of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason of the use of funds for such purposes; the acquisition of water rights; and not to exceed \$5,300,000 for the acquisition of lands, interest therein, improvements, and related personal property; \$32,697,000, including not to exceed \$350,000 for travel and transportation of persons, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the condemnation of any land for Grand Teton National Park in the State of Wyoming.

CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, \$28,000,000, including not to exceed \$250,000 for travel and transportation of persons, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein provided

1 shall be expended for planning or construction on the follow-
2 ing: Fort Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, ex-
3 cept minor roads and trails; Great Falls Park, Virginia;
4 Daingerfield Island Marina, Virginia; and extension of the
5 George Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of
6 Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or in Prince
7 Georges County, Maryland.

8 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for general administration of
10 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
11 regional offices, \$2,120,000, including not to exceed
12 \$103,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

13 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

14 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
15 available for the purchase of not to exceed one hundred and
16 fourteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only,
17 including not to exceed sixty-two for police-type use which
18 may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limita-
19 tion for the current fiscal year.

20 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Rec-
23 reation, \$1,900,000.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for the administration of Territories and for the departmental administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1431a (c)) ; salaries of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secretary, the Government Comptroller, and the members of their immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591, 72 Stat. 1095) ; compensation and mileage of members of the legislatures in Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. secs. 1421d (e) , 1431a (c) , and 1572e) ; compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1431a (c)) ; grants to American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of governmental functions; and personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation of the houses of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa; \$13,000,000: *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein provided for are authorized

1 to make purchases through the General Services Adminis-
2 tration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for
3 the administration of Territories may be expended for the
4 purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and
5 surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial trans-
6 portation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

7 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

8 For expenses necessary for the Department of the
9 Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the
10 Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement ap-
11 proved by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397),
12 and the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended
13 (76 Stat. 171), including the expenses of the High Com-
14 missioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands;
15 compensation and expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust
16 Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust
17 Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local
18 revenues, for support of governmental functions; \$15,000,-
19 000: *Provided*, That the revolving fund for loans to locally
20 owned private trading enterprises shall continue to be
21 available during the fiscal year 1964: *Provided further*,
22 That all financial transactions of the Trust Territory, includ-
23 ing such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities
24 established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall be

1 audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with
2 the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921
3 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Audit-
4 ing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*, That
5 the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
6 is authorized to make purchases through the General Serv-
7 ices Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations
8 available for the administration of the Trust Territory of
9 the Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase,
10 charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface
11 vessels for official purposes and for commercial transporta-
12 tion purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in
13 carrying out the provisions of article 6(2) of the Trustee-
14 ship Agreement approved by Congress: *Provided further*,
15 That notwithstanding the provisions of any law, the Trust
16 Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to receive, dur-
17 ing the current fiscal year, from the Department of Agri-
18 culture for distribution on the same basis as domestic distri-
19 bution in any State, Territory, or possession of the United
20 States, without exchange of funds, such surplus food com-
21 modities as may be available pursuant to section 32 of the
22 Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c) and
23 section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended
24 (7 U.S.C. 1431).

ALASKA RAILROAD

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue available until expended for the work authorized by law, including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit and development of industries or travel in the area served; and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U.S.C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund in excess of the salaries prescribed by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except the general manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for GS-17, and five officers at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for grade GS-16.

MINERAL RESOURCES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering to-

1 pography, geology, and the mineral and water resources of
 2 the United States, its Territories and possessions, and other
 3 areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat. 427) ;
 4 classify lands as to mineral character and water and power
 5 resources; give engineering supervision to power permits
 6 and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce depart-
 7 mental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining
 8 leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the
 9 interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law
 10 (15 U.S.C. 715) ; and publish and disseminate data rela-
 11 tive to the foregoing activities; \$63,700,000, of which
 12 \$10,150,000 shall be available only for cooperation with
 13 States or municipalities for water resources investigations:
 14 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used
 15 to pay more than one-half the cost of any topographic map-
 16 ping or water resources investigations carried on in coopera-
 17 tion with any State or municipality.

18 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

19 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey
 20 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed sixty-eight
 21 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimburse-
 22 ment of the General Services Administration for security
 23 guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting
 24 for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making

1 of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is admin-
2 istratively determined that such procedures are in the public
3 interest; construction and maintenance of necessary build-
4 ings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging
5 stations and observation wells; expenses of U.S. National
6 Committee on Geology; and payment of compensation and
7 expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey
8 appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United
9 States in the negotiation and administration of interstate
10 compacts.

11 BUREAU OF MINES

12 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL 13 RESOURCES

14 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
15 exploration, development, production, and utilization of min-
16 eral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Ter-
17 ritories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and
18 substitutes; \$29,054,000, including not to exceed \$700,000
19 for travel and transportation of persons.

20 HEALTH AND SAFETY

21 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
22 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling
23 fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law, \$8,664,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,460,000, including not to exceed \$54,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed seventy-six passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated

1 by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall
2 be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

3 DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF HELIUM PROPERTIES

4 The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury
5 for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to
6 section 12 (a) of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960 to
7 carry out the provisions of the Act and contractual obliga-
8 tions thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain
9 available without fiscal year limitation, \$6,000,000, in addi-
10 tion to amounts heretofore authorized to be borrowed.

11 OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the
14 production and conservation of coal in the United States
15 through research and development, as authorized by law (74
16 Stat. 337), \$3,200,000, to remain available until expended,
17 of which not to exceed \$325,000 shall be available for
18 administration and supervision.

19 OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary to provide a program for the
22 discovery of the minerals reserves of the United States, its
23 territories and possessions, by encouraging exploration for

minerals, including administration of contracts entered into prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$850,000, including not to exceed \$234,000 for administrative and technical services, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to discharge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$610,000.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commissioner, \$386,000.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products; collection, compilation, and publication of information con-

cerning such resources; promotion of education and training
of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions
related thereto, as authorized by law; \$17,175,000.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES
(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance
Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes
authorized by section 104 (k) of that Act, \$300,000, which
shall be available to purchase only those currencies which
the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the
normal requirements of the United States.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
facilities required for the conservation, management, investi-
gation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery re-
sources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
\$1,800,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
Act of June 12, 1960, Public Law 86-516, to assist in the
construction of fishing vessels, \$750,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$640,000.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February 26, 1944, as amended (16 U.S.C. 631a-631q), there are appropriated amounts not to exceed \$2,468,000, to be derived from Pribilof Islands fund.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES

LOAN FUND

During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$270,000 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administrative expenses.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National

1 Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; and maintenance of the herd
2 of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife
3 Refuge; \$29,879,400.

4 CONSTRUCTION

5 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
6 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
7 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wild-
8 life resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests
9 therein, \$3,678,000.

10 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

11 For an advance to the Migratory bird conservation
12 account, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961 (16
13 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5), \$10,000,000, to remain available until
14 expended.

15 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for general administration of
17 the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such
18 expenses in the regional offices, \$1,325,000.

19 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

20 Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and Wild-
21 life Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed
22 ninety-eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only
23 (including fifty-three for police-type use which may exceed
24 by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the
25 current fiscal year) ; purchase of not to exceed three aircraft,

1 for replacement only; not to exceed \$50,000 for payment, in
2 the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence
3 concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and
4 Wildlife Service; publication and distribution of bulletins as
5 authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation
6 of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to
7 exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public roads
8 within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations
9 of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of
10 land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident
11 to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are
12 not inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the main-
13 tenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other
14 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife
15 Service and to which the United States has title, and which
16 are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management
17 and investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

18 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the Act
21 of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958),
22 authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for
23 beneficial consumptive uses, to remain available until ex-
24 pended, \$10,000,000, of which not to exceed \$690,000

1 shall be available for administration and coordination during
2 the current fiscal year.

3 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

4 For operation and maintenance of demonstration plants
5 for the production of water suitable for agricultural, indus-
6 trial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, as
7 authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958, as amended
8 (42 U.S.C. 1958a-1958g), \$1,850,000, of which not to
9 exceed \$225,000 shall be available for administration.

10 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
13 \$4,000,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$142,000 may be
14 reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other
15 accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Pro-*
16 *vided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate
17 work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative
18 Procedures Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

19 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary
22 of the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, and
23 not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation
24 expenses, \$3,790,000.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
3 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau
4 or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
5 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft,
6 buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged
7 or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable
8 causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available
9 under this authority until funds specifically made available
10 to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have
11 been exhausted.

12 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
13 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
14 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
15 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
16 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threat-
17 ening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the
18 Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title
19 for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the pay-
20 ment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year,
21 and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruc-
22 tion of vehicles, aircraft or other equipment in connection
23 with their use for fire suppression purposes, such reimburse-

1 ment to be credited to appropriations currently available at
2 the time of receipt thereof.

3 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
4 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
5 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
6 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
7 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other
8 activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of
9 June 30, 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686) : *Provided*, That reim-
10 bursements for costs of supplies, materials and equipment,
11 and for services rendered may be credited to the appropria-
12 tion current at the time such reimbursements are received.

13 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of
14 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropria-
15 tions Act, 1964 shall be available for services as
16 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
17 U.S.C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not
18 to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and in total amount
19 not to exceed \$175,000; maintenance and operation of air-
20 craft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints;
21 payment for telephone service in private residences in the
22 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the
23 Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by
24 the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associa-

tions which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131 and D.C. Code 4-204).

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for forest protection and utilization, as follows:

Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the administration, improvement, development, and management of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal lands; \$143,609,000, of which \$5,000,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary

1 under the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more
 2 than \$500,000 may be used for acquisition of land under the
 3 Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519) :
 4 *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for "Cooperative
 5 range improvements", pursuant to section 12 of the Act of
 6 April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this
 7 appropriation.

8 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
 9 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or
 10 elsewhere, as authorized by law; \$23,948,000.

11 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
 12 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in
 13 forest tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands,
 14 and in forest management and processing, and for advising
 15 timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
 16 others in the application of forest management principles
 17 and processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
 18 \$15,943,000.

19 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
 20 AUTHORIZATION)

21 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of
 22 title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relating
 23 to the construction and maintenance of forest development
 24 roads and trails, \$60,000,000, to remain available until
 25 expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant

1 to authority contained in title 23, United States Code,
2 section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the
3 Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be merged
4 with and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided*
5 *further*, That not less than the amount made available under
6 the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be ex-
7 pended under the provisions of such Act.

8 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

9 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST

10 For the acquisition of land in the Wasatch National
11 Forest, Utah, in accordance with the Act of September 14,
12 1962 (76 Stat. 545-546), \$20,000, to remain available
13 until expended.

14 SPECIAL ACTS

15 For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil
16 erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior
17 boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance
18 with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing annual
19 appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in
20 not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts,
21 Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52
22 Stat. 347), as amended, \$10,000; Uinta and Wasatch Na-
23 tional Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 866),
24 as amended, \$20,000; Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada,
25 Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1205), as amended,

1 \$8,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act of June
2 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 299), \$8,000; Cleveland National Forest
3 in San Diego County, California, Act of June 11, 1940
4 (54 Stat. 297-298), \$8,000; San Bernardino and Cleveland
5 National Forests in Riverside County, California, Act of
6 June 15, 1938 (52 Stat. 699), \$8,000; Sequoia National
7 Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 402),
8 \$8,000; in all, \$70,000: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-
9 propriation shall be used for acquisition of any land which is
10 not within the boundaries of the national forests and/or for
11 the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local
12 government concerned.

13 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

14 For artificial revegetation, construction, and mainte-
15 nance of range improvements, control of rodents, and
16 eradication of poisonous and noxious plants on national
17 forests in accordance with section 12 of the Act of April
18 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing
19 fees as authorized by said section, \$700,000, to remain
20 available until expended.

21 ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

22 For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the
23 Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16
24 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until
25 expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

Appropriations available to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to exceed one hundred and twenty-six passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed five of which three shall be for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U.S.C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), in an amount not to exceed \$25,000; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131); (d) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (5 U.S.C. 565a); (e) expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f) acquisition of land and interests therein for sites for administrative purposes and acquisition of such outstanding interests in lands administered by the Forest Service in the northeast Georgia land utilization project, pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

Except to provide materials required in or incident to

1 research or experimental work where no suitable domestic
2 product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to the
3 Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine
4 manufactured from commodities or materials produced out-
5 side of the United States.

6 Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used
7 for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the
8 Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-
9 519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries of
10 an established national forest or purchase unit nor shall
11 these lands be acquired without approval of the local govern-
12 ment concerned.

13 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety
16 Board of Review, including services as authorized by section
17 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$50,000.

18 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
21 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including
22 payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and
23 secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and
24 Committee meetings of the Commission either within or out-

1 side the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers
2 approved by the Commission, \$91,000.

3 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

4 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

5 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

6 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
7 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954
8 (68 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed
9 sixty-nine passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
10 hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of
11 reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences
12 in the field, when authorized under regulations approved
13 by the Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sections 301
14 (with respect to research conducted at facilities financed by
15 this appropriation), 321, 322 (d), 324, and 509 of the Pub-
16 lic Health Service Act; \$58,750,000.

17 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

18 For construction, major repair, improvement, and
19 equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, includ-
20 ing quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifica-
21 tions, and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erec-
22 tion of portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision
23 of domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians,
24 as authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42

1 U.S.C. 2004a) ; \$5,000,000, to remain available until
2 expended.

3 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

4 Appropriations contained in this Act, available for
5 salaries and expenses, shall be available for services as
6 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
7 U.S.C. 55a) .

8 Appropriations contained in this Act available for sal-
9 aries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allow-
10 ances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1,
11 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131) .

12 Appropriations contained in this Act available for sal-
13 aries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attend-
14 ance at meetings which are concerned with the functions
15 or activities for which the appropriation is made or which
16 will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or man-
17 agement of those functions or activities.

18 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
21 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70) , creating an Indian
22 Claims Commission, \$297,000, of which not to exceed
23 \$10,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

1 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
4 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), includ-
5 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
6 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; and uniforms or allowances there-
7 for, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; \$650,000.

8 NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
11 title II of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 537), includ-
12 ing payment in advance for membership in societies whose
13 publications or services are available to members only or to
14 members at a price lower than to the general public;
15 hire of passenger motor vehicles; and uniforms or allow-
16 ances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ;
17 \$1,000,000.

18 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibi-
21 tion, and increase of collections from the surveying and
22 exploring expeditions of the Government and from other
23 sources; for the system of international exchanges between

1 the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological
2 researches among the American Indians and the natives of
3 lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United
4 States, independently or in cooperation with State, educa-
5 tional, and scientific organizations in the United States, and
6 the excavation and preservation of archeological remains;
7 for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and mak-
8 ing necessary observations in high altitudes; for the admin-
9 istration of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the
10 National Portrait Gallery; for the administration, construc-
11 tion, and maintenance of laboratory and other facilities on
12 Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the provisions of
13 the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the provisions of
14 Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for the mainte-
15 nance and administration of a national air museum as author-
16 ized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U.S.C. 77) ; for
17 expenses of the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory
18 Board; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as
19 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
20 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms
21 for guards and elevator operators, and uniforms or allow-
22 ances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131), for
23 other employees; repairs and alterations of buildings and
24 approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and
25 illustrations for publications; \$13,124,000.

1 REMODELING OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BUILDING

2 For an additional amount for necessary expenses of pre-
3 paring plans and specifications for remodeling the Civil
4 Service Commission Building to make it suitable to house
5 certain art galleries of the Smithsonian Institution, as au-
6 thorized by the Act of March 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 68), in-
7 cluding construction and not to exceed \$25,000, for services
8 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
9 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$5,465,000.

10 CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL

11 ZOOLOGICAL PARK

12 For necessary expenses of planning, construction, re-
13 modeling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the
14 National Zoological Park, \$1,275,000, to remain available
15 until expended: *Provided*, That such portion of this amount
16 as may be necessary may be transferred to the District of
17 Columbia (20 U.S.C. 81-84; 75 Stat. 779).

18 NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM

19 For necessary expenses of preparing plans and specifi-
20 cations for the construction of a suitable building for a
21 National Air Museum for the use of the Smithsonian Insti-
22 tution, as authorized by the Act of September 6, 1958 (20
23 U.S.C. 77b note), and not to exceed \$60,000 for services as

1 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
2 U.S.C. 55a) , \$1,600,000.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

4 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery
5 of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein,
6 and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized
7 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51) , as amended
8 by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Reso-
9 lution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress) , including services as
10 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
11 U.S.C. 55a) ; payment in advance when authorized by the
12 treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum,
13 and art associations or societies whose publications or serv-
14 ices are available to members only, or to members at a price
15 lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and
16 cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and
17 uniforms, or allowances therefor for other employees as
18 authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; purchase or rental of
19 devices and services for protecting buildings and contents
20 thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches,
21 and grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and
22 repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by

1 contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms,
2 or organizations at such rates or prices and under such
3 terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper;
4 \$2,138,000.

5 TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

6 For grants to the State of Alaska to assist in accom-
7 plishing an orderly transition from territorial status to state-
8 hood and to facilitate the assumption of responsibilities
9 hitherto performed in Alaska by the Federal Government,
10 and for expenses of providing Federal services or facilities
11 in Alaska for an interim period, as authorized by law (73
12 Stat. 151), \$3,000,000.

13 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

14 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
15 the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended
16 (72 Stat. 1769), \$100,000.

17 GENERAL PROVISIONS, RELATED AGENCIES

18 The per diem rate paid from appropriations made avail-
19 able under this title for services as authorized by section 15
20 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) or other law,
21 shall not exceed \$75.

1 TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION
2 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, VIRGIN
3 ISLANDS CORPORATION

4 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Corpo-
5 ration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within
6 the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law, and
7 to make such contracts and commitments without regard to
8 fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Gov-
9 ernment Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be
10 necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth in the
11 budget for the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That not to
12 exceed \$186,000 shall be available for administrative
13 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the
14 Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1964
15 budget estimates for such expenses.

16 This Act may be cited as the “Department of the
17 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1964.”

88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5279

[Report No. 177]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes.

By **Mr. KIRWAN**

MARCH 28, 1963

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

H. R. 5279

March 10, 1911

A BILL

to amend the act of March 3, 1907, relating to the collection of duties on imports of certain goods, and for other purposes.

Enacted at Washington

March 10, 1911

Approved March 10, 1911

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued April 3, 1963
For actions of April 2, 1963
88th-1st; No. 48

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill to extend feed grain program. House passed Interior appropriation bill. Several Representatives commended proposed Youth Conservation Corps. House committee voted to report bill for transfer of cotton allotments in disaster areas. Reps. Whitener and Kornegán criticized two-price cotton system. Both Houses received President's message on foreign aid. Rep. Philbin introduced and discussed soil and water resources development bill.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN AID. Both Houses received the President's message and proposed bill on foreign aid (H. Doc. 94) (pp. 5096, 5125-30). The President stated that a closer review of the foreign aid program permits a reduction in the original budget estimates from \$4.9 billion to \$4.5 billion. He commended the Food for Peace program in countries of the Alliance for Progress and stated the program should supplement the diets of 16 million children and mothers next year, as compared to 8 million at present.
2. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Keating expressed concern over European Common Market restrictions on U. S. agricultural products and stated that the U. S. Government "must promote and protect the interest of American agriculture abroad if the new Trade Expansion Act is to live up to its name." pp. 5057-8

3. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Morse commended the rural electrification program and inserted an address by Clyde T. Ellis discussing accomplishments of the program. pp. 5068-70
4. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Sen. Proxmire inserted an editorial discussing the "plight" of the dairy farmer in Wisc. and stating that ways "must be found to ease our disappearing farmers into the labor market." p. 5058
5. TRANSPORTATION. Continued debate on S. 6, the proposed urban mass transportation bill. pp. 5074-88, 5092-3, 5099-5109, 5112-4
6. EDUCATION; EMPLOYMENT. Sen. Boggs urged enactment of his bill, S. 1222, to provide for an expanded and improved vocational education system through cooperation with State vocational agencies on a matching fund basis, as a means of reducing unemployment. pp. 5109-12
Both Houses received from the chairman, U. S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs a report on the effectiveness of the U. S. educational and cultural exchange program. pp. 5050, 5230
7. LANDS. Received from Interior a proposed bill to authorize and direct that certain lands exclusively administered by the Secretary of the Interior be managed under principles of multiple use and to produce a sustained yield of products and services; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. 5050
8. LIVESTOCK; TRANSPORTATION. Both Houses received an Ore. Legislature resolution urging that steps be taken "as may be necessary to restore the historic freight rate formula that has existed between westbound livestock and meat." pp. 5052, 5232
9. SMALL BUSINESS. Received the annual report of the Select Committee on Small Business (S. Rept. 104). p. 5054
10. NOMINATION. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported the nomination of W. Averell Harriman to be Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs. p. 5054
11. BUILDINGS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Public Works Committee took the following actions:
Approved authorizations for 86 new small building projects to be financed by funds from the Accelerated Public Works Program;
Approved authorizations for 66 new building projects and 8 extensions and conversions; and
Approved prospectuses for alterations to 41 existing buildings.

HOUSE

12. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments, H. R. 5279, the Interior Department and related agencies appropriation bill, including Forest Service. See Digest No. 46 for items of interest to this Department. pp. 5132-51
By a vote of 121 to 122, rejected an amendment by Rep. Smith (Va.) to delete language providing \$10 million for development of a "wetlands" program for migratory bird conservation. pp. 5147-9
Rejected an amendment by Rep. Gibbons to delete a Forest Service item of \$1 million for assistance to States for tree planting. pp. 5149-50
13. GRAINS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendments H. R. 4997, to extend the feed grain program. (H. Rept. 180) p. 5230

that the Kennedy administration just does not realize that communism is the mortal enemy of the United States and seeks to destroy us. Trading with communism only helps communism to be stronger. The trade will not make friends for us. It only spreads wider our international reputation for being suckers. Once again, it is the responsibility of this Congress, acting through the proper committees, to find out who is responsible in the Department of State and in the Department of Commerce for requesting America's private business to trade with Communists.

Such governmental policies are not only incredibly stupid; they are tainted with yellow. In the President's message to Congress today he requests amendment to the Trade Expansion Act in favor of imports from Communist satellites Poland and Yugoslavia. This is just more of the same stupidity. Congress, for America, should deny this request.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Private Calendar.

DAVID H. FORMAN AND JULIA FORMAN

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1544) for the relief of David H. Forman and Julia Forman.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior shall convey to David H. Forman and Julia Forman, his wife, of Maricopa County, Arizona, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of land in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 2, township 1 north, range 3 east, Gila and Salt River base and meridian, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the north line of the said northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 2, said point being south 89 degrees 54 minutes 30 seconds west a distance of 661.37 feet from the northeast corner of said section 2; thence south 0 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east a distance of 33 feet to the true point of beginning; thence south 0 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east a distance of 111.08 feet to a point on the north right-of-way line of the Appropriators Canal; thence south 47 degrees 38 minutes 45 seconds east, along said north right-of-way line, a distance of 81.78 feet; thence south 0 degree 22 minutes 30 seconds east a distance of 63.05 feet; thence north 47 degrees 38 minutes 45 seconds west, parallel to the south right-of-way line of said Appropriators Canal, a distance of 190.90 feet; thence north 0 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds west a distance of 100.57 feet to a point 33 feet south of the north line of said northeast quarter northeast quarter; thence north 89 degrees 54 minutes 30 seconds east, parallel to the north line of said northeast quarter northeast quarter a distance of 80.06 feet to the point of beginning. Subject to an easement to the city of Phoenix for sewer purposes within the right-of-way of the said Appropriators Canal.

With the following committee amendment.

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That consent is hereby given that a civil action may be instituted against the United States within one year after the date of enactment of this Act by or on behalf of David H. Forman and Julia Forman in the United States District Court for the District of Arizona to determine their right, title, and interest in and to a parcel of land in the northeast quarter of section 2, township 1 north, range 3 east, Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Maricopa County, Arizona, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the north line of the said northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 2, said point being south 89 degrees 54 minutes 30 seconds west a distance of 661.37 feet from the northeast corner of said section 2; thence south 0 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east a distance of 33 feet to the true point of beginning; thence south 0 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east a distance of 111.08 feet to a point on the north right-of-way line of the Appropriators Canal; thence south 47 degrees 38 minutes 45 seconds east, along said north right-of-way line, a distance of 81.78 feet; thence south 0 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds east a distance of 63.05 feet; thence north 47 degrees 38 minutes 45 seconds west, parallel to the south right-of-way line of said Appropriators Canal, a distance of 190.90 feet; thence north 0 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds west a distance of 100.57 feet to a point 33 feet south of the north line of said northeast quarter northeast quarter; thence north 89 degrees 54 minutes 30 seconds east, parallel to the north line of said northeast quarter northeast quarter, a distance of 80.06 feet to the point of beginning."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize David H. Forman and Julia Forman to bring suit against the United States to determine title to certain lands in Maricopa County, Ariz."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEWIS S. CASS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2291) regarding a homestead entry of Lewis S. Cass.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior shall reinstate the homestead entry of Lewis S. Cass (Anchorage Numbered 031055) that was canceled because at the time the entry was made the land was in a withdrawn status, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to process the entry in accordance with the applicable provisions of law, subject to such modification of time requirements as he deems equitable in view of the prior cancellation of the entry.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONVEY LAND IN VICINITY OF UNALAKLEET, ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2294) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land situated in the vicinity of Unalakleet, Alaska, to Mrs. William E. Beltz.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue, subject to the provisions of section 2, to Mrs. William E. Beltz a patent in fee (exclusive of oil, gas, and other mineral rights) to the following described tract of land, together with all buildings and other improvements thereon situated in the vicinity of Unalakleet, Alaska: Post numbered 1 located on left limit of North River on sandbar approximately 400 feet east of the North River Bridge; thence 2,640 feet in an easterly direction following the river upstream to a narrow slough and following the slough to post numbered 2; thence 2,640 feet in a southerly direction (through timber) to post numbered 3; thence 2,640 feet in a westerly direction to post numbered 4 located on the bank of the North River; thence upstream in a northerly direction back to post numbered 1 approximately 2,640 feet from post numbered 4; such land being the same land described in the homestead settlement claim (No. F-023595) of the late William E. Beltz.

Sec. 2. The patent shall be subject to outstanding gravel permits and rights-of-way, the patent may be issued only after payment of the fees that the deceased entryman would have been required to pay, and the patent shall be based upon a survey made without cost to Mrs. Beltz.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NICHOLAS E. VILLAREAL

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1230) for the relief of Nicholas E. Villareal.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Nicholas E. Villareal, 342 West Beechwood, Pineale, California, is hereby relieved of all liability to repay to the United States all interest and costs on the sum of \$322 representing the total of allotment payments made to his mother, Mrs. Carmen T. Estrella, in the period from January 1, 1948, to April 30, 1949, inclusive, which have been ruled to have been overpayments because no deductions were made from his Army pay in accordance with the authorizations he executed directing that the proper deductions be made from his pay in order that a class F allotment would be paid to his mother.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COL. FRANK D. SCHWIKERT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3623) for the relief of Col. Frank D. Schwikert, U.S. Air Force.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

MAJ. LEONARD H. POTTERBAUM

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3625) for the relief of Maj. Leonard H. Potterbaum, U.S. Air Force.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

RONNIE E. HUNTER

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3626) for the relief of Ronnie E. Hunter.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to settle the claim of Ronnie E. Hunter, 6512 Lake Stellacoom Avenue, Tacoma 99, Washington, for reimbursement of expenses incurred incident to the employment of expert witnesses to testify in his behalf at a special court-martial trial held at McChord Air Force Base, Washington, on August 18 and 21, 1961, and to allow in full and final settlement of the claim the sum of \$200. There is hereby appropriated the sum of \$200 for payment of said claim.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ARTHUR C. BERRY AND OTHERS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3627) for the relief of Arthur C. Berry and others.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

AMENDING SECTION 2 OF PRIVATE LAW 87-673

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1535) to amend section 2 of Private Law 87-673.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of the Act of October 23, 1962 (Private Law 87-673), is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "For the purposes of section 316 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Doctor Mehmet Vecihi Kalaycioglu shall be held and considered to have complied with the residential and physical presence requirements of that section of the said Act."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HEMPHILL] rise?

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further call of the Private Calendar be dispensed with at this time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and of course I shall not object, I make this reservation in order to call the attention of the House to House Document No. 90, a communication from the President of the United States. In essence, this communication states that the cost of claims and judgments rendered against the United States, as provided by various laws, enacted by the Congress last year, amounted to about \$17 million. This amount is not related dollar by dollar to private claim bills, but no doubt a substantial portion of it is a result of bills passed under the procedure we have on the floor of the House today, the calling of the Private Calendar.

So the Private Calendar is not just a perfunctory procedure that we go through. It does represent a substantial cost to the taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5279) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes; and pending that, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to 2 hours, one-half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. HARRISON] and one-half of the time to be controlled by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I am just wondering why on a bill involving something like \$5 billion, the first departmental appropriation bill that we have up for our consideration, and the House having no further business between now and next Thursday, why should there not be an ample amount of time for Members who wish to talk on the subject of the budget have an opportunity to do so.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I shall not make any objection, if that is the decision of the gentleman in charge of the bill. If that is the case, it is all right, but I still do not understand just why when the House has nothing else to do there should not be ample time for a little talk about this situation of the Federal budget not only with reference to this bill, but on other bills that will come later on.

Mr. KIRWAN. May I point out to

my colleague, the gentleman from Virginia, that this bill does not call for even \$1 billion to say nothing of \$5 billion, which is the amount mentioned by the gentleman. The amount involved here is only \$935 million.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I probably have another bill in mind, but the amount involved in this bill does amount to quite a bit of money in anybody's book.

Mr. KIRWAN. It is a lot of money, but this budget has been well trimmed and furthermore the activities covered here take in quite a bit in revenues. The amount that will be received is \$787 million, and as a result the bill costs only about \$150 million.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I am not complaining about your bill, but I am wondering why there should be so much haste here when the House is not doing anything else.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, will the gentleman ask for 3 hours and, if the time is not used, of course, it can be yielded back.

Mr. KIRWAN. I would not have any objection even if we talk here until the next Fourth of July.

Mr. GROSS. That is fine, then how about making it 3 hours?

Mr. KIRWAN. I have no objection to that. It is all right with me.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited not to exceed 3 hours, one-half the time to be controlled by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. HARRISON] and one-half of the time by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5279) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes, with Mr. Price in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent request, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] will be recognized for 1½ hours, and the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. HARRISON] will be recognized for 1½ hours.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may use.

Mr. Chairman, the reason I asked for only 2 hours general debate on the bill is because that is all we thought would be needed. Only a very few Members indicated a desire to use time. -I have no objection to the Members talking as long as they want on whatever subject they want, but to talk about the bill.

I want to thank the members of the subcommittee for their cooperation in processing this bill. Their attendance at the hearings was almost 100 percent and everyone worked hard. The new members gave much time and close attention to everything we had to do. The gentleman from Wyoming, who is the ranking minority member, was new to the job but made outstanding contributions and was always most cooperative.

If you go to a ball park you find a fellow just inside the gates wanting to sell you a program so you can identify what is going on at the ball park. The same thing applies at a racetrack or a football game. There is a good report on this bill, a very good one. That is why I ask everyone to read the report, for those who did not sit through the hearings will get a great deal of information from it.

In 1896 when I started to work, the last year of Grover Cleveland's administration, I knew America like very few people knew it. In 1896 it took less than \$500 million to run this country. There were 92 million people in America at that time. In 1940 we had 132 million people in the country, and now we have 180 million people. It is obvious what this has meant in the expansion of requirements that have to be met with this bill, involving everything from mapping to provisions for millions of visitors to our parks. For example, over \$266 million is now required for the education, health, and welfare of the Indians.

Very few people have any good idea of the Indian problem unless they have lived in an area where there are Indian reservations. We have had some 400 ironclad contracts with the Indians and I do not think we ever kept 1. If we do not keep contracts with the people who owned this country what chance have we got trying to please the rest of the world?

It was my job to go down to the South Pacific a year ago last November and when I got down there the first school I saw with the American flag flying on it did not have one bench in it, one chair, or one desk. Our enemies realize this. All they have to do is take the hearings on the Interior Department appropriations. We have owned American Samoa for many years and this year we graduated the first high school students—never a college student. No wonder parts of the world are shocked when they hear us say we are the greatest race on earth. Now we are providing funds in this bill to correct the neglect in American Samoa and the trust territory.

This bill is cut approximately 9 percent and the interesting thing about it is that this bill is cut \$21 million below the chamber of commerce recommendation.

Now, if I had my way, and if the Nation were in a better financial situation, this bill would call for \$2 or \$3 billion, because there is not a man or woman in this room who does not know we have robbed and looted the greatest country in the world for 300 years, all the way from Maine to California. One of our great Presidents, Theodore Roosevelt,

established the Reclamation Act of 1902. He was the savior of this country. It stopped them from robbing and looting. But all the money we spent on America from 1902 to 1932 on reclamation was about \$300 million to save the greatest country in the world.

Here is a bill that produces revenues of \$787 million, largely offsetting the \$935 million that you are appropriating. If the rest of the bills were like it we would have money in the bank.

You cannot continue to have this country go forward and not spend a few dollars on its natural resources.

There are some problems of overlapping in agency and department programs. That is why I asked you to look at the report. There are 8 different departments and 19 agencies that have gone into the study of water. Can you imagine, 19 agencies have gone into the study of water? With budget requests totaling over \$76 million.

When I tell you that it is a good bill, I mean it is a good bill.

You hear a lot of people say, "I wish we could go back to the olden days." Here is a picture that shows what happened during the olden days. This was taken in 1896. The oldest boy working in the breaker was 9 years of age and the youngest was 7. He got 3½ cents an hour. And, notice the breaker boss. You cannot see his body, but you can see his hands. In one hand he has a club and in the other a mace. That is what he beat you with. A camera does not lie. That is the olden days. That was America when we were not spending a dime on ourselves, and it has not changed much down through the years, when you look at the objections at every turn of the road when we try to help mankind or try to improve this country. You always find people objecting and denouncing things that are good for America. But, life was good to me; the country was good to me; my Maker was good to me, very, very good.

You will notice in this bill that the Park Service is trying to buy 5,000 more acres in the Everglades when they have 1,300,000 acres already and should be budgeting its request on urgent items. And, again, they are trying to buy more land across the Potomac River from George Washington's home. We took care of the essential purchase at Mockley Point last year. We have appraisals on land in that area running as high as \$12,000 an acre.

I defy any man in this room to say he voted to spend \$12,000 an acre for land to protect the view from Mt. Vernon. This view is not going to be disturbed anyway.

Mr. Chairman, I do want to look back and again ask the Members to reflect upon our forests and our streams. For instance, the Susquehanna River in the early 1890's I recall quite vividly. As a boy on a steamboat which traveled that river between Harrisburg and other points. Today you cannot run a canoe on it. There has been a great eroding and filling in that river, and all of the rivers in America. When you undertake to correct this and spend the money,

oh, the howling and the growling that comes about.

Mr. Chairman, we would not have this budget in here today if the Congress down through the years had done its job. We did not in the Committee on Appropriations pass the authorizing legislation providing for the programs for which we are now asked to appropriate money. It was the Congress that passed it and not the Committee on Appropriations. We have no authorizing rights. Everything in this bill was passed by the Congress of the United States. Some of the Members who voted for its passage are now complaining about the cost involved. We cannot blame the people down the street for this. This is the result of action on the floor of the U.S. Congress. The Congress passed the bill. Some want us to buy almost one-third of America for parks and wet lands. We already have over 500 million acres of land under the control of the Department of the Interior. Look at the money we are wasting buying additional land when we have so much land now that we do not know what to do with it. But, we are grinding out the authorizations.

Mr. Chairman, we may have been a little slow in getting this bill before the House for action, but when it comes in here, the bill is as nearly correct and right as we can make it. I urge the Members to get a copy of the report and take a look at it. In my opinion any time a committee of the Congress brings a bill out of the committee in the amount of \$21 million less than the chamber of commerce suggested, that committee is doing a good job.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. By what amount is this bill below the spending level for this agency last year?

Mr. KIRWAN. The bill is only \$9,242,200 or 1 percent, over the current year. One item of increase is to improve education in the trust islands. The authorizing committee authorized over \$15 million for this purpose in the trust islands. We did not authorize this. However, this is the law.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will yield further, what is it below the budget?

Mr. KIRWAN. It is \$92.8 million below the budget. We cut that much out of it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman has made an excellent statement with respect to employment in the Department of the Interior which statement is to be found on page 49 of the committee hearings. However, I would ask the gentleman if his committee increased the number of employees and, if so, by how many?

Mr. KIRWAN. We added something like 796 employees, a 1 percent increase. We cut out 2,679, a 5-percent reduction in the total.

The increase is for teachers for the Indian schools, trust territory, mapping, parks, and all those items in the budgets. The committee did not authorize that, the Congress did.

Mr. GROSS. I understand that, but this again gets back to the innocuousness of an authorization bill. The gentleman from Ohio, I am sure, does not believe that any authorization bill coming to the House of Representatives is innocuous simply because it is an authorization bill; is that not correct?

Mr. KIRWAN. Within the total, we had to provide an increase of \$22.5 million for forest access roads because of the new contract authority in the Federal-aid Highway Act. That we have nothing to do with. It is back-door spending. Probably the bill would be millions less if it were not for the fact that we have no control over the contract authorizations, such as highway spending, and so on. What we are faced with is that we owe the money and have to pay it according to the law. If it were not for that, this bill would be away below the bill of last year.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, on the subject of the pay increase bill, does the gentleman have in mind the amount of increase in the bill that was necessary because of that pay increase bill?

Mr. KIRWAN. They asked for over \$13 million and we cut the pay increase item 40 percent. They will have to take care of that themselves.

Mr. GROSS. That is, the amount that they asked to fund the pay increase of last year?

Mr. KIRWAN. That is correct. We cut it 40 percent.

Mr. GROSS. On the assumption that by attrition and by greater productivity they could take up that 40 percent?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes. They will have to find ways and means.

Mr. GROSS. I am sure the gentleman is acquainted with the Randall report last year which said that the entire pay increase in all agencies and departments of Government would be taken care of through greater productivity.

Mr. KIRWAN. We have cut employees each year.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman's committee cut it 40 percent, but there is still a 60-percent increase for that purpose in the bill?

Mr. KIRWAN. Was it the Committee on Appropriations that authorized the pay increase? The gentleman knows that is not so.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I have a question I would like the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee to answer for the record. I should be surprised if the information is available without some research, but I think Members of the House and the people of the country ought to know the vast amount of money that is being spent by the executive departments traveling all over the United States and throughout the world. Nothing has impressed me more in our hearings in the Independent Offi-

ces Subcommittee than the constant and continuous requests for increased funds to finance travel. Would it be possible before this debate is concluded, sometime during the afternoon, for the chairman to have some information placed in the RECORD indicating how much money there is in this bill for travel?

Mr. KIRWAN. We cut the travel item in two agencies that did not live up to our requests in the last bill. We censured them in this bill. That is what I am trying to tell the gentleman, this is a good bill.

Mr. JONAS. I think it is a good bill and intend to vote for it. I want to congratulate publicly the subcommittee on making substantial cuts.

Mr. KIRWAN. There were only two agencies in this bill that did not conform to the committee's request last year and cut out travel. We censured those two agencies for not doing so.

Mr. JONAS. It is a question of control and how much travel is involved.

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes. We have asked the agencies to exercise strict control on travel. I will say this about travel; one of the wealthiest men I know used to denounce me every time I took a trip. He finally retired from business and went around the world. He sent me a letter saying, "I know that you have my letters on file and I would like to have them sent back to me. All my life I was a businessman, but after my trip around the world I found out that you do not make enough trips, you and the rest of your friends in Congress, to see what is becoming of the American dollar and the American boy. Every time you make one of those trips somebody in the press denounces you for going on a junket."

It takes a man of courage to make one of those trips to find out what becomes of the boy and the dollar.

Mr. JONAS. I agree. I think we ought to have closer examination and investigation of places where the public money is being spent. I have never hesitated to take trips when they can serve a useful purpose.

Mr. KIRWAN. But you have to do it.

Mr. JONAS. The congressional branch of the Government is subjected to most of the criticism, but I think somewhere along the line the record ought to show how much travel is being done by members of the executive branch. I know it would be a difficult thing to pull it all together in one lump sum in a bill as big as this is. We are going to make an effort to do it in the independent offices appropriation bill.

Mr. KIRWAN. I will be glad to do it in this bill and every bill to find out how much travel is going up.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ULLMAN. I commend my friend from Ohio for another very fine conservation statement. I know how deeply he feels about the soil, the forests, and the land of America. I know he knows that in the years to come we are going

to have some 300 million people living in this country. I commend him for the many hours of work he and his committee have put in on this bill. There is no finer or more worthwhile expenditure in the whole budget than the amount he has in this Interior Department Appropriations bill.

Mr. KIRWAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KYL. The gentleman from Ohio has made a very good point in regard to the authorization by the legislative committee, but I want to remind our colleagues that the legislative committee also has a problem in this regard. Take for instance the Cape Cod National Seashore Park. Under the leadership of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL] this committee no longer writes an open-end bill. There is always a specific dollar amount in the bill.

When the committee asked the people who were sponsoring this legislation from the administrative branch how much this would cost they said it would cost \$14 million. This year when the Park Service came to the committee of the gentleman from Ohio they said, "I think we estimated the entire cost at around \$20 million." You see it has gone up \$6 million from the time they told our committee \$14 million. But if we take the average figures that have been paid for land to this point and look at the amount of land that is left to buy there, we will spend not \$20 million but in the neighborhood of \$50 to \$60 million to acquire all this property.

What I am asking the gentleman is whether he does not think that we might have a little more honesty in the estimated appraised value of these properties we are acquiring when the bills are before the Congress in the first place.

Mr. KIRWAN. Certainly. I know what the gentleman is talking about. A few years ago they said most of the people were going to donate easements on their land on a particular project and that \$1,600 an acre would be the most we would have to pay for the land to be purchased. If I were on the committee I would do the same as the committee did, I would vote it out as they did, without a dissenting vote. But when it came before the Committee on Appropriations the lawyer representing some of the people who were supposed to donate the land said, "Do you think we are crazy? We are not donating a foot of this land." That is not what they said to the authorizing committee. I am not blaming them. Now the waterfront property comes up to \$12,000 an acre. But that is not what we were told. It is when they come before the Committee on Appropriations that we get the truth. It all looks pretty when they come in front of you, but when they come in front of the Appropriations Committee and they have a lawyer in there they say, "No, we won't donate a foot of this land."

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. DENTON. I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the gentleman on bringing before the Congress what I think is a very good bill. I am very pleased I can be a member of this committee. It is a pleasure to work with both the majority and minority members of the committee.

I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the two clerks of this committee, Eugene Wilhelm and his assistant, Carson Culp. They know the Department of the Interior and related agencies from A to Z, and I know the chairman knows that they have been a great help to the committee.

Mr. KIRWAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ASPINALL. I, too, wish to commend the chairman of the committee and the members of the committee. In my opinion, they have reported out a very realistic bill. I think in light of conditions as they are in the Nation at the present time, perhaps, this is about all that can be logically spent for the purposes set forth.

I particularly wish to commend the chairman and the committee for his and the committee's willingness to work with the authorizing committee. This has been a relationship that has developed within the last few years. It makes it much easier for the authorizing committee to know the problems of the appropriating committee. I am sure that in some instances it makes it much easier for the appropriating committee to understand the difficulties under which the authorizing committees work. I think the gentleman from Ohio has made a very good statement. I do not know how you keep these evils of the private-enterprise system from working as they sometimes do. It is my opinion that when we authorize some of these park facilities, the people who appear before the authorizing committee are honest, and they are sincere in the position that they take and in the statements they make, but as soon as the authorization has been approved, then the people who want to make money move in and boost up the prices and make it almost impossible to follow through on a satisfactory legislative procedure.

Personally, Mr. Chairman, I would suggest to the appropriating process that they just leave some of these facilities unappropriated, for after they reach the authorized sum of money, and let us see if we cannot get some of this operation back on a sound financial basis. It has only been in recent years that we have tried to close up these open-end authorizations, and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House is one of the few committees that endeavors to do this. We do not get the job done, apparently, but there is this about it, everybody in this body can understand what has happened since the time of the authorization, and the appropriation and the construction that takes place

thereafter in many of the activities, even in what the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] has to undertake, some of these programs, because they have had open-end authorizations, have grown from 1 installation to 23 installations. I am referring now, of course, to the Bureau of Mines. Perhaps the work that they do is satisfactory. Perhaps it is reasonably necessary. But certainly this body has the right to know every time a new facility has to be constructed. This has not been the case in the past. I commend the gentleman for the fine work that he has done not only in this instance but in the past.

Mr. KIRWAN. Please understand I am not condemning any of the witnesses who come before your committee or any authorizing committee or before the Committee on Appropriations.

But, Mr. Chairman, let us see about this bill. The amount recommended for 1964 is \$935,690,200. This year appropriations are estimated at \$926,448,000. In other words, this is \$9.2 million, or 1 percent, over 1963, including the pending supplementals. The bill is \$92.8 million, or 9 percent, below the budget estimate.

The revenues generated by activities in the bill are estimated at over \$787 million, an increase of \$7 million.

We made a 40-percent cut in requests for the increased 1964 Pay Act costs. No new construction starts of research facilities or vessels were allowed, which represented a cut of about \$11,337,000.

Requests for additional research funds totalling \$15.7 million were cut \$7.8 million, or 50 percent, allowing only the items placed in the highest priority by the bureaus.

All requests for additional passenger motor vehicles, were disallowed, except for 25 school buses.

Per diem allowances for consultants were held to \$75 per day.

The limitation on the unit cost of employee housing was continued at \$20,000.

Travel limitations were placed on two bureaus which did not take effective action to control expenditures as requested by the committee last year.

We have disallowed 2,679 positions or 80 percent of the requested increase of 3,475 permanent positions. This is a 5-percent cut in the total positions requested. The increase of 796 permanent positions allowed represents an increase of only 1 percent.

We would like to have cut out all new personnel, but we must provide expanded operations as follows:

Education and welfare and health of the Indians. There will be an additional 1,245 pupils to care for in Indian boarding and day schools, and an increase of 21,965 patient days in Indian hospitals.

It is estimated there will be 217 million visitors to the national parks and forests this year, an increase of 11 million.

Major budget increases allowed in the bill include an increase of \$8.9 million for the education, welfare, health, and economic development of the Indians. This is \$8.4 million less than requested.

An increase of \$5.7 million for Geological Survey, which is \$4.3 million less than requested, for additional topo-

graphic and geologic mapping and water resources investigations.

An increase of \$2.4 million for saline water research, a reduction of \$500,000.

An increase of \$22.5 million for forest access roads, a cut of \$6.4 million.

An increase of \$9.1 million for the Smithsonian Institution, including \$5.4 million for remodeling the old Patent Office Building.

It is desired to preserve the old Patent Office Building because of the associations with great people and events in our history. The additional funds for the Smithsonian Institution are needed because so many of their activities are scattered in different buildings and they should be concentrated in one place. They want to get into this building which the Civil Service Commission is vacating to take up permanent quarters in their new office building.

I hope when we start reading the bill the Members present will remember that this is one of the best bills the committee has brought in, at least during my 21 years on the committee.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman has not yet said anything about the fish tank down here. I know we have appropriated something over \$300,000 to get blue prints for the tank.

Mr. KIRWAN. I think enough was said about it last year.

Mr. GROSS. Oh, no. I just want to help the gentleman cut the bill a little more.

Mr. KIRWAN. No. Now, just let me tell you something. They opened up an aquarium in Philadelphia recently. They are charging \$2 admission for an adult and \$1 for children under 18. It is planned to charge only 60 cents here and with the millions of visitors to the Nation's Capital the entire cost, as required by the authorization, will be repaid.

Mr. GROSS. I will not buy that at all.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I might use.

Mr. Chairman, when the Department of the Interior and related agencies bill came before our committee, I must confess I was shocked to note that the Department asked for a 14.5-percent increase over their budget in 1963. It is no secret that I am one of those so-called conservatives. I join with many Members on my side of the aisle who feel that this country of ours is in a very serious financial situation, and that Congress, because it is the duty of the Congress, must make an effort to eliminate unnecessary domestic expenditures, reduce our continuing deficit spending, get back on a balanced budget, and make some honest attempt to pay our national debt. If this is not done, there is no question but what in years to come our survival will be much in doubt.

I was pleased to find that the welfare of our country and the need and desires to save money was not a partisan issue. I want to pay tribute to the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], for his willingness

and his desire to see that proper and substantial cuts are made in the spending requests of the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service.

I want to commend the other majority members of the subcommittee, the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. HANSEN], and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON], who also went along with my colleague, the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. REIFEL], and myself in a desire to be perfectly fair in cutting this bill; perfectly fair in giving the Department the money they might need and should have without crucifying them or hurting their program, yet at the same time eliminating all of that money which we feel is unnecessary and which is now wasted.

It is no secret that over the years the Department has come before the Congress and asked for more money than they actually hoped to get. I do not believe there is an appropriation bill submitted to the Congress that cannot be cut, and I think they should be cut. It is our duty here in this body to see that the proper cuts are made and that the proper allocations are made to keep the departments in line and to see that they can continue the work they have to do.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. FINDLEY. A discussion was engaged in about the rising cost of travel in the Department of the Interior. If my facts are straight, the Department of Defense, about a year ago, due to an Executive order which required that all personnel traveling by air at Government expense do so at the lowest available fare. I realize you cannot legislate in an appropriation bill. What would the gentleman think about the appropriation bill being amended to require that the personnel of the Department of the Interior using funds for air travel may do so only at the lowest available fare?

Mr. HARRISON. I will say to the gentleman that I certainly agree with his thinking. But, if he will check our record of the hearings, he will find that that point was brought out, particularly by the chairman, and that on many occasions a directive or instructions were issued to the different departments to use the economy class fare instead of first class. I think under the circumstances, in view of the hearings and the instructions given, that it would not be necessary to amend the bill this year. Of course, if they do not comply with those requests, then I think it would be in order next year to see that it is written in there so that they could not violate it in any way. There were some departments who did not take care of their travel in the proper way, and we specifically provided that they could not go over the amount that was allowed or spend any more money than allocated for that particular service.

Mr. FINDLEY. Am I correct in assuming, then, that it is departmentwide policy today that air travel be at the lowest available rate?

Mr. HARRISON. At the lowest economical rate. I assume they would use the economy rate rather than first-class travel.

Mr. FINDLEY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HARRISON. Throughout our hearings our committee gave very thorough consideration to the requests of each of the departments. The hearings are lengthy, as you can tell from the volume of the hearings, and I think that we came up with a very fair figure as far as the amount which the committee allowed for the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service. We did make a cut of 9 percent. We think that is a very substantial cut. We think, however, it is a justified cut. The total cut of the amount requested was \$92,818,800. We also made a substantial cut in the number of new employees which the departments requested. There was a request for 3,475 new employees, an increase of 6 percent. We allowed an increase of 1 percent or 796 employees. And, they were designated for certain areas, such as health and other areas of that type, so that they were not spread all over the agency.

I might point out that the Bureau of Land Management wanted 198 new positions. They were all disallowed. The Bureau of Mines wanted 139; all disallowed. Forest Service, 427; turned down. Indian Affairs asked for 664 to serve 1,245 new pupils, and they were allowed 47. I think our cut in employment is substantial, but I think the Department can operate on that basis. I think they will not be crippled in any way.

One thing that we found in our hearings is that there is a tendency—I know it is not only with these departments but with others—to use the word “research” to secure money from the Congress. We found that there were over 20 agencies engaged in water research, and we eliminated the Bureau of Mines from going into new research of ocean water, because that agency had no business there. And, I only hope that over the years Congress will take a much closer look at the question of research and try to avoid duplication in the different departments, and if research is necessary, for heaven's sake let us put it in those agencies that now handle it but not have duplication, because with duplication there is an excessive waste of the public's money.

I might say that I recognize the fact that there are many people who say we did not cut enough. There are probably many people who say we cut too much. There will be many people who say we did not put our cuts in the right place.

I think we did a good job. I think the committee worked hard and conscientiously. I am proud of the results that we have achieved.

Mr. Chairman, I might say very frankly to the members of the committee that I would have been most happy if we could have found other places to reduce, especially in view of the necessity to pinch every penny we can in this

country, to really reduce every unnecessary expense, whether it be good or not, particularly if it is not needed at this particular time.

Mr. Chairman, I do hope if those things are found that they will be eliminated, but our feeling was that some of the funds that were left in the bill were the result of actions by legislative committees of the House of Representatives. They were programs which had been previously authorized and we felt we could not eliminate them. However, it will be your duty and your obligation and your prerogative here on the floor of the House to reduce those if you so desire.

Mr. Chairman, I think we have a very fair bill. I think it represents a substantial cut. I feel that if other departments receive the same cuts we will make a very substantial dent in the Federal expenditures for fiscal 1964.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I want to congratulate the distinguished gentlemen of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee and particularly the distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], and also the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. HARRISON]. I am greatly pleased with the increased appropriation of \$100,000 for expansion of pesticide-wildlife studies under the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. This is a vital and important area and I urge that immediate action be undertaken lest we have a series of a silent springs. It is of the utmost importance that we move quickly and do everything that we can to control this major problem which confronts all of humanity. In another area, I am pleased with the \$30,000 appropriation for the cooperative fishery unit at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst. With a strong professional staff already available there, I am sure important investigational work will be done immediately.

(Mr. CONTE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARRISON. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts. I might say to the gentleman that I too am very proud of the cuts we have made. I might say if we had not made substantial cuts I would have personally been in here with a minority report. But I also want to say in deference to our chairman and the cooperation which I received from the chairman and the majority members, and the fact that we did make substantial cuts and cuts which I thought were proper, certainly prevented me from even considering a minority report. I certainly will stand on the report which we have presented as being one which I think is a good report and one which should be approved.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRISON. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I want to join in commending the subcommittee for reducing this budget by something like 9 percent. I think this is clear evidence that the information we have been getting—and most of it has been coming from the executive branch—that this budget was so tight it could not be cut is not true. I hope this is something which will give stimulus to other subcommittees to try to strive for further reductions. I think such cuts can be made and can be made in a way that they will not in any way damage the best interests of the United States either here or abroad.

Mr. Chairman, I commend the subcommittee, and I certainly hope with all this publicity we are getting on the budget that this will be the initiative whereby we reduce it further. I feel it can be reduced in other areas as well as what the members of this subcommittee have done here.

Mr. HARRISON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. REIFEL].

(Mr. REIFEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, this is an historic occasion for the gentleman from South Dakota. I happen to be a member of a tribe that is being covered by the appropriation which is contained in this bill. I want here to express my deep appreciation to the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], for his continued and deep interest in the welfare of the American Indian in this country.

I also want to express my appreciation at this point to the Members on my side and the leadership which enabled me to be assigned to the Committee on Appropriations. It was doubly difficult for me to scrutinize every item contained in this appropriation bill for the reason that I spent almost a quarter of a century as an employee in the Department of the Interior, and I was familiar with the work. I was familiar with the work of each of the sections, branches, and bureaus and I knew the fine job that is done by the employees in those agencies. Of course, each wants to do an outstanding job and each can find many worthwhile things to do. But in a time such as we are in now, when we feel that we ought to get our budgetary arrangements in better shape, it was with some reluctance, knowing the job that needs to be done with our resources, that needs to be done with our people in order that we shall leave in a day ahead a better America for all who are yet to come, I was delighted to find the chairman of our subcommittee and the ranking minority member concerned with bringing the budget requests within some semblance of balance between the needs and the cost to our country.

So we find almost a 10-percent cut, agreed to by both sides alike, as the

thing to do. I feel we have here a bill that has cut back in those areas that can be cut back without damage to our country and without harm to the people who will be affected. I feel that it is an excellent bill.

We have devoted a great deal of time in committee, with the help of the staff, to cut wherever it seemed possible to cut without doing harm to our country.

And so I am hopeful that when the debate finally ends we will be in sufficient agreement so that we can accept this bill as it is. I am sure, as was pointed out by the ranking minority member of our subcommittee that there are those who feel that there should be a greater cut and there are those who feel that we cut too much. But it has been our best judgment that this is a bill that we can defend here on the House floor.

We have joined together in bringing about the cuts that we think it can stand and leave our country with the kind of service that can be provided by the Department of the Interior and keep it a good and a going country.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, as I am sure almost every Member of this House knows I was a member of this Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of the Interior for many years.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Iowa yield to me?

Mr. JENSEN. I am delighted to yield to my good friend from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I cannot pass up the opportunity to say something for the ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Appropriations. We all know our able and distinguished, hard working friend, Congressman JENSEN. We have all known him for many years. I do not think there is a finer man in this House, or any place else; or a harder working Member, one more dedicated to the people of his district and the Nation.

As well as I recall, BEN, if I may call him that affectionately, and our able friend from Ohio, Mr. KIRWAN, have worked together on this bill for 20 years.

Mr. Speaker, what a tremendous job they have done. I hope the best of everything for our able friend from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN]. I want to listen very carefully to what he says, because whenever he takes the floor and talks, it is worthy of the attention of the membership of the House.

BEN, I wish you well, and I hope you live to be as old as I am, and that will make you only 34.

Mr. JENSEN. I think my esteemed friend from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] for his kind words. I feel I am not entitled to all the praise he has just showered on me, but we are all vain, you know, so I thank you, AL.

I was about to say that I served on this subcommittee for the Interior Department appropriations for a period of 20 years. I found it necessary during this session of Congress to yield my member-

ship on that committee in order to make a place for new member on the Appropriations of our party. It has proven that my appointment of the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. HARRISON] and the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. REIFEL] has borne out my contention that they would be valuable Members of this House to serve on this very important committee.

The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. HARRISON] was a member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for several years and as such he became very well acquainted with all the ramifications of the Department of the Interior in all its facets. The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. REIFEL] was an area director of the Indian Service for many years, and as such he is familiar with most every agency of the Interior Department. They have served on this committee in the most commendable manner during this session.

I want to compliment the chairman of this committee, my friend from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN]. I served with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] on this subcommittee 20 years. Some think the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] is a liberal spender. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] knows that we must head off this unconscionable spending of the American people's tax dollars, or soon our dollars, the dollars in our pockets, will be very greatly depreciated in purchasing power.

This bill comes to the floor of the House reduced over 9 percent, making a dollarwise cut of \$92,818,800 below the President's budget.

Every dollar in this bill is for America and the American people, for the preservation and the conservation of our priceless topsoil, our forests and all our natural resources. In this bill is appropriated funds for recreation, for the Fish and Wildlife Service, and for the national parks and numerous other agencies.

Most important of all is the preservation and conservation of our most precious natural resource—our children. I plead guilty, my colleagues, to being quite liberal in helping to appropriate for recreation, for the Fish and Wildlife Service and for the National Park Service. And why do I do that? Because I know that for example last year over 200 million people visited our lakes, our parks and forests. What does that mean? That means that mothers and fathers took their children to the great outdoors where they communed with nature. Nature, as you know, is God's business. These children by going to the great outdoors commune with nature and become interested in all the things that are natural. When they become natural, they become practical. When they become practical, they become good children and they grow up to be fine men and women. There is an old adage, my friends, which is just as true today as when the words were first uttered, "Take your boy hunting, and you will never have to hunt for your boy." Child delinquency is greatly reduced among

children whose parents take their children to the great outdoors. So I shall not have it on my conscience nor will the members of this committee have it on their conscience that they have been a party to more child delinquency. The cost is a small fraction of 1 percent of the money wasted across the seven seas. I only wish we would put greater emphasis on clubs that would spend their time taking our American boys and girls to the great outdoors. In time child delinquency would dwindle to a minimum, if every American boy and girl could be taken by their parents or by people who are interested in children to the great outdoors. There is hardly such a thing as child delinquency among children whose parents take them hunting and fishing, boating and swimming.

Mr. Chairman, I want to talk now about the education of our Indian children. When Glenn Emmons took over the directorship of the Indian Bureau in 1953, there were over 20,000 Indian children of school age without a teacher or a schoolroom. Today there are less than 2,500 Indian children without school facilities and that fine record has been made at minimum cost. We must continue to live up, as best we can, to the treaty which Uncle Sam made with the American Indians which was that we would furnish a schoolroom and a teacher for every 35 Indian children. We are now trying hard to live up to that treaty Mr. Chairman. I have always reserved the right to vote for any amendment that I felt was justified, which is introduced to any appropriation bill or any legislative bill. I reserve that right today. But I do say in all sincerity that the members of this committee and their great clerk, Gene Wilhelm, and his fine associate, Carson Culp, have done a good job, and I compliment them for it. I am happy that this bill comes to the floor with a cut of \$92,818,800 below the President's budget.

I thank you.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. HANSEN].

(Mrs. HANSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, as a new member of the Appropriations Committee, I would like to commend and congratulate Chairman KIRWAN for the fair and impartial manner in which his subcommittee hearings were conducted and for this same fairness in the preparation of the Committee's final report. Chairman KIRWAN has an intimate grasp of the problems facing the agencies whose budgets were under consideration; his understanding of the general budget situation was a realistic one and it is a privilege and a pleasure to serve here.

I should also like to pay tribute to my committee colleagues, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON], the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. HARRISON], and the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. REIFEL].

I want also to mention the work of the helpful and capable staff, Eugene Wilhelm and Carson Culp, who assisted us so skillfully and knowledgeably.

This is a luxurious budget. As finally approved by the committee the bill appropriates \$936,690,200 of which \$597,860,200 is for the Department of the Interior and \$337,830,000 for related agencies which represents a cut of \$95,423,200 from that suggested by the Bureau of the Budget. However, today's bill will continue existing services at present levels, allowing only increases with the highest justification.

The bill appropriates \$37.5 million more for 1964 than was available during the 1963 fiscal year. Most of this increase is explained by the additional \$8,400,000 suggested for the Trust Territory Schools and the additional \$22,500,000 suggested for forest access roads.

As Members of the House of Representatives know, the lumber industry throughout the Nation is faced with many problems. This is particularly so this year in the Pacific Northwest. The Appropriations Committee in its deliberations recognized this fact by increasing the amount appropriated for forest access roads from \$37½ to \$60 million.

The committee realized that the hurricane winds last October 12 in the Pacific Northwest resulting in a blowdown of about 11 billion board feet of prime timber, about 2 billion of which was on Federal lands, justified increases in funds to build roads on which this timber could be taken out of the woods. The committee realized also that a major factor to be considered was the necessity of removing ripe timber from the woods before fire and insect infestation endangered forests in the entire Northwest.

Among the other important programs so essential to the entire Nation in the field of forestry is that of research in the many major categories. For example one of the great problems is in the field of seeding and in the development of research to find better methods relative to wild-animal damage to small newly planted trees.

Not long ago I had a letter from Mr. Bill Hagenstein of the Western Forestry Association, in which he listed several case histories, and these I call to your attention now:

TABLE I

Planted species	Number stakes	Thrifty number	Weak number	Dead number	Missing number	Percent survival
Sitka-spruce.....	24	5	10	3	6	62.5
Douglas-fir.....	19	0	9	5	5	47.5
Total or average.....	43	5	19	8	11	55.8

The above determines survival as is, but does not indicate the serious condition of 66.7 percent of the living trees. As follows:

TABLE II

	Number Sitka-spruce	Percent of total	Number Douglas-fir	Percent of total
1. Dead (undetermined).....	1	4.2	0	0
2. Killed; tree found pulled out, or stub found without foliage.....	2	8.3	5	26.3
3. Missing; no complete evidence, but probably elk pullups.....	6	25.0	5	26.3
4. Heavy, close cropped; trees not likely to survive.....	7	29.2	6	31.6
5. Medium, leader clipped, but tree should survive.....	1	4.2	3	15.8
6. Light, leader tip clipped; tree not impaired.....	3	12.5	0	0
7. Underaged.....	4	16.6	0	0
Total.....	24	-----	19	-----

CASE HISTORY NO. 1

One example of this is a 957-acre area within the 1951 Forks Burn in Clallam County. This area was planted with 2-year-old Douglas-fir in November and December of 1957 to an average density of 650 trees per acre. All seedlings had been previously treated with animal repellents to discourage damage by wildlife. Reports from planting crews and company foresters observed herds of elk in the area immediately after planting, and upon inspection found extensive damage to the planted seedlings, large numbers of which had been completely pulled from the ground. Seven months later an intensive inspection indicated seedling survival was only 20 percent of those planted. This survey also indicated that the remaining trees were 53 percent damaged by animals. The financial loss on this one area is outlined here:

Cost of planting at \$19 per acre.....	\$18,183.00
Approximate cost of seedlings at \$4 per acre.....	3,828.00
Total cost of project.....	22,011.00
Cost per acre.....	23.00
Loss of wildlife (80 percent).....	17,608.00
Dollar loss per acre.....	18.40

In addition to elk, deer and mountain beaver were contributors to the seedling loss. This is one example of what has occurred to various degrees on 2,897 acres of ——— ownership in the Forks Burn planted between 1958 and 1961. As a result, hand planting, as a means of obtaining adequate reforestation in the Forks Burn, has been discontinued.

CASE HISTORY NO. 2

Area scarified in 1958-59 and planted in 1958-59, Clatsop

Elk activity here this past winter is probably the heaviest ever seen concentrated in an area. This plantation after scarification is severely browsed, in fact, to my eye is practically a total loss. Bordering area, containing some Douglas-fir planted in 1953 which was replanted in this 1958-59 season is equally struck. Evidence of heavy elk use is demonstrated by close cropping of herbaceous brush, grasses, and conifer trees, runs and tracks and beds.

Also, bordering the scarified-planted area is ground where alder encroached on 1953 plantings. This was sprayed by helicopter in the summer of 1959; and some of ground containing closed canopy alder was replanted in the 1959-60 season. Elk damage is severe here also. A staked survival row was checked from the 1959-60 planting. Following are the results:

Table II illustrates more conclusively the fate of this plantation by exactly categorizing each tree of the staked row examined. For example:

While table I shows 47.5-percent survival for Douglas-fir, actually only 15.8 percent of the trees will survive. Sitka spruce shows 62.5-percent survival, but only 33.3 percent will survive. And these trees will only survive if browsing ceases. It also illustrates that under severe conditions, spruce may be browsed, but not to the extent of Douglas-fir.

CASE HISTORY NO. 3

Reforestation on various company lands

Section 19, township 14 south, range 4 east: Hand seeded Douglas-fir and poison bait, 1954; hand planted Douglas-fir, 1958.

Sections 19 and 30, township 14 south, range 4 east: Hand seeded Douglas-fir, 1957; hand planted Douglas-fir, 1959.

Section 25, township 14 south, range 3 east: Hand planted Douglas-fir, 1954.

Section 25 and 26, township 14 south, range 3 east: Hand planted Douglas-fir, 1954; hand planted Douglas-fir, 1958.

Section 23, township 14 south, range 3 east: South half aerial seeded Douglas-fir and poison bait, 1951; portion of south half hand planted Douglas-fir, 1952; portion of southeast quarter hand seeded Douglas-fir, 1955; portion of southeast quarter hand planted Douglas-fir, 1959.

Section 26, township 14 south, range 3 east: West half, northwest quarter hand seeded Noble-fir, 1955; east half, northwest quarter hand seeded Douglas-fir, 1955; northwest quarter, southwest quarter seeded Douglas-fir, 1958; northwest quarter, southwest quarter aerial seeded Douglas-fir, 1959.

Section 22, township 14 south, range 3 east: South half aerial seeded Douglas-fir and poison bait, 1951; northwest quarter and west half, northeast quarter aerial poison baited, 1951; northeast quarter and north half, southeast quarter hand planted Douglas-fir, 1957; south half, north half, northeast quarter hand seeded Ponderosa Pine, 1959; north half, north half, northeast quarter hand planted Douglas-fir, 1960.

Section 16 township 14 south, range 3 east: No reforestation work

Section 9, township 14 south, range 3 east: West half, northwest quarter, northeast quarter hand planted Douglas-fir, 1954; scarified area in northeast quarter hand planted Douglas-fir, 1959.

Section 5, township 14 south, range 3 east: North half hand planted Douglas-fir, 1954.

It was recognized in this bill that acceleration of the process of providing educational facilities in the trust territories is more than justified, indeed is a necessity.

Recognition of the lag in elementary education among the young people in the trust territories led to the start of an accelerated elementary education program in 1963. The future of these people in a modern world depends largely upon the education they will obtain in their school systems. Certainly everything we can do to help these young people prepare for the future is our responsibility.

It is true in the territories as well as in our own Nation, that an educated person is a more responsible and productive person.

I want to mention also the appropriation requested for the Fish and Wildlife Service wherein funds requested for this agency are allocations of money to preserve and improve our fish resources. Many of our people depend upon fish for

their livelihood and in view of the rapidly increasing population in our Nation it is absolutely essential that these important sources of food be protected and expanded. There is, of course, another aspect to this and that is the sport fishing industry. Millions of our fellow Americans relax with a fishing rod in their hand, and a great industry has been built around sport fishing.

Related to this preservation of our fishing industry is the work of the Bureau of Land Management. The appropriation bill allocates many millions of dollars to this agency. All of it to be used in making our Nation better. Millions of acres of Government land are managed by this agency. Thousands of acres of rangeland are being reseeded. Thousands more will be planted in trees and other crops. Soil conservation projects are underway. Certainly it is to the interest of this generation and to those in the future that this agency be given adequate funds to do the job assigned to it.

When discussing appropriation measures we cannot fail to mention money being used to improve the lives of our Indian citizens. The Bureau of Indian Affairs have under their care and supervision Indian tribes throughout the Nation. Money appropriated today will be used to prepare our Indian citizens for a more active participation in the life of their communities, States, and our Nation. Health standards will be improved, infant mortality decreased, the lifespan lengthened, educational needs fulfilled. Opening new and broadened opportunities for the Indian is a necessity if they are to achieve the full benefits of United States citizenship.

Again, my congratulations, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida, [Mr. HALEY].

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, I, too, want to commend the gentleman from Ohio and his fine committee for a job well done. He always does a fine job on that committee. I think he has made substantial reductions that will not disrupt any essential function of this Government. I wish it had been possible for him to make a few more. I hope every chairman as he comes along with an appropriation bill during this session of Congress will fall in line and do as well for the American taxpayer as the gentleman from Ohio has done.

I want to disagree, however, a little bit with the gentleman on Indians. I yield to no person in this Congress in the matter of sympathy for the American Indian. I think I know the American Indian possibly better than any man or woman in this great body, except perhaps the gentleman from South Dakota, BEN REIFEL. I have headed the Indian Affairs Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee for a little over 8 years. I think I have visited every Indian reservation in America. I have wondered as I traveled about and wonder still if the Members of this Congress really know how much benefit the American Indian is obtaining from the tremendous amounts of money we are

expending in his behalf. In 1954 the requested appropriations for the Indian Bureau were \$103 million.

The expenditures were somewhat less than \$85 million. The items contained in the present budget amount to \$266,533,300, an increase in the last 10 years of approximately \$181 million against an expression of the Congress of the United States that we wanted, as rapidly as possible, to make the Indian self-supporting and get him off the backs of the American people.

This Indian problem is not a new one. It has been with us since we became a nation. However, following the instructions of the Congress in the last 10 years, 13 tribes have been terminated, with a total population or a total number of 13,382.

I think there is a policy here in the Congress, it is not only in this particular bill but in every bill that you bring here or that we bring here, to look at the requested budget and not look back and see what the increases have been over the years and trying to find out where these tremendous sums of money are going.

Yes, I am sympathetic to the little Indian child, but I may say to my friend from Ohio, we have less children today going to Indian schools than we had 10 years ago. I say that nobody can challenge that, because as we move along on this program we are asking the State to take over the teaching of the Indian children.

In my State of Florida, where we have been operating Indian schools in the past, we do not operate them any more. We make an agreement with the local school authorities of those counties nearest the Indian reservation, and they take over the education of the Indian children at less than half the amount that was necessary to maintain Indian schools.

I do not blame this committee for this tremendous increase, I do not blame any chairman of the Appropriations Committee for bringing in a bill, to do what? To take care of the obligations that Congress has authorized, has obligated you to move forward on. Yes, as the chairman, Mr. ASPINALL, said just a while ago, we try in the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to have the people downtown, when they present a bill to that committee, tell us what it is going to cost. Every committee of the Congress should do that. If we did that we would find that in order to get additional money they would follow along. I assure you that in any of these programs you will be lucky if you get out of them with no less than twice the amount that they asked for. So it is not the fault or responsibility of this committee to cut beyond certain essentials. It is up to the Congress of the United States. You say you control the purse strings, you should control the purse strings, but do not lay the thing in this committee's lap. When you authorize programs, when you pass bills on this floor, find out what they are going to cost, put a ceiling on them, and make them come back and tell you if they have made a mistake. I assure you 75 percent of the time they

will be coming back to this Congress and saying, "Oh, we made a mistake this time. We have expended more money. The project is about one-third to one-half complete, and we must have additional money."

Mr. Chairman, I again want to compliment the distinguished gentleman from Ohio for doing the job, but I want to say to you that I think every person in this Congress, every chairman in this Congress should, when he brings a bill up, make them lay it on the line and let us find out what we are expending it for, and let us not let the people downtown tell us how to run the appropriations of this great Congress.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. KYL].

(Mr. KYL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, it is ironic—and that is a charitable word—it is ironic that today we have a message on foreign aid on the same day we consider appropriations for the American Indian. Have your Alianza Para Progreso, if you wish, but for heaven's sake may we also have in the words of the Ogallala-Sioux "Toe ka'ta Kee'ya-un yampi-wolakota," a treaty of progress for the American Indian.

The voluminous hearings on the appropriations bill before the House include many statements expressing great satisfaction with the Federal Government's Indian program. It is not my purpose to charge anyone with incompetence or malfeasance. Nor is it my purpose to pose as an expert on Indian affairs. I have lived with Indians and close to Indians and have a continuing interest in the Indian which took me to several reservations and settlements last autumn and winter.

When one reads the other side of testimony before the Appropriations Committee, and witnesses first hand, the conditions on our Indian reservations, I cannot avoid the conclusion that our program for development of the American Indian has been a miserable failure. There are many who can take credit for trying to help the Indian. We all must share the blame for the lack of constructive results.

Bear two basic facts in mind:

There are now 380,000 Indians for which the Bureau is responsible. The Bureau was established in 1849.

On page 842 of the hearings note that 95 percent of the Indian children in the boarding schools come from non-English-speaking homes.

On page 844, note:

It is estimated that 65,000 Indian families are living in housing far below decent minimum standards. Many are living in tarpaper shacks, grass wickiups, etc., under extreme climatic conditions.

On page 845, we quote:

Our experience over a period of years has shown a steady annual increase in the number of people receiving general assistance.

On page 1468, find this comment:

Medicine men are still active on some of the reservations and at times the Indians place a great deal of faith in their ability in the healing arts, in conflict with medical

treatment as we know it. * * * A language barrier still exists * * * which makes it difficult to communicate with many of the beneficiaries and requires the use of interpreters. * * * Approximately 60 percent of the Navajo and 35 percent of the Papago do not speak English.

Tens of thousands have only polluted water to drink and use. Even this must be hauled long distances.

On 1472, find this table, indicating the Indian mortality rate compared to those of all races in the country: Infant deaths are listed as less than two times greater except for Alaska natives where the rate is about 2.5 greater. There is some excuse for the latter.

Infectious diseases—rates per 100,000 population—Indian excluding Alaskan 4 times greater. Gastroenteric diseases, Indian nearly 7 times greater. Influenza and pneumonia over 2 times greater.

Supplement these statistics with figures from 1487:

Up to the time the Indian infant leaves the hospital after birth, the rates of death are comparable to all races. However, when he leaves the hospital and goes to his Indian home he is subjected to marked unsanitary conditions, poor housing, poor nutrition, crowding, and all the adverse things that we find in the Indian community. As a result, we see the death rate among the Indians between the ages of 28 days to 11 months is 4 times greater than it is in all races.

These statements of fact, are quotations from personnel of the Indian Bureau and the Public Health Service.

How can we be proud of a 110-year record which leaves so much to be desired?

Nor can we complain about a lack of personnel. The chairman of the subcommittee reports on page 841 that investigations reveal 5,800 employees for educating approximately 42,000 Indian students. This represents a ration of one employee assigned to the educational activity for every seven Indian pupils.

Nor can the blame be laid at the feet of the Appropriations Committee which has provided generous funds through the period. In fact, we have provided for expenditures repeatedly which were used impractically.

The Federal Government proposes to spend many hundreds of thousands of dollars in one area for the purpose of attracting industry to make jobs for reservation Indians. This is part of a reservoir project. Yet, one can find only a handful of Indians employed today on the vast projects right on the Indian reservation. Every level of labor skills is needed on the project. Yet, practically no Indians are employed.

Nearby is an Indian resettlement. It is a shameful huddle of tents, log cabins, and disreputable shacks. Sometime—sometime, a new town will be built. But for many months, the Indians are relocated on a dusty flat where there is no plumbing, there are no streets, there is no community lighting. There is a well, the water of which I would not drink. As a matter of fact, the make-shift well was condemned late last fall because of the presence of infectious disease. I suppose we should give credit to the State health authorities which closed the well. I cannot give credit to those

who provided what I term unequivocally, an unsatisfactory supply of water.

There is, in an adjacent area, a clinic where the doctor serves the people 1 day a week. The day I visited was the appointed day for the medical visit. The doctor was present for a half hour, then left. I assume he had other duties. There was no note indicating he would be back. The Indian lady who walked a long distance carrying a child which she thought needed medical attention, simply started to walk away when she found the clinic unattended.

Elsewhere in America we fight segregation. With the Indians, we promote it. Except for a limited number of major crimes, an Indian judge provides justice.

One Indian judge I know has a fourth grade education. She is a fine woman. She is ambitious. She loves her people. But if she sentences an Indian for a violation which falls under her jurisdiction, there is no court of appeal except the Indian tribal council. Hers is a court apart. Of course, this procedure is in accordance with a treaty or agreement. It is inviolate. Yet, we violate another treaty on the same reservation, by taking land and water rights from the Indian.

There has been progress in some subject areas in various geographic areas. Yet, the general condition of the American Indian is a disgrace and a tragedy.

I compliment those who sincerely try to do something about this situation. I cannot agree that our record is good. Nothing short of a complete redirection of our effort will alter the situation.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KYL. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. In 1849, that was the Old Frontier; was it not?

Mr. KYL. I would assume so.

Mr. GROSS. And, if the gentleman will yield further, the New Frontier in 1963 cannot waste a minute to get hundreds of millions of dollars down to South America, to the Congo, Africa, Ghana—you name it—and they are ready to go there with money to take care of the underdeveloped countries in those areas; is that about right?

Mr. KYL. I would assume so.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. HECHLER].

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Chairman, I should like to add my commendation of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] and members of his subcommittee for producing this wonderful bill, this great report and these 1800 pages of hearings.

Perhaps the developments of the past 3 weeks may have focused my attention a little more sharply on some of the bad effects of strip mining, because 3 weeks ago today, as a result of much of this strip mining in West Virginia and Kentucky our floods were made much more serious, and caused a great deal more damage. I wish each Member of the House could have been with me to the Staton Brothers Grocery Store and the Freeman Supermarket in Peach Creek, and numerous other areas of Logan

County, W. Va., to see the damage done by this black, gummy, sludgy substance that came down out of the tributaries, which resulted I believe largely from the kind of strip mining which is going on in our coal producing States. Strip mining not only affects the mined areas, but makes it mighty tough on those for miles downstream from the strip mining operation.

Why cannot the Department of Interior do more about this? There are 500,000 acres, as I understand it, of abandoned and unreclaimed strip mining land in the coal-producing States. These lands place an increased tax burden on the whole area. They present health and safety hazards. They contribute soil erosion and stream pollution. And 103,000 of these acres are in the State of West Virginia.

What can be done about this strip mining? I am very deeply impressed with the thoroughness with which the committee has gone into this subject, citing the examples of what the Soil Conservation Service, the Forest Service, and the Tennessee Valley Authority are already doing in this area. This is really not duplication. The Soil Conservation Service is obligated to protect the soil. TVA has a particular geographical area to which it devotes its energies. The Forest Service has to plant trees. But who is going to provide the leadership in order that we can do something about reclaiming these strip mining lands? It is an insult to God and nature to gouge out our beautiful hillsides, not only ruining the landscape but also making vast areas more vulnerable to floods.

I simply throw up my hands in despair and ask the question of whoever could answer it: Who can do something about this terrible situation in strip mining?

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HECHLER. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I can understand the interest of the gentleman from West Virginia, but I wish to advise him that this matter is not going unstudied as far as the Congress is concerned. We had legislation before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs during the last Congress. We had people from various States who appeared before the committee and we had members of our committee who visited some of these areas.

We find that the States themselves and the authorities are not united in what they think is necessary to help take care of the situation. Neither are the representatives of industry. I can say that we have not finished our studies. We still have legislation before our committee and we shall continue to try to find the answer. It is the feeling of some of us that the Bureau of Mines in the Department of the Interior does not have any specific authority for this work. That is the reason why the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] and others of our committee have asked the committee to take further notice of the condition which the gentleman so forcefully brings to our mind.

Mr. HECHLER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Colorado. I hope that aggressive efforts may be made to rehabilitate and reclaim these lands after strip mining has been completed, and I hope that the Federal Government in cooperation with the States and private industry can work harder toward this end.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR].

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, the Appropriations Committee is again recommending that the House break faith with those who have worked to preserve the view from Mount Vernon, George Washington's home.

Less than 2 years ago, a bill which I introduced to preserve the Mount Vernon view passed the House without a dissenting vote.

Senator CLINTON ANDERSON's companion bill, passed the Senate without a dissenting vote, and those bills became Public Law 87-362.

Just a year ago, the Appropriations Committee recommended the disallowance of the funds to implement this law. The House, and the Senate, again without a dissenting vote, approved \$213,000 to begin acquisition of land, as recommended by the joint conference committee.

In spite of this, the Appropriations Committee recommends that we disallow any funds. The committee advances the same reasons as last year.

These so-called reasons are, that no actions are planned in this area which would detract from the present view of Mount Vernon, that the area is under adequate planning and zoning controls, that the cost will be far greater than estimated, and that the local jurisdiction should make a park at this site.

As I did just 1 year ago, I must again correct the RECORD so that the House may have the true facts.

To take the committee's last point first—that the purposes should be the responsibility of the local jurisdiction—as a member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, I can again assure the House that the record is entirely clear. This is not a local bill passed to provide a park for local citizens. The Interior Committee recommended Public Law 87-362 to protect the view from Mount Vernon for the millions of visitors who come to that shrine from all over America and all over the free world.

The Appropriations Committee again makes the point that it knows of "no evidence that any action is planned that would in any way detract from the present view from Mount Vernon." The committee again this year has chosen to ignore testimony, and repeated statements that the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission desires to locate a sewage plant within the confines of the area covered by Public Law 87-362.

The committee then re-recites the presence of adequate zoning. From testimony which it has, the committee must be aware that the adequate zoning

they refer to allows development of 10,000 square feet lots under the rural residential category, and that the local zoning laws have no control over such agencies as the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, who have the power of eminent domain over land, even if it is directly across from Mount Vernon.

At this point the committee suggests that the generous donations by patriotic foundations of 350 acres along the Potomac and an additional 151 acres already donated on the south shore of Picataway Creek, coupled with the donation of scenic easements on hundreds of acres by scores of private citizens without cost to the Government, justifies the Congress going back on its commitments.

The committee's recommendations, if followed by the House, it will allow the three to five farmers who claim their farmland is worth \$12,000 per acre—a rather high price for farmland—to make a real killing. If the House allows the committee's recommendations, the farmers' land will be surrounded with lands donated without cost to the Federal Government, and protected by easements donated to the Federal Government. The committee wants these farmers to be free to proceed with high-density development within the area protected by Public Law 87-362, and the committee would have the House disregard the scores of individuals, and the organizations who have donated their land, or the rights to their land generously and patriotically.

I am afraid that the committee was outrageously bamboozled by the paid representative who testified for the farmers. This representative summarily dismissed the Interior Department's estimate of \$1,600 per acre. The committee now reports to the House "the committee can now find no basis for this estimate."

I call to your attention the fact that the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee received testimony from the Interior Department and reported to the House that the \$1,600 price was based on the most recent transactions in the area between a willing seller and an informed buyer. This report and the testimony is, and has been, available to the Appropriations Committee.

The Appropriations Committee report then shows how completely the paid representative of the three to five farmers took them in. This representative gave the following unsubstantiated testimony:

Up-to-date appraisals indicate the acquisition cost may run \$12,000 per acre instead of the \$1,600 per acre estimated by the Interior Department.

The committee solemnly advises the House "it is evident from recent appraisals running as high as \$12,000 an acre in this general area that a considerable increase in authorization would be required."

The committee has thrown out the testimony of the Interior Department based on the most recent comparable sales in the area covered by Public Law 87-362 and substituted the unsubstantiated opinion of the paid representative

who believes his clients will want more money for their land.

The House is aware that these three to five farmers last year found time—between crops no doubt—to subject the House and the Senate to a barrage of letters distorting the facts, attacking our colleague FRANCES BOLTON, attacking the landowners in the area who have agreed to donate land and easements, attacking the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union—and even suggesting that Mount Vernon be condemned—as well as other organizations who have supported this measure.

A few days ago, after our colleague FRANCES BOLTON had left the witness chair, where she testified for this appropriation, and the hearing room, she was subjected to an attack by Mr. William Edison Owen, the paid representative of the farmers. This attack which grossly distorted the truth provided, as I have pointed out, some of the basis for the committee report. The House will be able to judge the testimony of Mr. Owen from the following excerpt from FRANCES BOLTON's statement:

Mr. Owen having attempted to show that the Moyaone Association is working with ulterior, selfish and profitmaking motives, then indicates that the cost of acquisition by the Government of his clients' land may run \$12,000 per acre instead of the \$1,600 per acre estimated by the Interior Department. This, the committee may consider is rather expensive land for farming.

The members of this committee should know that the acreage owned by Mr. Owen's identified clients, is, according to the Department of the Interior, currency assessed by the tax assessor of Prince Georges County at figures between \$28 and \$52 per acre.

Thus, Mr. Owen would have the committee believe that the property of one of his clients valued by the tax assessor at \$6,000 should be purchased by the Government for \$1,380,000; and another client whose property has an assessed value of \$8,000 would sell to the Government for \$2,676,000 and still another client's land assessed at a value of \$3,100 should bring \$1,547,000 from the Department of the Interior.

Thus, Mr. Owen calls upon the Appropriations Committee to believe his identified client's lands with a valuation set by the assessor of Prince Georges County at \$16,100 should cost the Interior Department \$5,603,000 or a selling price of 35,000 percent higher than assessed valuation.

It is on the basis of Mr. Owen's grossly inflated figures and flimsy evidence that the Appropriations Committee advises the House:

A considerable increase in authorization would be required if the Federal Government were to purchase the remaining acreage in question.

I can only say that if the Appropriations Committee's dilatory tactics prevail, the price may ultimately rise to some figure like that presented by the committee.

Meanwhile, I urge the House not to stand idly by, but to act now to preserve this view so important to Mount Vernon, which, unless we act, most certainly will give way to high density development.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield.

Mr. DENTON. I would advise the gentleman that it was appraised by J. Randall Walcroft. He said there were 10.446 acres in this tract, and appraised it on January 28, 1963, as valued at \$120,113.

Mr. SAYLOR. Last year the appropriations committee broke faith with the Congress. At the time we brought in the authorizing bill they led us to believe the money would be forthcoming, and I call upon the Appropriations Committee now to put the money back and acquire these lands now.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I think perhaps I should first assure everyone that the few remarks I want to make at this time certainly are not partisan in nature. I should like also to suggest at the outset that I am very happy that the appropriation bills are beginning to come before the House, because we all know that these are matters that must be disposed of before we can adjourn sine die. As far as I am concerned I think it is highly desirable that we dispose of as many of these appropriation bills as we can before the end of the fiscal year.

Last January, I think about the middle of the month, we received from the executive branch of the Government, the budget for the next fiscal year. It was right around \$108 billion in new obligatory authority, and that is what is generally referred to as the budget. I think a great many people were honestly and genuinely concerned about these spending proposals that were therein contained, and I say that advisedly when I refer to the fact that people here in the Congress on both sides of the aisle, and I can say it without regard to the political situation in the country, felt that we ought to do something about it if we had any regard for the welfare and the security of our country. Many of us thought that if we could make cuts we should make them. We felt that there were certain dangers inherent in excessive Government spending. As the leader on my side and being in the minority, I have recognized from the beginning, and I say again, that whatever must be done should be done on a bipartisan basis, because no matter what determination we might make on our side of the aisle as to cuts that might be made, if we did not have some Members on the other side who feel the same way we do we would not get very far.

I have also said, and I say again, that it is the obligation of all of us to look this budget over very carefully and to cut it wherever we deem it can and should be cut.

I talk to the people once in a while on television, on the radio and personally. Earlier this year I appeared on a television program called "Meet the Press."

That was on February 6, last. Some of those reporters were quite insistent on inquiring about the budget. I took the position then that it should be cut, and

I have maintained that position since that time in public and private statements and conversations.

On our side, the Republican side, we thought it might be well for us, having regard to the fact that whatever is accomplished must be on a bipartisan basis, to be able to do what we could to make the contribution in the direction I have been talking about, and that many of us have been talking about.

We started meetings with some of our members on the committee and with our legislative committee members. We set up a task force about which you have read and heard, headed by the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Bow]. We got some expert advice from people knowledgeable on matters covered by this budget, and I think it is fair to say that weeks and weeks of hard, diligent work, and effort have gone into this study. We have gone through the budget line by line. It was no hit and miss operation.

I recognize, of course, that some people shout when you talk about cutting the budget, "You cannot cut the budget. Sure, Congress controls the purse strings, but this is something you just cannot cut."

If anyone should take that position, may I say, in my opinion it is a negative, defeatist attitude that I do not find expressed here on the floor of the House today.

Some people have said, "Give us a bill of particulars." We have the bill of particulars, but the time and the place to talk about the bill of particulars will come along as we progress further in this session.

Mr. Chairman, I am convinced that there is alarm in the country about the spending that is proposed for the next fiscal year. I say people are alarmed, and I think the mail all of us are getting is pretty clear proof that the people are expecting us to cut this budget wherever we can.

Having said as much, I am happy to see that the President has already cut, on his own direction, \$142 million from his requested budget; and, if my memory serves me correctly, the budget was often referred to as a hard budget right down to minimums. The message we heard today takes \$640 million out of the foreign assistance program.

May I say to you, Mr. Chairman, and the people who work with you, you have cut \$93 million from this budget request. The target some of us had set was something over \$100 million of a reduction.

So, in my opinion, this proves what can be done. Whether or not more cuts can be made, I do not know. There is a place or two I may be able to find I could vote to take something further out. But what has been done in connection with this bill, in my opinion, proves that the Congress can make some substantial reductions in the budget, and I hope as we go along we can continue to do that very thing.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I wanted to talk a little bit more

about the general budget and our fiscal situation than I do about this particular bill, which was the reason I suggested we might have a little more time.

First let me say that I think this committee has done quite a comprehensive and laudable job on the question of reducing expenditures on projects in these appropriation bills that can be dispensed with or postponed. This bill represents a cut of \$93 million in the requested budget. It is still, however, \$37 million over the budget of last year. I would hope that this committee's action on this bill has set a percentage example for all of the appropriation bills that are going to come along later. They have cut 9 percent below the budget request. Now, that is very substantial progress, and I do not want anything I may say here to be taken as being in any wise critical of the splendid work of my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], and his able assistants on the subcommittees.

But, Mr. Chairman, we are confronted with a very large budget. Now, just remember that the budget of 2 years ago was \$81 billion. You are asked this year to appropriate \$107 billion.

Now, if you take a pencil, you can very readily ascertain that in those 2 years we have increased the requested budgets by 34 percent at a time when the country needs to cut its taxes. Now, we are all interested in cutting taxes. The country wants a tax cut. It would be good for the economy of the country. But, there are many of us and there are many people in this Nation who feel that you cannot properly cut your revenues by tax reduction at the same time that you are increasing your expenditures and have to borrow the money to operate your budget every year. Now, I think we have to consider that in every appropriation bill that comes up, because everybody is hungry and thirsting for a tax bill that is less confiscatory than the one we have now. I expect all of you know substantial business people as I do who have reached the point in the confiscatory nature of their income taxes that they have just about decided that they will take what they have made and go home and sit down and put it in a sock and just not contribute further to the economy of this country. And, that is bad. We ought to do something, but how are you going to do it when you are constantly increasing your expenditures every year and at the same time undertake to reduce your taxes? Now, that is not common sense, and the people of America are commonsense people, and they do not want that sort of an arrangement. So, I am deeply interested, as I know other Members are, in reducing all of these bills as much as we can without hurting the economy of the country. I do not think you will find a bill that comes before you that has not worthy and commendable projects in it that we can well postpone for a year or two or until we are in better shape to do so.

This bill in my judgment, with all due respect and with all my compliments to the committee, is no exception to the

rule that somewhere there is some fat that can be cut out, or can be postponed.

Mr. Chairman, I refer particularly to the subject of ducks. There is a provision in this bill for a program on ducks. As the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] has said, he did not authorize it. This Congress authorized it. In this bill there is an item of \$10 million for a program to acquire some—I think it is 1 million—when I get into these figures I get all balled up—acres of land that is either already marshland or is going to be converted into marshland for the use of migratory ducks to go back and sit down on and spend the winter. Now, I wonder. The ducks have been right patient with us. I wonder if they would not be willing to wait a year or two. I do not think it would do the duck hunters much harm. I am an old duck hunter myself. I cannot think of any more uncomfortable pursuit than hunting ducks in the middle of a snowstorm, sitting out in the middle of a river, hoping one is going to fly over. But, nevertheless, it is a very popular sport. I am sympathetic with the sport. But I think we could postpone that \$10 million. As a matter of fact, I think the committee probably felt a little that same way because the figure was supposed to have been \$12 million in the budget, and they cut it to \$10 million.

That program was authorized by this Congress. I reckon I was sitting around here somewhere when we did it, because I do not remember it. However, it authorized a program involving over \$100 million to buy over 1 million acres of land in North and South Dakota and Minnesota. I do not know why they want to buy land in Minnesota. Minnesota advertises itself as the State of Ten Thousand Lakes. That looks like it would take up enough of the State so that they would not want to be building any more duck ponds. But, nevertheless, we are going to build duck ponds in the State of Ten Thousand Lakes.

Mr. Chairman, in the Dakotas many thousands of acres can be bought there. Perhaps, they do not have so many lakes, because I notice from the figure they will have a good deal more ponds to be built than Minnesota. I also understand from what reading I have been able to do on the subject that North and South Dakota are saying "Now, hold a while; we do not want all our farm land turned in to marshes to feed the ducks in the wintertime, so that they can fly down south and these rebels are going to shoot them all." They would rather have the farm land up there.

So, there is a good reason to postpone this appropriation, and let us wait a little bit until we are in better shape to do this.

I think even the duck hunters would appreciate it if we created here an atmosphere conducive to a tax reduction than to have a few more ducks. They cannot shoot but two of them in a day, anyway. So let us think about that when this bill is taken up for a vote.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, along that line, does not the gentleman think we might also postpone the \$10 million fish tank to be built along the Potomac and for which planning money is provided in this bill?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I do not know about fish in tanks, but I have not seen anything in the bill about that.

Mr. GROSS. It is in there, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. KIRWAN. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] does not seem to realize that the bill said that it would not cost the taxpayers a dime; that is the point.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. There is a gentleman on the floor who once told the House that the Washington Stadium would not cost the taxpayers a dime, either.

Mr. KIRWAN. I did not say anything about the stadium. The stadium and this aquarium are two different things. The law requires that the aquarium pay back all costs of planning and construction.

Mr. GROSS. Let me suggest that the gentleman not stake his reputation on the statement that the aquarium will pay for itself in 5 years.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I wish the gentleman would not change the subject to fish. I want to talk about ducks.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say to the gentleman that even if you cannot use this \$10 million it will not absolutely stop this program because in the authorization authority is given to use the receipts from duck stamps, which I understand amount to about \$4 million; and you can use that to acquire some of these ponds up in Minnesota or South Dakota or wherever they are; is that correct?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. The gentleman is entirely right. But we got off ducks onto fish and I had not reached that point. This authorization that calls for \$100 million for duck-pond renewal is supposed to be paid for out of what is called the duck stamp tax. That is supposed to yield \$4 million a year. So when I said that this bill carried \$10 million for duck ponds that did not include the \$4 million that they get out of the duck stamps each year, and which receipts are supposed to be used to liquidate this other expense.

Let us do it the way it was contemplated in the bill, instead of trying to have a crash program to inundate half of Minnesota or North and South Dakota. Let us do it the way it was intended to do it. Let the \$4 million from the duck stamp money go each year, as it is going this year, but let us cut out this \$10 million and show the people of this country that we are going to cut the fat out of these bills wherever we can find it.

I do not believe that this committee, which has done such a fine job on this bill, is going to object too strenuously to the elimination of that section.

[Mr. MORSE addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I have listened intently to the debate on H.R. 5279 and read the report of the committee amounting to some 46 pages, but I still have many reservations, I understand that no record vote was had because many do not want to go on record on this bill. This I do not understand.

I appreciate the fact that the committee has cut out \$92,818,800 worth of fat from this bill. I am glad to join with my colleagues in supporting amendments which have cut another \$6,600,000 from the bill. I also supported the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from Florida, which would have eliminated another \$11 million had they passed.

This bill as amended still is almost \$31 million over the current appropriation. Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, the Department of the Interior and the related agencies have not suffered for lack of money in the current budget.

Included in this \$31 million is 796 new civilian Federal employees, the cost of which I cannot accurately determine from the report. The titles and groupings in the report make it impossible to determine all the fat in this appropriation, but some of it is indicated to me by comparison with this current years authorization.

I cannot in good conscious support the expenditures of \$310,000 for planning of the fish aquarium which will ultimately cost the taxpayers \$10 million. It is said it would not cost a cent—but a third of a million is being spent today—and it is the taxpayers money. I must agree with Judge SMITH that \$10 million for the creation of wetlands for duck refuges, while admirable, is not essential. Could not the Department of Agriculture quit paying for draining such lands and alleviate the problem?

Apparently this Congress is more interested in ducks than people—in fowls than taxpayers. People in my State could use some flood control projects rather than this "bird money." There is already \$4 million available for this work from the sale of Federal hunting stamps. Let us get our fiscal affairs in order and spend our money—if we must—on our people, not the birds and foreign enemy countries. This \$10 million for the birds is an increase of \$3 million over the current year.

I see salaries for the Office of Saline Water are up \$2,400,000, while operating expenses are down \$150,000.

It appears to be more and higher paid employees to do less work. Salaries of the Office of the Solicitor are up \$138,000; salaries of the Office of the Secretary are up \$301,000; salaries of the Commission of Fine Arts up \$8,000; salaries of the National Planning Commission are up \$25,000 and the salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution up \$2,055,000.

Mr. Speaker, I ask why this appropriation cannot be cut further. Sir, if this is an example of a hard budget, I would hate to see a soft one.

I suppose that without a record vote which I desired that this statement is indicative of my stand, I am willing to be counted.

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Chairman, I do not hesitate to express my disapproval of H.R. 5279 making appropriation for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964. I refuse to support any spending program that exceeds last year's astronomical increase which led to a tremendous deficit. Not only should we cut back the bill to last year's level, which means eliminating the increase of 796 new positions and \$37,508,000, but we should cut the expenditures 5 percent or even 10 percent below last year. In either of these cases, I would vote for passage of the bill.

The committee report gives us adequate reasons for disapproving this bill and I commend the committee for those moments of blunt forthrightness. Here are some examples why this bill should not be passed:

First. The duplication of the overlapping agencies conducting research, including the seven agencies conducting research in reduction of evaporation and transpiration, the nine agencies studying flow in natural and artificial and open channels, and the eight departments of the oceanographic program.

Second. The request for increase in personnel of 3,475 when reduced to 796 is still an increase rather than a reduction.

Third. The limitation of cost per unit of agencies housing of \$20,000 is too high.

Fourth. The income-producing receipts of Government should further reduce the need for new appropriations.

Indeed an effort should be made further to get Government out of business, wherever possible.

Fifth. The request for the Bureau of Indian Affairs of additional outside funds from the Area Redevelopment Administration and through accelerated public works funds warrants further study in the pyramiding of appropriations.

Sixth. General administrative expenses should not be increased by \$64,000 over the 1963 appropriation.

Seventh. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation should not receive \$762,900 more than last year.

Eighth. The Office of Oil and Gas should not receive further increase of \$51,000 for increased requirements under the administration of the oil import program.

These specific examples, Mr. Chairman, are but a few of the reasons why I cannot agree to support this program and suggest that further economies can be made. There is no way to cut spending without economizing; namely, cutting expenditures. Pretty speeches and good intentions will not get the job done. At a time of deficit financing and the danger of continuing inflation and gold outflow, the latter being so serious that

money devaluation is just around the corner, there is no excuse for passing an appropriation bill increasing expenditures over last year. As I said earlier, last year's expenditures should be reduced.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, I was, of course, disappointed that the Committee on Appropriations decided to delete from H.R. 5279 the \$2 million which was proposed for the use of Project Gasoline. However, I am pleased to note the references in the report which have been made by the committee that such action was merely deferred without prejudice, pending the review being conducted by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

This project is both notable and worthy. It has been suggested by Mr. Samuel G. Lasky, Assistant Director of the Office of Coal Research, in hearings before the Appropriations Subcommittee, that we are at a point in this Nation where research thus far would indicate that gasoline could be made from coal—100-octane gasoline—at 13.6 cents per gallon. Observations have been further made that this is competitive with the refinery price of gasoline made from petroleum.

To continue research at its present rate in this field would indicate than 10 to 15 years would be consumed before a breakthrough could be obtained. The suggestion by the Office of Coal Research that they be permitted to enter into a contract to hasten or accelerate this research seems to me to be of tremendous importance, especially since they feel that a breakthrough could be accomplished within 3 or 4 years. This could have a powerful impact in every coal-producing State in this country.

We have had before us from various committees of the House programs which have as their purpose resurrecting the economies of the depressed areas of our country, which are situated for the most part in the coal-producing States, in which great sums of money are committed for many of these programs which have been of little value or help in meeting the problem. It, therefore, seems reasonable to me that this Project Gasoline should be approved because when the breakthrough is obtained, coal-producing States and their economies will begin to move without the necessity of any pump priming by the Federal Government. We will again be self-sufficient; we will again have the opportunity to maintain our personal dignity and to shake the image of despair that surrounds us all.

I am pleased that the subcommittee chairman is sympathetic with this project, and I am hopeful that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the authorizing committee in this instance, will report favorably in the not-too-distant future on this project in order that the moneys might be made available in conference on this appropriation bill so that not a moment may be lost in realizing results from this venture.

The \$2 million that was requested in this instance is a budgeted item. It has the approval of the Bureau of the Budget.

What I am asking the Congress today is not inconsistent with the budget presentation. Therefore, I respectfully request the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to move with deliberate speed in approving this project.

(Mr. COHELAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include a newspaper article.)

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to call our colleagues' attention to one very important section of this bill we are considering today—the section which would provide \$2 million to begin land acquisition and development for the Point Reyes National Seashore.

Last year, after thorough investigation and consideration, Congress approved the bill, which I had cosponsored, to create this seashore—an area which the National Park Service has described as possessing a combination of scenic, recreation, and scientific interests found nowhere else in this country so near a large center of population.

Unfortunately, Congress adjourned last year without providing funds to begin land acquisition and development. Land developers and speculators, however, have not waited. Their advertisements, in fact, are encouraging people to purchase lots in "one of America's most sensational and exclusive communities—in the very heart of one of your country's newest and most gorgeous national parks."

Not only are land values being inflated by this speculation—an inflation which can only increase the eventual cost of this park to the people of the United States—but the valuable natural resource which Congress sought to preserve is being whittled away and destroyed.

Mr. Chairman, this relatively small amount of money—this \$2 million—is an investment in the future of our country. It is an investment which will pay rich dividends in education and in recreation for countless future generations of Americans. It is an investment which is within our power to make today, but which if we further delay, may be lost forever.

Now, BUY A DREAM LOT IN THE PROPOSED POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE—SPECTACULAR DRAKE'S BAY ESTATES

Now available: 45 dramatic view lots on gently sloping hills a stone's throw from the bay.

From \$5,500; as low as 10 percent down; easy terms.

A few marvelous beach sites—right on the historic shores of famed Drake's Bay.

Join one of America's most sensational and exclusive communities in the very heart of one of your country's newest and most gorgeous proposed national parks.

People do live in national parks. Hundreds, for example, own private property and homes in Yosemite National Park. Drake's Bay Estates dream sites have been going, going—\$600,000 worth of spectacular lots have been sold to date, with \$300,000 spent on exclusive homes—all-year, summer or winter retreats—deep in nature's solitude yet only 45 minutes from San Rafael. Unsurpassed swimming, boating, beachcombing, trout fishing, horseback riding.

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Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Management and investigations of resources

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); and maintenance of the herd of longhorned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; \$29,879,400.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SAYLOR: Page 24, line 3, after the figure "\$29,879,400", strike out the period and insert a comma and the following proviso: "of which not to exceed \$30,000 shall be used to establish a cooperative fishery unit at Pennsylvania State University."

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, this amendment will not cost any money. It will not cost \$30,000. All it does is make sure that a part of the \$29,879,400 be allocated to Pennsylvania State University for conducting a fisheries cooperative unit authorized in accordance with Public Law 686 of the 86th Congress. The units authorized by this law are now in operation in 14 different universities. I think the great university which originally started the fishing research in the eastern part of the United States should be included. I just ask that the Secretary of the Interior be directed to use a portion of this \$29 million to establish one of these research centers in Pennsylvania.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, while this committee was holding its meetings during the past several weeks, there were three Members who appeared before the committee from three different States, New York, Massachusetts, and Montana, requesting cooperative fishery units and the committee graciously gave them \$30,000 for each State. Now here is a gentleman, a fine gentleman, who not 10 minutes ago gave a lengthy talk and, yet, he did not appear before the committee with his request. The gentleman says it would not cost a dime? It will cost \$30,000, which would have to be taken from some other budgeted project. He did not come before the committee, but now to come here in the well of the House and tell a group of intelligent men to take \$30,000 out of some other project and put it into something that he wants, I think is asking too much.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SAYLOR. I would just like to say, if I had known that my Pennsylvania State University did not have this facility, I would have appeared before the committee. This morning I received a letter from the Pennsylvania State University informing me of the fact that they did not have such a facility, and they wanted to know whether or not it was possible. That is the first I knew about it. Of course, this is not in my district but it is in my State, and therefore at the first opportunity I had I asked the Members of the House to see that of the \$29 million, \$20,000 is expended for the University of the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. KIRWAN. I think a great deal of Penn State University. Pennsylvania is my home State. I was born and raised there. But, if the university did not know enough about this until the hearings on the bill were closed and the bill was reported out, that in my opinion makes it even worse.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that this amendment is voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: On page 24, line 3, strike the figure "\$29,879,400" and insert "\$29,829,400."

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee why, with respect to getting this \$10 million fish tank underway, he put the planning money in two places in the bill?

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, let me correct the gentleman. This is not a tank. The people of science who know about this will tell you that there will not be any tank in it. If you have not heard, the people downtown can tell you.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman can describe it any way he wants to.

Mr. KIRWAN. I am not deciding it. They are deciding it downtown.

Mr. GROSS. Then let us call it a gilt-edged, fur lined fish pond.

Mr. KIRWAN. You can call it whatever you want to call it, but do not call it a tank.

Mr. GROSS. What I am trying to get at is why did you put planning money in two places in the bill and in two places in the report? This is planning money that you are asking for; \$50,000 is covered by this amendment and then in the next provision of the bill you have \$260,000 for planning. Why is it in two places in the bill?

Mr. KIRWAN. Because we are putting in the planning and the construction items. The construction goes under the GSA.

Mr. GROSS. But this is all planning money. There is a total of \$310,000 to plan for this fish tank. Why do you not put it all in one place?

Mr. KIRWAN. Because this is for the commission that is appointed. This \$50,000 is not for planning. It is for the commission that is appointed.

Mr. GROSS. This bill is still \$37 million-plus more than was spent on the Interior Department last year. To be sure, there is a cut in the budget request, but that was the administration's asking price, and it is always ballooned and inflated. There is still fat in this bill and some of it is represented by the planning for the \$10 million aquarium or glorified fish tank. This is something that can wait, as the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. SMITH has stated with respect to some of the duck ponds; this can wait for a year, or 2, or 3, or 4, if necessary. Let us cut out money for the fish tank this year, and try to get our financial house in order.

Then I assure the gentleman from Ohio that I will give real serious consideration to his fish tank. As a matter of fact, we might give consideration right now to putting some of his fish in the swimming pool in that marble pyramid on Independence Avenue known as the new, new House Office Building. There might be some two-legged fish there, too, but that would be all right. Let them swim with the finny tribes.

So I hope you will support my amendment. It takes \$50,000 of the planning money out. Then we should adopt the next amendment which will take \$260,000 out. This would be a nice substantial saving.

Mr. FOREMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

CAN WE AFFORD IT?

Mr. FOREMAN. Mr. Chairman, as I review and study this appropriations bill, H.R. 5279, setting forth appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, I am faced with mixed and anxious emotions. There is much good in this bill. There are many justified and worthwhile projects.

I can conscientiously support this bill in many instances, such as the many good projects included for our American Indians, the preservation of our wonderful natural resources, the support of our fine national parks, our Fish and Wildlife Service and others.

But I very seriously question the soundness and advisability of including some of the items that are provided for in this bill. I specifically point to such costly projects as the \$310,000 appropriation to initiate planning for the National Fisheries Center and Aquarium, estimated to cost a projected total cost of \$10 million. It is difficult indeed for me to support such a bill as we have before us today with such irresponsibility as this when our country and our people are faced with a deficit spending program and record high budget. This, gentlemen, just is not consistent, sound,

responsible business policy to spend this kind of money for such a project as this high priced fish tank.

Further, I cannot support the kind of thinking that provides \$10 million for winter or summer quarters for ducks. This migratory bird conservation account is something that I believe we can put off until we have surplus money enough to put in such a project.

In this all-inclusive bill, under the appropriations for the Office of Saline Water the appropriation for salaries is increased \$2.4 million over the 1963 fiscal year while the costs of operation and maintenance in this division is reduced by \$150,000. Apparently they will have less to do in 1964, but they need more people to do it. There are many other similar programs in this bill that can, or should, be eliminated, or at least postponed until we can afford them.

This bill calls for an additional 796 new employees in the Department of the Interior and an increase of \$37,508,200 over their 1963 budget. At a time when this Nation and our people are facing an alltime record high budget and the resulting deficit spending, I cannot in good conscience, or in the interest of sound, responsible government, support this bill as it stands.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] made a statement, to be found on page 49 of the hearings, about employment in the Department of the Interior and how it had been going up. He made an excellent statement. Yet in this bill he provides the money for an advisory board and a director to start construction of his glorified fish tank. In other words, he is deliberately putting more bureaucrats on the payrolls. Creation of another director means the creation of a staff of secretaries and advisers to the director, and so on and so forth. So on the one hand the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] properly castigates the Department of the Interior for increasing employment, but on the other hand he, himself, calls for an addition to the bureaucracy.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I ask my good friend from Iowa, and he is my good friend, if he read what the dean of science at the Minnesota University said as to the benefits received by the public from the \$10 million we gave to the science exhibit at the Seattle World Fair. He said that in the 16 months the science building proved to be a tremendous attraction and was visited by millions of people, adults and children, and proved to be immensely worthwhile.

There are several million students coming to Washington every year. The only aquarium we have in the city is a disgrace to the Nation, a disgrace to the greatest capital in the world. This is going to be the greatest aquarium in the world.

That man, who knows more than I know, and most people, went on to tell what this is going to do for education and science and it is not going to cost the U.S. taxpayers a dime.

The opposition to the aquarium bill misled the public when they said the cost would be saddled on the taxpayers. They did not make clear it would pay for itself through admission fees.

I am telling you this is one of the best bills that ever came before the Congress of the United States. No wonder we are fighting. It is not going to cost the taxpayers a dime. That is why I am asking you here today to vote for this bill. In the center of Moscow there is an excellent aquarium. We have one down in the basement of the Department of Commerce Building. It amounts to nothing. This will be a great asset to the Nation's Capital and will be of great interest and value.

I hope this amendment is voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Gross) there were—ayes 63, noes 101.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$3,678,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: On page 24, line 9, strike the figure "\$3,678,000" and insert "\$3,418,000".

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would simply take out \$260,000 of planning money for the gentleman from Ohio's fish tank down on Hains Point on the Potomac River. I do not know exactly what the gentleman meant a little while ago when he said that this proposition had not cost anybody anything. No, it has not cost anybody anything because up to this point no money has been extracted from the busted Federal Treasury to start the planning for this thing. I assume that is what he meant when he said it had not cost anything. However, it is about to cost \$310,000 to get it off the ground unless this amendment is adopted. It was not many years ago that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] came to the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee to get an authorization to hire Government experts to raise carp down in the rice paddies of Arkansas. I wonder how that carp deal is coming along.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the House can do the taxpayers a good turn here this afternoon by accepting my amendment and thus saving another \$260,000 to start a project that will eventually lead to the spending of at least \$10 million—a project that can well be delayed until the Federal Government can get its financial house in order. As I said last year when this subject first came before the House, there are 10,000 or 10

million better and more essential ways to spend this money.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The gentleman from Iowa has stated these two items will cost the taxpayers \$310,000. Now, the law says that every dime has to be paid back to the U.S. Government for the planning, the construction, and all other expenses connected with it. Ten million tourists come to this city annually. They spend a million dollars a day here and they will be satisfied to pay to visit this National Fisheries Center. I repeat, in the city of Philadelphia they are charging \$2 now for adults to get into the new quarium and \$1 for the children. The admission fee will be only 60 cents here. So these appropriations will be repaid and I hope this amendment is voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

For an advance to the Migratory bird conservation account, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961 (16 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5), \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Virginia: On page 24, strike out all of lines 10 through 14.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, this amendment provides for striking out the item that I spoke about a little while ago which is \$10 million to buy land to inundate for duck ponds for the wild ducks to stay on during the winter months. Now, the item reads as follows:

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

And this is what I want to strike out:

For an advance to the migratory bird conservation account, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961 (16 U.S.C. 715K-3, 5), \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Note that that provides for an advance on this program. The program, as I stated previously, was supposed to be paid for out of the proceeds of the duck stamps which are sold to duck hunters and which has been and is now estimated at \$4 million a year.

Mr. Chairman, this is a very expensive program into which we are going, or that we are now into. My sole reason for offering this amendment is that in this time of an unbalanced budget when we are seeking to cut unnecessary expenses, to cut expenses that can be well postponed to a future date, that we cut out this \$10 million and help to bring this bill back more closely to the expenditures of the year previously.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I want to associate myself with the remarks which have been made by the gentleman from

Virginia. I believe the gentleman's position in this area is just exactly correct, and if we are going to do anything in regard to the budget we can do it wisely here with very little problem to anyone involved. I wish to say to the gentleman from Virginia that I am going to support the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, when this authorization passed the House of Representatives the year before last, it called for the expenditure of \$15 million a year to be spent on the wetlands. Now, perhaps, I might be in sympathy with some of the things which the gentleman from Virginia has said, but nevertheless that is the law. It called for \$15 million a year. When the budget estimate of \$12 million came up for our consideration we cut the budget request by \$2 million. They asked for \$3 million less than the law provided and we cut it \$2 million more. I thought we did very well on the cut.

Mr. Chairman, I again repeat that on the floor of this Congress the Members of Congress of the United States—the west, the east, the north, and the south—all voted for this legislation. Now we come along 2 years after and we deny ourselves—not some country in Europe—and go against what we voted for previously.

Mr. Chairman, I shall always remember the story of one of our officials who had moved some pictures off the wall at one of the American Embassies. One of the career men said to him, "They will not like that here." The official replied, "Oh, but there are a lot of boys home in the barbershops who will like them." That remarks applies in exactly the same way with reference to this bill. There are a lot of boys home in the barbershops who have contributed to this wetlands problem through purchase of stamps and payment of excise taxes, and we ought to give them a little protection and give them a little run for their money.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment is defeated.

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Chairman, I might say that if this amendment is adopted it will be a very serious blow to our conservation efforts in the acquisition of wildlife refuges. We have a program of acquisition that is spread over the next 10 years and the money appropriated in this bill is simply a loan; it will be subject to repayment from the duck stamp funds.

As a member of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission I sincerely hope this amendment will be defeated in order that our acquisition program may go ahead.

Mr. KIRWAN. I hope this amendment is voted down.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the chairman of the sub-

committee for the statement he has made. He has been entirely consistent in calling the attention of Congress to the fact that a few years ago, if the Members of the House had not liked it, then, was the time to vote against it and not now. All your committee is doing is to implement the law that Congress passed.

I hope the amendment is defeated.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I do not like to speak against an amendment that is intended to save money, and that is offered by the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], who I am sure is sincere in offering his amendment. But I want to point out to the House that when this public law was passed, it was about the most popular bill that came before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee in that session of Congress. The Audubon Society and all the clubs in America that are interested in migratory waterfowl or birds or fish wrote to the committee in support of the legislation that was then pending before the subcommittee.

Mr. Chairman, millions of dollars have been spent by clubs and organizations throughout the country to arrest the growing disappearance of the hatching grounds of migratory birds. This bill is for the preservation of those grounds, not to build fishponds or duckponds, but to preserve the wetlands on the northern borders of the States that are next to Canada. Millions of dollars have been spent by private citizens of the United States to buy lands in Canada for the propagation of migratory waterfowl.

The duck stamp is not the only tax that is imposed on the hunter, boys 16 and 18 years old and men up to 65 who participate in this sport. They pay the ammunition tax, the gun tax, the hunting tax of the State, and so forth. And it all goes into funds for the protection and propagation of migratory birds and wildlife.

This is necessary because the decrease, by the actual count of the Fish and Wildlife Service, shows that unless something is done it will only be a few years, Mr. Chairman, when you will not see a canvasback or a mallard or birds of that kind down in Virginia, in the southern part of the country, along the Chesapeake and the Atlantic coast, the middle flyway through Mississippi and the Pacific flyway.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to associate myself with my distinguished friend from North Carolina in the remarks he has made, as well as with my colleague and member of the committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. KARSTEN]. I have been on this Commission now for the past several years and I think it is very constructive work—the propagation of our wildlife. I feel that this investment which will ultimately be repaid is a very wise one. I want to say that I concur in the recommendations of the gentleman from North Carolina and the gentleman from

Missouri as far as migratory bird conservation is concerned.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, it is my desire to see an increase in migratory birds rather than their extinction—should this amendment carry and the wetlands therefore not be preserved—it will only be a few years before all breeding grounds will disappear. I hope the amendment will be defeated.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, as has been pointed out, this is not an expenditure, but it is a loan on the part of the Government. This wetlands program is financed by the duck stamp. By the programs of the Department of Agriculture, we are draining wetlands, the habitat of the ducks, and we are losing ducks on account of that. This program proposes that we set up permanent wetlands. If this amendment is adopted it would cost a good deal of money because the land would be drained and then we would have to buy land and set it up as wetlands again. I know of one State where they have drained wetlands, and now they are talking about buying them and reestablish them for a duck refuge. They have drained the land and now they are talking about setting it up as wetland again. Congress passed this law. We reduced the request by \$2 million. I think it will be penny wise and pound foolish to adopt this amendment, because this enables the Commission to buy this land before it is drained. If you do not do that, you will have to buy up land after it has been drained and put it back to its wetland condition, if you want to keep the ducks.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I have a high regard for the author of this amendment, but I am sure he does not understand what his amendment does to the legislation before the Congress. This appropriation was authorized by a unanimous vote of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. This legislation came about because the migratory waterfowl are approaching the lowest limits in history. Duck limits are falling to a point where it is hardly worth the trouble for a duck hunter to go out.

In 1936 or thereabouts when the Migratory Water Fowl Treaty was signed between the United States, Canada, and Mexico it was determined we needed 12,500,000 acres of land in which to care for the migratory waterfowl of this Nation. Subsequently an analysis was made of the rate at which wetlands were being acquired. It was found it would take 330 years for the United States to acquire the needed wetlands at the rate we were acquiring them. As a result of this a loan program was set up which is the subject of the appropriation for \$10 million which the gentleman seeks to strike.

This cut is not a cut of an appropriation which will not be paid back, this is a loan program. This money, every nickel of it, will be paid back by the duck hunters of the United States who will

purchase migratory waterfowl hunting stamps, the proceeds of which will go to pay back this \$10 million loan.

The fact is that unless this money is authorized and appropriated by Congress, we may very well be seeing the last days in which we and our friends may hunt waterfowl on this continent. In the next few years we will have a population growth that will stagger anything gone before. By 1980 we will have 285 million people. For houses, roads, shopping centers, and municipal use we are taking 1 million acres a year from our lands. That is the equivalent of the acreage of Yellowstone National Park. A lot of this land is coming from draining waterfowl habitat. The purpose of this appropriation is to see that we acquire this desperately needed land in the time remaining. Land costs are going up, population is exploding, and the swamps, the habitats of the migratory waterfowl of this Nation, are being done away with at an accelerated pace. Unless the Congress appropriates the money to carry out the purposes of this law, that was unanimously enacted by this Congress not long back, you and I will be responsible to our constituents for having helped to destroy the migratory waterfowl resources of this country. What are these resources, and what is their value?

First of all, according to the studies of the Patman-Robertson Act, they bring in better than \$1 billion a year in expenditures for food, lodging, clothing, and from the sale of firearms, equipment, and ammunition. This is an enormous benefit to our country. Over and above this, hunter expenditures are mainstays of the economy of large portions of this country. Duck-hunting revenues derived from catering to duck hunters furnish a very important portion of the economy in many parts of this country. Most of us in this Congress have enjoyed the sight of migratory waterfowl. These refuges provide the population of this country with an opportunity for outdoor recreation. Just last year this Congress passed a piece of legislation authorizing the public recreational uses of these refuges bought through duck stamp purchases. This is an additional benefit that goes to all of our constituents. The principal author of this legislation was a minority Member of this body from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN]. What I am saying to the House today is—do not be penny-wise and pound foolish. This is the last opportunity the United States will have to acquire these wetlands. They are being drained at a fantastic pace. The limited bag limits that we have on migratory waterfowl today will be very generous when we contrast them to what we will have in the future unless we act now to save the habitat on which these waterfowl, a national treasure and a trust for the future are absolutely dependent.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I want to joint with the chairman of our subcommittee in opposition to this amendment. Although, of course, I am very sympathetic to any

move to save additional money in this bill, I want to again point out that under the terms of H.R. 7391, which is now Public Law 87-383, this House and the Congress passed legislation which provided for an appropriation for a 7-year period beginning with fiscal year 1962 not to exceed \$105 million. If the \$105 million was divided by 7 years, it would mean an appropriation this year of \$15 million. The committee has recommended \$10 million instead of \$15 million. If this appropriation is not given this year and unless the legislation is repealed or changed, we are merely stirring up trouble for ourselves in years to come because we are going to have to double, perhaps next year or the year after, the amount of money requested under this law which is now in effect. I regret very much that the money is necessary. I would much prefer to see it not appropriated. But I think the committee did the right thing in allowing the \$10 million. I hope the amendment will not carry.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it is well known that my State of Arkansas is, perhaps, the greatest or one of the greatest duck-hunting areas in the United States. I know we can get a great deal of amusement out of talking about the ducks and the duck population, but I want to emphasize what the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER] said.

I suppose there are several hundred million dollars that have been spent by citizens and organizations and businesses in the construction and provision of duck hunting facilities and so forth throughout this great country of ours.

Stuttgart, Ark., is probably the duck capital of the world. I do not know how much money is needed in the wetlands to provide the necessary habitat. But, Mr. Chairman, let me give you, just for one moment, a little information affecting this important program.

The ducks go back to the North when the winter season is over, and contrary to what the distinguished gentleman from Virginia, the author of the amendment, suggested a moment ago, they do not go back there in wintertime, they go back in the summertime for the purpose of propagation.

Twenty-five years ago, let me remind you, the legal limit in my own State was 25 a day; 25 years ago any one individual could legally kill 25 ducks a day during the season with 2 days' possession. That continued for many years. For years now the legal limit was four per day and 2 days' possession. Everybody knows of the drought in Canada and in the northern parts of the country in the last few years. Let me remind you that 2 years ago the legal limit in my State that one could kill during duck season was 2 a day and 2 days' limit.

Let me remind you further, and this House, that because of the condition that exists—I do not know anything about it up in Canada and the northern part of the country—but I know what the result is. In my State last year the legal limit on this, one of the greatest sports in this country, was one duck a day, and 2 days'

possession. From what has been going on for the last several years, in the last 20 years, I do know that something needs to be done. I wish I had more information as to what is needed in this program; \$4 million goes into the fund from duck stamps, but I want to say that last year we lost thousands or perhaps hundreds of thousands of dollars from people not buying duck stamps, because they could not kill ducks. I did not buy a duck stamp last year, for the first time I cannot remember when, because it was not worth it to go out for the purpose of trying to kill one duck a day. Year before last I did, and then the limit was only two, and I must say I had a very hard time getting even the limit of two. That shows you how scarce they were last year. I think we will have more this year and next. I hope so.

One of the objectives I have had in mind, and I want to say this in all sincerity to every Member of this House, is that I hope someday, if I may have the privilege of staying here that long, that we will get enough ducks and the Secretary of the Interior will set a limit and that we will have an increase in the limit per day so that I and the delegation from my State and our friends from my State can legally get enough wild ducks to bring them to Washington and have them served in the House restaurant to every Member of this Congress.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, when legislation to acquire wetlands was first introduced and came before the Fish and Wildlife Subcommittee of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee it was proposed to finance the program through back-door spending; in other words, the money could be borrowed from the Treasury to carry out the program of conservation looking to an increase of our duck population.

By arrangement in our committee, that financing was changed to the appropriation process. The reason I take the floor at this time is to indicate that had this legislation passed as it was originally introduced, the Department could have simply gone to the Treasury and borrowed \$15 million for acquiring these wetlands without having to come to the Congress.

The point I want to make today is that by coming to the Appropriations Committee careful scrutiny has been made as to the needs of this program. The committee has cut \$2 million off of it. In allowing money they are fulfilling a responsibility that the House created originally when we passed the authorizing legislation.

I do not think anybody wants to cut down on the budget more than I do, but I feel in this instance the Congress adopted a program and we have to meet that commitment; therefore, it seems to me that we should carry out the recommendation of the very fine committee that brings this legislation to us. I am therefore with regret going to oppose this amendment and then will support the bill.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I think we ought to get the ducks in a row here and find out exactly what we are doing.

It is a very popular program, I recognize that. I have participated in duck hunting myself. It is a great outdoor recreation, there is no question about that, but there are some facts that ought to be pointed out so that we know exactly what we are doing.

It is estimated—and I have the official records here—that this program before you are through with it will cost \$457,500,000. The income from duck stamps today is \$4 million a year. If you take it on this basis it is going to be over 100 years or more before there is an attempt to pay this off. The States of North Dakota and South Dakota have not yet approved the land acquisition plan as required by the Wetlands Act. What the gentleman from Virginia has done here is simply to say we can delay this for a while because of the fiscal situation of our country.

I hope when you sit in the duckblind waiting for the ducks to come by, as you take 5, 10, or 15 minutes, whatever it may be, that each minute while you sit there you will realize that \$19,000 a minute is being paid on the national debt. I hope you will realize what you are really faced with, and that it is going to be a question of whether the ducks are going to fly or whether your Nation goes bankrupt. It seems to me it is time we began to think about the condition of the country.

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. McCLODY. I want to ask a question. As I see the testimony of Daniel Janzen, Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, one of the reasons for this outlay or this appropriation is that the Department of Agriculture has been spending public money in order to help drain land so that the natural habitat is nonexistent. Now we find that the Department of the Interior asks for millions of dollars for acquiring additional lands in order to provide waterfowl with the natural habitat that the Department of Agriculture is eliminating.

Is that the way the gentleman understands it?

Mr. BOW. I think that is true. It is said this is not going to cost anything because these are loans that are to be paid back. But they are interest-free loans. You are not paying any interest. Do not tell me it is not costing us anything. When we lend money at this time interest free, at least the interest is costing the American taxpayers something.

I join with the gentleman from Virginia. This is one of those programs that may be put over for a year or two. Do not forget, as I said, as we wait for the ducks to fly, there is the \$19,000 a minute on the national debt.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. With reference to paying this money back, how do we know it is going to be paid back? The only way it will ever be paid back will be over a good many years on which you get this \$4 million a year, when this program is finished, to pay on it, if enough people buy the duck stamps. It is a nebulous question as to whether any of it is ever going to be repaid.

Mr. BOW. This provides for land acquisition of 4.5 million acres at \$269 million; a basic minimum for levees, pools, roads, and fencing, \$188.5 million. We are not dealing with a small item; this is a big item. Let us take a good, hard look at it. Let us find out whether we are justified in a program of this kind and whether, under present financing methods, which will take 115 to 120 years, we will put that additional mortgage on the backs of our children and grandchildren. It is time for us to make up our minds whether we are for ducks or whether we are for grandchildren and for fiscal responsibility in this country.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do not yield to any Member in this House when it comes to a desire to lower this budget, but personally I do not believe that this is the proper place to do it. What will happen if we do not purchase this land at the present time? You need not look into your crystal ball to know what is going to happen if we wait for several years as has just been suggested. The Department of Agriculture is going to reclaim this land, and instead of spending \$10 million to acquire it we will probably spend \$100 million and pay subsidies to raise more farm surpluses. I personally think this is a good investment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SMITH of Virginia) there were—ayes 107, noes 105.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. SMITH of Virginia and Mr. DENON.

The Committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 121, noes 122.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GIBBONS: On page 32, strike out lines 21 through 25.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Chairman, I realize the ducks have gotten in a row around here, but this is not a duck amendment, this is an amendment based on frugality. We have had talk of the old frontier, and of the New Frontier and

all kinds of frontiers discussed here today.

I would hesitate to try to improve on the excellent work this committee of the House has done on this bill. I have read this committee report through thoroughly. I think it is a very fine report in general. But I have had some experience in a State legislature in matching this type of funds on this type of program. I would say without fear of challenge that with this \$1 million that is to be saved here; not one tree will fail to be planted that otherwise would not be planted if the \$1 million were spent or not. This is a good time for the Congress to say that in the planting of trees on non-Federal lands as this appropriations proposes, that trees should either be planted by private enterprises, who reap the harvest from the tree farms, or they should be paid for by the States. This is one of those cooperative Federal-State programs for which I think there is no use. For those of you who are for trees, I say there are 183 million other dollars in this appropriation bill that will adequately take care of all the trees. This is just a \$1 million cut in this budget that will practice a little frontier frugality instead of frontier spending.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

REMODELING OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BUILDING

For an additional amount for necessary expenses of preparing plans and specifications for remodeling the Civil Service Commission Building to make it suitable to house certain art galleries of the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by the Act of March 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 68), including construction and not to exceed \$25,000, for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$5,465,000.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROGERS of Texas: On page 39, strike out all of lines 1 through 9, inclusive.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, first I want to commend the committee on an excellent job in cutting the appropriation request in this bill. As a matter of fact, it created a lot of hard work for members of the committee in searching for something else to cut out, and I want to commend them highly for the great work they have done.

I hesitate to offer this amendment because I may be falsely accused of lacking proper respect for things cultural. But it has to do with striking out some money that is to be used for remodeling the Old Patent Office Building out of which the Civil Service Commission is moving. The remodeling is to be accomplished with the goal of putting into that building, which occupies 2 blocks in the center of the District of Columbia, in downtown Washington, valuable portraits and other works of art. I do not want anyone to think that I am not appreciative of the inspirational qualities of great art. I do indeed feel that the proper preservation and display of the

Nation's art treasures is an important thing for our people. But I think that at this time and under the circumstances, this Government should not spend almost \$6 million to create a gallery in downtown Washington for still another display of works of art. If that building is to be vacant, I think it could be better used for housing some of the essential operations of the Government. I certainly do not criticize the committee for leaving this item in, but I think the membership of the Congress should have an opportunity to express an opinion at this time on this particular item.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I want to join with the gentleman from Texas in support of his amendment. It is absolutely unthinkable that this Government would spend \$5½ million to remodel into a portrait gallery a structure occupying two full city blocks in the heart of Washington, D.C., when this same Government is spending millions of dollars a year on rent in private commercial buildings throughout the city to house overflow personnel from the various departments and agencies. How can you do this? If we must have to have such outfits as the Peace Corps, both domestic and international, put them into this Government-owned building as well as other overflow agencies. We are just completing a new Smithsonian Institution—a huge new building I mean to say—and yet you are telling us here today you do not have room for those portraits in the new building. How can this be possible in view of the huge structure that is being built down there? Do not do this to the taxpayers of this country. Do not remodel this usable office building when there is such an acute need for office space. Do not do this to the taxpayers.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I am happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Do I understand this would put the Government in the portrait holding business, that is, put the Government itself in that business?

Mr. GROSS. I assume it would.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. And, therefore, from now on, this would put us in the museum business in addition to the Smithsonian Institution that we already have?

Mr. GROSS. I understand these portraits are already in the Smithsonian Institution or at least a part of them are. I see no reason why, if you want a portrait gallery, one of the old Smithsonian buildings cannot be used for that purpose? Do not spend \$5½ million to tear out the insides of this office building that can and should be used for the purpose for which it was intended. Let us try to save the taxpayers these millions of dollars.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, much as I admire the chairman and members of the Appropriations Subcommittee, I must disagree with them on this issue.

At this time when money is scarce at all levels of government, when our economy is hard pressed, when our unemployment is a matter of major concern to all—in short, at a time when our country must utilize every dollar to its maximum, I cannot go along with the start of a \$10 million addition to the beauties of our capital when these funds can be so much better employed elsewhere.

Thus, I must oppose the inclusion of planning money for the Aquarium as suggested by the distinguished gentleman from Iowa, and others.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am surprised at the gentleman from Iowa picking on me. I did not authorize this.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. I do not know that I accused the gentleman or any other member of the committee.

Mr. KIRWAN. Let me explain who is on the Board of Regents. It is not I who is deciding this. Sitting in the chancellor's chair on the Board of Regents is the Chief Justice of the United States.

Mr. GROSS. That is no recommendation for what you are doing.

Mr. KIRWAN. Next to him is the president of the largest bank in Washington, and next to him there are a half dozen scientists; then Senator ANDERSON, Senator SALTONSTALL and Representatives BOW and CANNON. I happen to be on that Board of Regents myself, and the Board of Regents adopted this. They are for it. We have millions of dollars' worth of art and no adequate space to display it.

The committee thought these funds were justified so we could bring these priceless collections out of the storage barns and other places, where they could be cared for and displayed. Are you opposed to protecting them?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Let them stay in the barns until we balance the budget. Think of the solvency of the Government.

Mr. KIRWAN. The gentleman calls that economy. We just had the Mona Lisa on exhibition here in the city and people came from all over the country to see that picture. The pictures we want to protect are valuable acquisitions of our Government and are of interest to many.

I hope the committee certainly will vote this amendment down.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of California. Perhaps some of the gentlemen do not realize that the building the gentleman is talk-

ing about is one of the most historic buildings in the city of Washington and, as I said, it has been declared a national monument.

Mr. KIRWAN. Not only in Washington, but one of the most historic in the world.

Mr. MILLER of California. There is a great history to this building. When the British burned Washington this is one of the first buildings they went to. The curator of that building persuaded the commander of the British soldiers to spare the building in the name of science.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I wish to make this statement: I do not want to destroy the building, I am just trying to remodel it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. GROSS moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, nobody wants to destroy this building; let us get this straight; nobody wants to destroy it. All I am saying, and I am sure that goes for the gentleman from Texas too, is that we do not want it remodeled into a portrait gallery. Leave it as it presently exists and use it as an office building. Let the portraits stay in storage until we can balance the Federal budget and get out of the financial situation we are in.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the preferential motion.

The motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ROGERS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROGERS of Texas) there were ayes 112, noes 106.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM

For necessary expenses of preparing plans and specifications for the construction of a suitable building for a National Air Museum for the use of the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by the Act of September 6, 1958 (20 U.S.C. 77b note), and not to exceed \$60,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$1,600,000.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GIBBONS: On page 39, line 18, strike out lines 18 through line 2 on page 40.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is designed to save \$1,600,000 of architects' fees and planning costs for a National Air Museum that no one knows how much it will cost.

This, I believe, is something that could certainly and wisely be postponed at this time. We have a lot of airplanes. We have air museums in this country at this time. Certainly this is one of the things that we can postpone until we are able to get the budget balanced.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this was authorized on September 6, 1958. The Board of Regents has recommended this planning appropriation, the completed plans must be submitted to Congress for authorization of construction before any construction funds are appropriated.

Smithsonian has accumulated the world's largest and finest collections of historic air and spacecraft, engines, rockets, and so forth.

Less than 10 percent of the collection is now on display in a World War I hangar and in overhead areas in the Arts and Industries Building. The remainder of the collection is, of necessity, in storage.

Over 38,000 visitors in 1 day tried to get into the World War I hangar last year. There were nearly 1 million visitors during last July and August.

I do not care how you vote. That is up to you. But you are not going to save anything. You are just postponing it, and that could make it more costly.

[Mr. WILLIAMS addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GIBBONS].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended (72 Stat. 1769), \$100,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I note on page 41, \$100,000 for the Civil War Centennial Commission. How much have we put into the Civil War Centennial Commission up to this point, and how much longer will it go on?

Mr. KIRWAN. About 1 more year.

Mr. GROSS. Another year?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. That does not take into consideration financing the present operation in Mississippi?

Mr. KIRWAN. That is all; 1 year.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PRICE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5279) making appropriations for

the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en bloc.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. JOHANSEN. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHANSEN moves to recommit the bill H.R. 5279 to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TO EXTEND THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 3 OF PUBLIC LAW 87-346, RELATING TO DUAL-RATE CONTRACTS

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 1035) to extend the provisions of section 3 of Public Law 87-346, relating to dual-rate contracts, an identical bill, to H.R. 4555, passed the House on yesterday.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

—There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3 of the Act of October 3, 1961 (Public Law 87-346; 76 Stat. 762), is amended as follows:

(a) By striking the words "of, not to exceed one year after such filing" from the next to last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "but not beyond April 3, 1964."

(b) By striking the word "year" from the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the word "period".

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and

passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The proceedings by which the bill (H.R. 4555) was passed were vacated, and that bill was laid on the table.

SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT BILL

(Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, the Agriculture Department in recent years has entered many new fields through programs authorized by the Congress. I cite the rural areas development program which is doing so much to revitalize many small rural communities. In a recent statement before the Senate Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations, Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman outlined the objectives of the rural areas development program.

According to Secretary Freeman, this program seeks to fulfill several high priority national goals, which he described as follows:

First. To give direction, purpose and hope to rural America as it adjusts to rapid changes;

Second. To readjust the rural land use patterns, making more land available for the increasing needs of outdoor recreation and open spaces, while decreasing cropland areas;

Third. To fully protect and develop the Nation's renewable resources of soil, water, forests, fish and wildlife, and open spaces;

Fourth. To encourage more rapid rural industrialization and expansion of commercial enterprise in rural areas to provide new employment and other non-farm economic opportunities;

Fifth. To eliminate the causes of rural poverty;

Sixth. To strengthen the family farm pattern of American agriculture, insuring an efficient and productive source of food and fiber in a way that increased efficiency does not bring less income to the producer.

Another new USDA program, Mr. Speaker, was authorized by Congress last year. This is the public recreational development of watershed projects under the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962.

This program permits the Agriculture Department to help create, enlarge, or improve bodies of water within watershed projects to assist in developing recreational areas bordering the water.

Up to 50 percent of the cost of land, easements, and rights-of-way, construction and minimum basic facilities needed for public access may be paid the Agriculture Department. Land bordering the reservoirs developed under this program could be used for picnicking, camping, hunting or other outdoor uses with the Department being able to provide local sponsors with funds to cover up to half the land costs. In addition, the Department would help local sponsors pay for the land inundated for recreational purposes.

Among minimum basic facilities which could be cost-shared are boat docks and ramps, beach development, parking lots, public water supply, sanitary facilities, planting, and other shoreline or area improvements, roads and trails, other similar facilities needed for public health, safety, access to, and use of the recreational areas.

Since the Congress, in these new non-farm programs, has recognized the need for greater utilization of the special skills, resources, and facilities of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Mr. Speaker, and because of the growing interest of many communities in Massachusetts in conservation activities and the formation of local conservation commissions under the authority of a State law passed a few years ago, I am introducing in the House today a bill calling for increased participation of the Soil Conservation Service in such nonagricultural fields as the protection, development, and use of land in urban areas and the utilization of soil and water resources in these areas.

Many Massachusetts towns are taking advantage of the Massachusetts law which authorizes the establishment of local conservation commissions. In fact, this law has already enabled some towns to make desirable changes in land use through the cooperation and assistance of the Soil Conservation Service.

One community, the town of Hanover, has already gained favorable nationwide publicity through its community planning program prepared in cooperation with the Massachusetts Department of Commerce and the Soil Conservation Service. One of the features of the program is the remarkable use of scientific soil and water information, largely supplied by surveyors of the Soil Conservation Service, who made an acre-by-acre inventory of the town's resources.

Hanover has issued a planning document which is serving as a guide to other communities with similar problems. The plan features detailed maps of the town's natural resources which are helping the community in making decisions regarding future potentials and limitations in land use. In addition, the plan contains nine special soils maps rendered in colors and symbols to serve as guidelines in determining boundaries and locations of community facilities.

In previous years, Hanover had made random use of available soils information for construction projects, sewage disposal areas, and related activities, but now with the aid of the soil conservation experts the community has prepared a most helpful document outlining the quantity and quality of its natural terrain.

Most Massachusetts towns are not as fortunate as Hanover with its completed survey and, as a result, are seriously handicapped by the lack of soils information—the very same type of soils information made available from a soil survey used as a basis for a farm conservation plan. Some of these communities are becoming aware that the Soil Conservation Service can make available

the same basic data for the development of land capabilities. Consequently, more and more local conservation commissions are turning to soil conservation officials for guidance on the best land use and water management. Local conservation commissions are learning that these same Agriculture Department officials can render expert assistance on proper land spacing, clean water and other necessities in their rapidly expanding urban areas.

To meet the growing demand from urban areas for these special aids available from the Soil Conservation Service, I am introducing legislation directing the Secretary of Agriculture to provide technical help on community projects dealing with soil, land use and water problems. Early approval of my bill would help many small communities to complete their development plans.

It has become apparent in my State and elsewhere that basic soils information is needed for good decisions on the lands to be used for industrial plants, housing developments, shopping centers, highways, and schools. My bill would strengthen the national soil program and I urge the early consideration of my proposal by my colleagues on the Agriculture Committee.

Mr. Speaker, in my congressional district there are parts of five soil conservation districts—the Northeast Worcester County Soil Conservation District with the district office in Sterling, the Northwest Worcester County Soil Conservation District with an office in Barre, the Southern Worcester County Soil Conservation District with an office in Rochdale, the Middlesex Soil Conservation District with an office in Concord, and the Norfolk Soil Conservation District with its headquarters in Walpole.

When originally established, these districts dealt primarily with farmers on erosion control, drainage, and land improvements. With additional technical assistance from the Soil Conservation Service, the districts have expanded their programs to include assistance on watershed planning and flood prevention.

While our farmers have continued to receive direct help on their conservation problems, there has arisen in recent years a greater need for assistance from the communities within these districts with the result that the soil conservation staff is faced with a much greater challenge and a growing demand for technical assistance.

Many sections of my district, now one of the largest in the State with nearly 450,000 people, are experiencing large population increases. These rapidly growing towns are trying desperately to decide on their future development. They are confronted with intense pressures on their natural resources with almost daily growing demands for land for industrial plants, parking lots, highways, housing developments, and schools.

Local officials are doing their best to meet the urgent problems of increasing population and industrialization and still retain the more desirable aspects of country living, but they are finding that the whole character of the town is

H. R. 5279

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

January 1904

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE MESSAGE

AN ACT

relating to the organization of the judicial system and
the administration of the courts, and
for other purposes.

88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5279

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 3, 1963

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1964, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improve-
6 ment, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classifica-
7 tion, and performance of other functions, as authorized by
8 law, in the management of lands and their resources under
9 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management,
10 \$43,292,500.

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For acquisition and construction of buildings and appurte-
13 nant facilities, \$300,000, to remain available until expended.

14 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

15 For expenses necessary for management, protection, and
16 development of resources and for construction, operation,
17 and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other
18 improvements on the revested Oregon and California
19 Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the
20 Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon,
21 and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of rights-
22 of-way and of existing connecting roads on or adjacent
23 to such lands; an amount equivalent to 25 per centum of
24 the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year
25 from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands,

1 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the
2 amount appropriated herein for the purposes of this appro-
3 priation on lands administered by the Forest Service shall
4 be transferred to the Forest Service, Department of Agricul-
5 ture: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein
6 for road construction on lands other than those administered
7 by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Bureau
8 of Public Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided*
9 *further*, That the amount appropriated herein is hereby made
10 a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California
11 land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund
12 in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the
13 second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of
14 August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

15 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

16 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
17 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
18 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C.
19 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
20 during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees
21 under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys
22 received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15
23 of said Act, and the amount designated for range improve-
24 ments from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands trans-
25 ferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order

1 10787, dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until
2 expended.

3 PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUI-
4 DATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

5 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
6 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203,
7 \$750,000, to remain available until expended.

8 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

9 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
10 shall be available for purchase of seven passenger motor
11 vehicles for replacement only; purchase of one aircraft for
12 replacement only; purchase, erection, and dismantlement
13 of temporary structures; and alteration and maintenance of
14 necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the
15 United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations
16 herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expendi-
17 tures in connection with the revested Oregon and California
18 Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands
19 (other than expenditures made under the appropriation
20 "Oregon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed
21 from the 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title
22 II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876),
23 of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California
24 land-grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24,
25 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the

1 "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund": *Provided further,*
2 That appropriations herein made may be expended on a
3 reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those
4 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management
5 and (2) protection and leasing of lands and mineral re-
6 sources for the State of Alaska.

7 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

8 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

9 For expenses necessary to provide education and wel-
10 fare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation
11 with States and other organizations, including payment (in
12 advance or from date of admission) , of care, tuition, assist-
13 ance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes,
14 institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy
15 Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of
16 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations
17 of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of
18 Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; \$88,350,000.

19 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

20 For expenses necessary for management, development,
21 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
22 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Af-
23 fairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
24 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian
25 industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts

1 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
2 arts and crafts, as authorized by law; \$37,239,300.

3 REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

4 For payment to the revolving fund for loans, as author-
5 ized by section 10 of the Act of June 18, 1934, as amended
6 (25 U.S.C. 470), \$2,000,000.

7 CONSTRUCTION

8 For construction, major repair, and improvement of
9 irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
10 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepa-
11 ration of lands for farming; and architectural and
12 engineering services by contract; \$55,500,000, to re-
13 main available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of
14 the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition
15 of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado,
16 New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside
17 of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided*
18 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
19 the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
20 Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside
21 the boundaries of existing reservations: *Provided further*,
22 That such amounts as may be available for the construction
23 of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred
24 to the Bureau of Reclamation: *Provided further*, That not
25 to exceed \$219,000 shall be available for assistance to the

1 public school district for construction of additional classroom
2 facilities at Ignacio, Colorado.

3 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
4 AUTHORIZATION)

5 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
6 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
7 203, \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

8 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for the general administration
10 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
11 field offices, \$4,265,000.

12 MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

13 For grants to the State of Wisconsin or the County or
14 Town of Menominee for school district costs, as authorized
15 by the Act of April 4, 1962 (76 Stat. 53), \$132,000.

16 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

17 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (ex-
18 cept the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for
19 expenses of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred
20 and seventy-five passenger motor vehicles (including sixty-
21 eight for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the
22 general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year),
23 of which two hundred and fifty shall be for replacement only,
24 which may be used for the transportation of Indians; advance
25 payments for service (including services which may extend

1 beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts executed
2 pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 452), the
3 Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 986), and legislation termi-
4 nating Federal supervision over certain Indian tribes; and
5 expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty
6 provisions.

7 **TRIBAL FUNDS**

8 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
9 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
10 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure
11 for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay
12 and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other
13 assistance to Indian children attending public and private
14 schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of
15 admission) ; purchase of land and improvements on land, title
16 to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in
17 trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and
18 water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and
19 other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved
20 contracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers,
21 councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organiza-
22 tions, including mileage for use of privately owned automo-
23 biles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established
24 administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian

1 employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without
2 regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat.
3 391), including cash grants; and employment of a curator
4 for the Osage Museum, who shall be appointed with the
5 approval of the Osage Tribal Council and without regard
6 to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the
7 amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced
8 to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such pur-
9 poses as may be designated by the governing body of the
10 particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary:
11 *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall not advance
12 funds (other than for expenses of litigation) derived from
13 appropriations in satisfaction of awards of the Indian
14 Claims Commission and the Court of Claims, until a report
15 of the purposes for which the funds are to be used has been
16 submitted to the Senate and House Committees on Interior
17 and Insular Affairs and until such report has lain before
18 the committees for sixty days (excluding the time during
19 which either House is in recess for more than three days) :
20 *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation or
21 other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land
22 or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Wash-
23 ington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries

1 of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in
2 the property being exempted from local taxation, except as
3 provided for by the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 627).

4 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

5 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

6 For expenses necessary for the management and protec-
7 tion of the areas and facilities administered by the National
8 Park Service, including protection of lands in process of
9 condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of
10 the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
11 plans and working drawings) and archeological values in
12 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
13 Basin) ; \$27,068,000, including not to exceed \$600,000 for
14 travel and transportation of persons.

15 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL
16 FACILITIES

17 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
18 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
19 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable
20 basis) , trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities
21 essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to
22 law by the National Park Service, \$21,375,000, including
23 not to exceed \$180,000 for travel and transportation of
24 persons.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and improvement, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451), of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason of the use of funds for such purposes; the acquisition of water rights; and not to exceed \$5,300,000 for the acquisition of lands, interest therein, improvements, and related personal property; \$32,697,000, including not to exceed \$350,000 for travel and transportation of persons, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the condemnation of any land for Grand Teton National Park in the State of Wyoming.

CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, \$28,000,000, including not to exceed \$250,000 for travel and transportation of persons, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein provided

1 shall be expended for planning or construction on the follow-
2 ing: Fort Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, ex-
3 cept minor roads and trails; Great Falls Park, Virginia;
4 Daingerfield Island Marina, Virginia; and extension of the
5 George Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of
6 Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or in Prince
7 Georges County, Maryland.

8 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary for general administration of
10 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
11 regional offices, \$2,120,000, including not to exceed
12 \$103,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

13 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

14 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
15 available for the purchase of not to exceed one hundred and
16 fourteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only,
17 including not to exceed sixty-two for police-type use which
18 may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limita-
19 tion for the current fiscal year.

20 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Rec-
23 reation, \$1,900,000.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for the administration of Territories and for the departmental administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1431a (c)) ; salaries of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secretary, the Government Comptroller, and the members of their immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591, 72 Stat. 1095) ; compensation and mileage of members of the legislatures in Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. secs. 1421d (e), 1431a (c), and 1572e) ; compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1431a (c)) ; grants to American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of governmental functions; and personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation of the houses of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa; \$13,000,000: *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein provided for are authorized

1 to make purchases through the General Services Adminis-
2 tration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for
3 the administration of Territories may be expended for the
4 purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and
5 surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial trans-
6 portation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

7 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

8 For expenses necessary for the Department of the
9 Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the
10 Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement ap-
11 proved by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397),
12 and the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended
13 (76 Stat. 171), including the expenses of the High Com-
14 missioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands;
15 compensation and expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust
16 Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust
17 Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local
18 revenues, for support of governmental functions; \$15,000,-
19 000: *Provided*, That the revolving fund for loans to locally
20 owned private trading enterprises shall continue to be
21 available during the fiscal year 1964: *Provided further*,
22 That all financial transactions of the Trust Territory, includ-
23 ing such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities
24 established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall be

1 audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with
2 the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921
3 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Audit-
4 ing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*, That
5 the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
6 is authorized to make purchases through the General Serv-
7 ices Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations
8 available for the administration of the Trust Territory of
9 the Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase,
10 charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface
11 vessels for official purposes and for commercial transporta-
12 tion purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in
13 carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trustee-
14 ship Agreement approved by Congress: *Provided further*,
15 That notwithstanding the provisions of any law, the Trust
16 Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to receive, dur-
17 ing the current fiscal year, from the Department of Agri-
18 culture for distribution on the same basis as domestic distri-
19 bution in any State, Territory, or possession of the United
20 States, without exchange of funds, such surplus food com-
21 modities as may be available pursuant to section 32 of the
22 Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c) and
23 section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended
24 (7 U.S.C. 1431).

1 ALASKA RAILROAD

2 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

3 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue
4 available until expended for the work authorized by law,
5 including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coast-
6 wise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with
7 other branches of the Government service, for the purpose
8 of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight,
9 passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit
10 and development of industries or travel in the area served;
11 and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized
12 by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U.S.C.
13 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That
14 no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund
15 in excess of the salaries prescribed by the Classification Act
16 of 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except the general
17 manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager at not
18 to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for GS-17, and
19 five officers at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said
20 Act for grade GS-16.

21 MINERAL RESOURCES

22 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

23 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

24 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
25 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering to-

1 topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources of
2 the United States, its Territories and possessions, and other
3 areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat. 427) ;
4 classify lands as to mineral character and water and power
5 resources; give engineering supervision to power permits
6 and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce depart-
7 mental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining
8 leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the
9 interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law
10 (15 U.S.C. 715) ; and publish and disseminate data rela-
11 tive to the foregoing activities; \$63,700,000, of which
12 \$10,150,000 shall be available only for cooperation with
13 States or municipalities for water resources investigations:
14 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used
15 to pay more than one-half the cost of any topographic map-
16 ping or water resources investigations carried on in coopera-
17 tion with any State or municipality.

18 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

19 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey
20 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed sixty-eight
21 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimburse-
22 ment of the General Services Administration for security
23 guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting
24 for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making

1 of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is admin-
2 istratively determined that such procedures are in the public
3 interest; construction and maintenance of necessary build-
4 ings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging
5 stations and observation wells; expenses of U.S. National
6 Committee on Geology; and payment of compensation and
7 expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey
8 appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United
9 States in the negotiation and administration of interstate
10 compacts.

11 BUREAU OF MINES

12 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

13 RESOURCES

14 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
15 exploration, development, production, and utilization of min-
16 eral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Ter-
17 ritories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and
18 substitutes; \$29,054,000, including not to exceed \$700,000
19 for travel and transportation of persons.

20 HEALTH AND SAFETY

21 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
22 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling
23 fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law, \$8,664,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,460,000, including not to exceed \$54,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed seventy-six passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated

1 by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall
2 be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

3 DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF HELIUM PROPERTIES

4 The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury
5 for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to
6 section 12 (a) of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960 to
7 carry out the provisions of the Act and contractual obliga-
8 tions thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain
9 available without fiscal year limitation, \$6,000,000, in addi-
10 tion to amounts heretofore authorized to be borrowed.

11 OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the
14 production and conservation of coal in the United States
15 through research and development, as authorized by law (74
16 Stat. 337), \$3,200,000, to remain available until expended,
17 of which not to exceed \$325,000 shall be available for
18 administration and supervision.

19 OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary to provide a program for the
22 discovery of the minerals reserves of the United States, its
23 territories and possessions, by encouraging exploration for

1 minerals, including administration of contracts entered into
2 prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense
3 Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$850,000, including
4 not to exceed \$234,000 for administrative and technical
5 services, to remain available until expended.

6 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
9 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, in-
10 cluding cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
11 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
12 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$610,000.

13 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

14 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commis-
17 sioner, \$386,000.

18 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

19 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

20 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
21 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
22 and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including
23 whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products;
24 collection, compilation, and publication of information con-

cerning such resources; promotion of education and training of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions related thereto, as authorized by law; \$17,175,000.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes authorized by section 104 (k) of that Act, \$300,000, which shall be available to purchase only those currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required for the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$1,800,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 12, 1960, Public Law 86-516, to assist in the construction of fishing vessels, \$750,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$640,000.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February 26, 1944, as amended (16 U.S.C. 631a-631q), there are appropriated amounts not to exceed \$2,468,000, to be derived from Pribilof Islands fund.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES

LOAN FUND

During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$270,000 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administrative expenses.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National

1 Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; and maintenance of the herd
2 of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife
3 Refuge; \$29,879,400.

4 CONSTRUCTION

5 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
6 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
7 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wild-
8 life resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests
9 therein, \$3,678,000.

10 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

11 For an advance to the Migratory bird conservation
12 account, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961 (16
13 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5), \$10,000,000, to remain available until
14 expended.

15 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for general administration of
17 the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such
18 expenses in the regional offices, \$1,325,000.

19 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

20 Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and Wild-
21 life Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed
22 ninety-eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only
23 (including fifty-three for police-type use which may exceed
24 by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the
25 current fiscal year) ; purchase of not to exceed three aircraft,

1 for replacement only; not to exceed \$50,000 for payment, in
2 the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence
3 concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and
4 Wildlife Service; publication and distribution of bulletins as
5 authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation
6 of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to
7 exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public roads
8 within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations
9 of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of
10 land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident
11 to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are
12 not inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the main-
13 tenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other
14 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife
15 Service and to which the United States has title, and which
16 are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management
17 and investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

18 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the Act
21 of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958),
22 authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for
23 beneficial consumptive uses, to remain available until ex-
24 pended, \$10,000,000, of which not to exceed \$690,000

1 shall be available for administration and coordination during
2 the current fiscal year.

3 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

4 For operation and maintenance of demonstration plants
5 for the production of water suitable for agricultural, indus-
6 trial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, as
7 authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958, as amended
8 (42 U.S.C. 1958a-1958g), \$1,850,000, of which not to
9 exceed \$225,000 shall be available for administration.

10 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
13 \$4,000,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$142,000 may be
14 reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other
15 accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Pro-*
16 *vided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate
17 work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative
18 Procedures Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

19 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary
22 of the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, and
23 not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation
24 expenses, \$3,790,000.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
3 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau
4 or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
5 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft,
6 buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged
7 or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable
8 causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available
9 under this authority until funds specifically made available
10 to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have
11 been exhausted.

12 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
13 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
14 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
15 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
16 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threat-
17 ening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the
18 Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title
19 for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the pay-
20 ment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year,
21 and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruc-
22 tion of vehicles, aircraft or other equipment in connection
23 with their use for fire suppression purposes, such reimburse-

1 ment to be credited to appropriations currently available at
2 the time of receipt thereof.

3 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
4 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
5 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
6 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
7 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other
8 activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of
9 June 30, 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686): *Provided*, That reim-
10 bursements for costs of supplies, materials and equipment,
11 and for services rendered may be credited to the appropria-
12 tion current at the time such reimbursements are received.

13 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of
14 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropria-
15 tions Act, 1964 shall be available for services as
16 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
17 U.S.C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not
18 to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and in total amount
19 not to exceed \$175,000; maintenance and operation of air-
20 craft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints;
21 payment for telephone service in private residences in the
22 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the
23 Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by
24 the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associa-

tions which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131 and D.C. Code 4-204).

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for forest protection and utilization, as follows:

Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the administration, improvement, development, and management of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal lands; \$143,609,000, of which \$5,000,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary

1 under the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more
 2 than \$500,000 may be used for acquisition of land under the
 3 Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519) :
 4 *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for "Cooperative
 5 range improvements", pursuant to section 12 of the Act of
 6 April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this
 7 appropriation.

8 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
 9 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or
 10 elsewhere, as authorized by law; \$23,948,000.

11 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
 12 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in
 13 forest tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands,
 14 and in forest management and processing, and for advising
 15 timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
 16 others in the application of forest management principles
 17 and processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
 18 \$15,943,000.

19 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
 20 AUTHORIZATION)

21 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of
 22 title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relating
 23 to the construction and maintenance of forest development
 24 roads and trails, \$60,000,000, to remain available until
 25 expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant

1 to authority contained in title 23, United States Code,
2 section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the
3 Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be merged
4 with and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided*
5 *further*, That not less than the amount made available under
6 the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be ex-
7 pended under the provisions of such Act.

8 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

9 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST

10 For the acquisition of land in the Wasatch National
11 Forest, Utah, in accordance with the Act of September 14,
12 1962 (76 Stat. 545-546), \$20,000, to remain available
13 until expended.

14 SPECIAL ACTS

15 For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil
16 erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior
17 boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance
18 with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing annual
19 appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in
20 not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts,
21 Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52
22 Stat. 347), as amended, \$10,000; Uinta and Wasatch Na-
23 tional Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 866),
24 as amended, \$20,000; Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada,
25 Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1205), as amended,

1 \$8,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act of June
2 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 299), \$8,000; Cleveland National Forest
3 in San Diego County, California, Act of June 11, 1940
4 (54 Stat. 297-298), \$8,000; San Bernardino and Cleveland
5 National Forests in Riverside County, California, Act of
6 June 15, 1938 (52 Stat. 699), \$8,000; Sequoia National
7 Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 402),
8 \$8,000; in all, \$70,000: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-
9 propriation shall be used for acquisition of any land which is
10 not within the boundaries of the national forests and/or for
11 the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local
12 government concerned.

13 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

14 For artificial revegetation, construction, and mainte-
15 nance of range improvements, control of rodents, and
16 eradication of poisonous and noxious plants on national
17 forests in accordance with section 12 of the Act of April
18 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing
19 fees as authorized by said section, \$700,000, to remain
20 available until expended.

21 ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

22 For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the
23 Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16
24 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until
25 expended.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

2 Appropriations available to the Forest Service for the
3 current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of
4 not to exceed one hundred and twenty-six passenger motor
5 vehicles for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles;
6 operation and maintenance of aircraft and the pur-
7 chase of not to exceed five of which three shall
8 be for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant to
9 the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act
10 of 1944 (5 U.S.C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the
11 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), in an amount not
12 to exceed \$25,000; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as
13 authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended
14 (5 U.S.C. 2131); (d) purchase, erection, and alteration
15 of buildings and other public improvements (5 U.S.C.
16 565a); (e) expenses of the National Forest Reservation
17 Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March
18 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f) acquisition of land and
19 interests therein for sites for administrative purposes and
20 acquisition of such outstanding interests in lands adminis-
21 tered by the Forest Service in the northeast Georgia land
22 utilization project, pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956
23 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

24 Except to provide materials required in or incident to

1 research or experimental work where no suitable domestic
2 product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to the
3 Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine
4 manufactured from commodities or materials produced out-
5 side of the United States.

6 Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used
7 for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the
8 Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-
9 519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries of
10 an established national forest or purchase unit nor shall
11 these lands be acquired without approval of the local govern-
12 ment concerned.

13 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW
14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety
16 Board of Review, including services as authorized by section
17 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$50,000.

18 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
21 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including
22 payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and
23 secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and
24 Committee meetings of the Commission either within or out-

1 side the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers
2 approved by the Commission, \$91,000.

3 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

4 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

5 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

6 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
7 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954
8 (68 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed
9 sixty-nine passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
10 hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of
11 reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences
12 in the field, when authorized under regulations approved
13 by the Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sections 301
14 (with respect to research conducted at facilities financed by
15 this appropriation), 321, 322 (d), 324, and 509 of the Pub-
16 lic Health Service Act; \$58,750,000.

17 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

18 For construction, major repair, improvement, and
19 equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, includ-
20 ing quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifica-
21 tions, and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erec-
22 tion of portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision
23 of domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians,
24 as authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42

1 U.S.C. 2004a) ; \$5,000,000, to remain available until
2 expended.

3 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

4 Appropriations contained in this Act, available for
5 salaries and expenses, shall be available for services as
6 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
7 U.S.C. 55a) .

8 Appropriations contained in this Act available for sal-
9 aries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allow-
10 ances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1,
11 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131) .

12 Appropriations contained in this Act available for sal-
13 aries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attend-
14 ance at meetings which are concerned with the functions
15 or activities for which the appropriation is made or which
16 will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or man-
17 agement of those functions or activities.

18 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
21 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70) , creating an Indian
22 Claims Commission, \$297,000, of which not to exceed
23 \$10,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

1 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
4 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), includ-
5 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
6 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; and uniforms or allowances there-
7 for, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; \$650,000.

8 NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
11 title II of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 537), includ-
12 ing payment in advance for membership in societies whose
13 publications or services are available to members only or to
14 members at a price lower than to the general public;
15 hire of passenger motor vehicles; and uniforms or allow-
16 ances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ;
17 \$1,000,000.

18 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibi-
21 tion, and increase of collections from the surveying and
22 exploring expeditions of the Government and from other
23 sources; for the system of international exchanges between

1 the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological
2 researches among the American Indians and the natives of
3 lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United
4 States, independently or in cooperation with State, educa-
5 tional, and scientific organizations in the United States, and
6 the excavation and preservation of archeological remains;
7 for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and mak-
8 ing necessary observations in high altitudes; for the admin-
9 istration of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the
10 National Portrait Gallery; for the administration, construc-
11 tion, and maintenance of laboratory and other facilities on
12 Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the provisions of
13 the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the provisions of
14 Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for the mainte-
15 nance and administration of a national air museum as author-
16 ized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U.S.C. 77) ; for
17 expenses of the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory
18 Board; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as
19 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
20 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms
21 for guards and elevator operators, and uniforms or allow-
22 ances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131), for
23 other employees; repairs and alterations of buildings and
24 approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and
25 illustrations for publications; \$13,124,000.

1 CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL

2 ZOOLOGICAL PARK

3 For necessary expenses of planning, construction, re-
4 modeling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the
5 National Zoological Park, \$1,275,000, to remain available
6 until expended: *Provided*, That such portion of this amount
7 as may be necessary may be transferred to the District of
8 Columbia (20 U.S.C. 81-84; 75 Stat. 779).

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

10 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery
11 of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein,
12 and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized
13 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended
14 by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Reso-
15 lution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as
16 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
17 U.S.C. 55a) ; payment in advance when authorized by the
18 treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum,
19 and art associations or societies whose publications or serv-
20 ices are available to members only, or to members at a price
21 lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and
22 cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and
23 uniforms, or allowances therefor for other employees as
24 authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; purchase or rental of
25 devices and services for protecting buildings and contents

1 thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches,
2 and grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and
3 repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by
4 contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms,
5 or organizations at such rates or prices and under such
6 terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper;
7 \$2,138,000.

8 TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

9 For grants to the State of Alaska to assist in accom-
10 plishing an orderly transition from territorial status to state-
11 hood and to facilitate the assumption of responsibilities
12 hitherto performed in Alaska by the Federal Government,
13 and for expenses of providing Federal services or facilities
14 in Alaska for an interim period, as authorized by law (73
15 Stat. 151), \$3,000,000.

16 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

17 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
18 the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended
19 (72 Stat. 1769), \$100,000.

20 GENERAL PROVISIONS, RELATED AGENCIES

21 The per diem rate paid from appropriations made avail-
22 able under this title for services as authorized by section 15
23 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) or other law,
24 shall not exceed \$75.

1 TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION
2 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, VIRGIN
3 ISLANDS CORPORATION

4 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Corpo-
5 ration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within
6 the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law, and
7 to make such contracts and commitments without regard to
8 fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Gov-
9 ernment Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be
10 necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth in the
11 budget for the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That not to
12 exceed \$186,000 shall be available for administrative
13 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the
14 Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1964
15 budget estimates for such expenses.

16 This Act may be cited as the “Department of the
17 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1964.”

Passed the House of Representatives April 2, 1963.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes.

APRIL 3, 1963

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AM ACT

For the purpose of the Department of
the United States, and to provide for the
and to provide for the Department of
the United States.

Approved by the President of the United States
on the 10th day of January, 1900.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued May 16, 1963
For actions of May 15, 1963
88th-1st; No. 72

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated feed grains bill. Senate agreed to conference report on supplemental appropriation bill. Senate subcommittee voted to report Interior appropriation bill. House received conference report on outdoor recreation development bill. House Rules Committee cleared Mexican farm labor extension bill. House passed public debt increase bill. House committee voted to report bill to extend Reorganization Act. Rep. Curtis introduced and discussed bill to place cooperatives under antitrust laws.

SENATE

1. **FEED GRAINS.** Continued debate on H. R. 4997, to extend the feed grain program to 1964 and 1965 crops. pp. 8174-81, 8196-8236

Rejected the following amendments:

By Sen. Hickenlooper, 37 to 50, to provide that ASCS Committees "shall not be used to influence farmers in regard to any legislation being considered by the Congress of the United States; to compel, coerce, or bring undue pressure upon farmers to participate in voluntary programs of the United States Department of Agriculture; or to provide other than factual information to farmers," pp. 8174-81

By Sen. Aiken, 38 to 52, to provide that differentials in feed grain prices that have existed historically between various geographic areas shall be observed by CCC in the valuation of any feed grains released under the authority of this bill. pp. 8196-8202

By Sen. Curtis, 28 to 61, to provide for an additional 25 percent duty on imports of beef, veal, pork, mutton and lamb. pp. 8202-10

By Sen. Dominick, 30 to 61, to exempt Moravian barley from provisions of the bill. pp. 8210-2

By Sen. Simpson, 31 to 58, to provide for increased duties on imports of certain cattle, beef and veal. pp. 8213-8

By Sen. Williams (Del.), 34 to 48, to provide that the Secretary of Agriculture shall not require any employee of the Department of Agriculture, including elected county committeemen or alternate county committeemen, to sign any pledge that "he will support the program he is called upon to administer." pp. 8225-3

By a vote of 44 to 36, tabled an amendment by Sen. Cotton which he stated "provides that the subsidy or payments which permit the sale of U. S. raw cotton abroad for a certain price shall be extended in such a way that the mills in this country - without loss to the producers of cotton - may buy their raw material at no greater price than that paid by their competitors in other countries" pp. 8230-6

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5517, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1963, and acted on the amendments in disagreement (pp. 8182-95). This bill will now be sent to the President. See Digests 66 and 71 for items of interest to this Department.

A subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee approved for full committee consideration of H. R. 5279, the Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill for 1964 (includes the Forest Service). The "Daily Digest" states that "It was announced that the full committee would meet in executive session to consider this bill on Wednesday, May 22." p. D328

3. BUILDINGS. The Foreign Relations Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5207, to authorize additional appropriations for foreign buildings, including Agricultural Attache housing (S. Rept. 178). p. 8271
4. WHEAT. Sen. Miller inserted an article presenting the pros and cons of the wheat referendum, "Wheat Vote: Historic Farm Election." p. 8135
5. PERSONNEL. Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill "to terminate cost-of-living allowances for statutory-salaried Federal civilian employees in nonforeign areas"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 8133
6. PESTICIDES. Sen. Ribicoff announced the beginning of hearings May 16 on the control of pesticides and other chemical poisons, and stated that the following witnesses have been scheduled to testify: Secretary Celebrezze, on May 21; Secretary Udall, on May 22; and Secretary Freeman, on May 23. p. 8150
7. MINING. Sen. Lausche commended the introduction of a bill in the Ohio Legislature "which would substantially strengthen Ohio's present strip mining law." pp. 8151-2
8. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. Sen. Jordan (Idaho) urged an expansion of the vocational education program and inserted an article on the matter. p. 8161
9. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Kefauver commended the TVA on its 30th anniversary and inserted an article commending the work of the agency. pp. 8162-3

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
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Issued May 24, 1963

For actions of May 23, 1963

88th-1st; No. 77

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HIGHLIGHTS; Several Senators discussed possible effects of vote in wheat referendum. Senate committee reported (on May 22) Interior appropriation bill. Sen. Talmadge urged enactment of his cotton bill. Senate committee reported bill for increase in public debt limit. Senate subcommittee voted to report Area Redevelopment Act amendments bill. Sen. Jordan, Ida., urged restrictions on lumber imports. Rep. Hoeven praised defeat in wheat referendum. Rep. Rosenthal discussed political implications of wheat referendum vote. Rep. Vanik urged investigation of sugar prices. Rep. Smith (Iowa) urged amendment of Federal Meat Inspection Act to permit cooperation with States. Rep. Dent urged moratorium on further tariff cuts. Sen. Mundt introduced and discussed wheat bill. Six Reps. introduced and Rep. Mathias discussed bills to adjust wheat and feed grain production; establish cropland retirement program. Twenty Reps. introduced and Reps. Quie, Dole and Nelson discussed bills to establish voluntary feed grain and wheat program for 1964.

SENATE

1. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1964. The Appropriations Committee reported (on May 22, during adjournment of the Senate) with amendments, this bill, H. R. 5279 (S. Rept. 181), which includes items for the Forest Service as shown in the table at the end of this Digest. Excerpts from the Committee report are also attached. Also, the bill includes items for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, saline water research, and the Virgin Islands Corporation. (p. 8771) Sens. Young (N. Dak.), Mundt, Anderson, Jackson, and Hayden filed notices of intention to move to suspend the rules for the purpose of proposing amendments to this bill. (p. 8780)

2. WHEAT. Sens. Humphrey, Holland, and Allott discussed possible implications of the result of wheat referendum and urged that further studies be made to determine what possible action should be taken to maintain wheat prices and income. pp. 8817-9, 8824
3. PUBLIC DEBT. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6009, to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limit (S. Rept. 186). p. 8773
4. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. The Subcommittee on Production and Stabilization of the Banking and Currency Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendments S. 1163, the proposed Area Redevelopment Act Amendments of 1963. p. D357
5. CONTRACTS; PURCHASING. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment S. 572, to provide that Government contracts for the purchase of gas, coal, or oil for production of public utilities services may not exceed 10 years (S. Rept. 183). p. 8773
6. PERSONNEL; TRAVEL. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment S. 814, to authorize payment of travel expenses to student trainees assigned to Federal positions for which there is a manpower shortage (S. Rept. 184). p. 8773
7. PROPERTY. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment S. 876, to authorize GSA to convey a tract of land, formerly under the jurisdiction of the Agricultural Research Service, in Prince Georges Co., Md., to the American National Red Cross (S. Rept. 185). p. 8773
8. COTTON. Sen. Talmadge stated that the present cotton program is "utterly foolish and financially disastrous" and that "unless this ill-conceived program is abandoned, we will see the end of cotton in the United States," and urged enactment of his cotton bill as a solution to the problem. pp. 8819-20
9. LUMBER. Sen. Jordan (Ida.) expressed concern over the effects of lumber import on the domestic lumber industry and called for enactment of his bill, S. 957, to require all lumber imports to be marked to indicate the country of origin. pp. 8784-6
10. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Young (O.) reviewed the types of farm program aid an Ohio farmer received in making his farming operations a success. pp. 8782-3
11. BUILDINGS. Passed as reported H. R. 5207, to authorize appropriations for the construction of housing for Federal personnel abroad, including housing for Agricultural Attaches. pp. 8862-71
12. EXPORT CONTROL. Both Houses received from Commerce a report on export control for the first quarter of 1963. pp. 8771, 8765
13. ELECTRIFICATION. Both Houses received from the Federal Power Commission a publication, "Regulations To Govern the Preservation of Records of Public Utilities and Licensees." pp. 8771, 8766
Sen. Church commended the decision of the administration to include all of Idaho in the Bonneville power marketing area. pp. 8792-3
14. TRANSPORTATION; TAXATION. Received an Ore. Legislature memorial urging revision of the Federal highway use tax to provide that motor vehicles used in agriculture, horticulture, and forestry be relieved from the highway use

60. NATIONAL SERVICE CORPS. H. R. 6532, by Rep. Fulton, Tenn., to provide for a National Service Corps to strengthen community service programs in the United States; to Education and Labor Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS:

May 24: Cotton legislation, H. Agriculture (exec), and S. Agriculture (industry witnesses).

Creation of National Service Corps, H. Education and Labor (President's consultant, Anderson, to testify).

Water pollution problems, H. Gov't Operations

June 3: Increase in limit on reservoir size of watershed projects, S. Agriculture (Williams, SCS, to testify).

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EXCERPTS FROM SENATE REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATION BILL

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - FOREST SERVICE

Forest Protection and Utilization

Forest land management. ...The committee recommends an appropriation of \$150,147,000 for forest land management, \$509,000 under the budget estimate, and \$6,538,000 over the House allowance. Included in the Senate committee recommendations of increases over the House allowance are \$600,000 for timber sales administration; \$2 million for meeting recreational use costs; \$800,000 for fire and general structural improvements; \$491,000 for employees compensation payments; \$1,485,000 to meet the 1964 costs of the pay raise legislation enacted late in 1962. The committee has not acceded to the request of the Forest Service to restore \$471,000 for burn rehabilitation, but if the extent of the work should so demand, a supplemental estimate to cover the additional needs may be submitted.

The committee also has provided for:

Fire presuppression and prevention in southern California	\$500,000
Extension of the Monongahela National Forest, W. Va.	200,000
Extension of Chattahoochee National Forest, Ga.	200,000
Purchase of privately owned lands in the Ouachita National Forest, Okla. and Ark.	262,000

The committee has received and scrutinized the report of the Comptroller General with regard to the use of receipts from the sale of special permits for hunting and fishing in national forests. These receipts are paid to the States which issue the permits and a portion of them is turned over to the Forest Service under cooperative agreements. These agreements provide that the State funds, together with appropriated Federal funds in some instances, will be used for agreed upon wildlife habitat improvements.

Inasmuch as these funds belong to the States, the committee is aware of no way to force them to be placed in the Federal Treasury. The work performed with them is highly desirable, and use of the funds in the manner which has become established seems to be fair to the States, to the general public, and the Federal Government. The committee is agreeable to continuation of the practice, but directs that it be kept informed with regard to disposition of the money so derived from the States.

Forest research. ...The committee recommends an appropriation of \$30,755,000, \$6,957,000 greater than the budget estimate, and \$6,807,000 greater than the House allowance. Included in the recommendation of the Senate is \$50,000 proposed by the House for research on seed pelleting, and \$100,000 for expansion of research on southern hardwoods at the Stoneville Laboratory, Mississippi. With regard to the pellet seeding research, it is the desire of the committee that the Forest Service report its results, and include in its report a comparison of results obtained with those achieved by this research carried on heretofore by other agencies of the Government. This research and the report shall also include comparative studies with the success and costs of other seeding methods.

The committee also has provided in its recommendation funds for effectively staffing the Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Athens, Ga., \$400,000; the Forest Research Laboratory, Rapid City, S. Dak., \$150,000; the Forest Products Marketing Laboratory, Princeton, W. Va., \$300,000, the Forest Fire Research Laboratory, Riverside, Calif., \$525,000; the Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Corvallis, Oreg., \$175,000; the Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Logan, Utah, \$50,000; the Alexandria, La., forest management project, \$50,000, research on production of naval stores, \$50,000; and \$200,000 for an expanded research program on restoration of strip-mined land in the Appalachian region; \$35,000 for research on control of the southern pine beetle; \$70,000 for increased research services to small wood-using industries; \$100,000 for increased research on watershed management and timber production in Hawaii; \$75,000 for initiation of research on insect problems in the Alaskan forests; \$70,000 for research on forestry harvesting and production in Alaska.

In addition the committee has approved \$307,000 for preparation of designs and specifications for a Forestry Science Laboratory, Morgantown, W. Va.; facilities for the Rocky Mountain Forest Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colo.; a Silviculture Laboratory, Sewanee, Tenn.; a Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Missoula, Mont.; a Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; a Forest Engineering Laboratory, Houghton, Mich.; additional facilities at the Silviculture and Animal Damage Laboratory, Olympia, Wash.; a Timber Production and Utilization Laboratory, Redding, Calif.; and a Silviculture and Utilization Laboratory, Carbondale, Ill.

The committee also recommends an appropriation of \$3,800,000 for construction of a Wood Chemistry and Pulp and Paper Laboratory at Madison, Wisc., for which engineering and design funds were provided last year; and \$450,000 to complete construction of the Forest Protection and Wood Utilization Laboratory at Alexandria, La.

Wasatch National Forest

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$250,000 for purchase of lands in the Wasatch National Forest, Utah, which is authorized by Public Law 87-661. This is \$230,000 greater than the budget estimate and the House allowance, and is provided in order that the lands involved, including a single important tract which the owner is not willing to dispose of on a piecemeal basis, may be purchased.

PERSONNEL

The committee has restored the major portion of the funds deleted by the House of Representatives to meet the increased personnel costs in fiscal year 1964 attributable to enactment of Public Law 87-793, October 11, 1962. The funds were requested, not for additional personnel, but to meet necessary salaries of personnel authorized to be employed as of June 30, 1963. Funds for additional personnel who would be employed because of increases in agency programs are included in the requests for program increases.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Senate Committee Bill, 1964, Compared with House Bill, 1964

Item	Estimated Available, 1963 a/	Budget Estimates, 1964	House Bill, 1964	Senate Committee Bill, 1964	Change, Senate Committee Bill Compared with House Bill 1964
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS:					
Forest protection and utilization:					
Forest land management b/	\$141,880,900:	\$150,656,000:	\$143,609,000:	\$150,147,000:	+\$6,538,000
Forest research	25,566,500:	23,798,000:	23,948,000:	30,755,000:	+6,807,000
State and private forestry cooperation	15,875,600:	15,943,000:	15,943,000:	15,943,000:	-
Total, Forest protection and utilization	183,323,000:	190,397,000:	183,500,000:	196,845,000:	+13,345,000
Forest roads and trails c/	44,500,000:	66,400,000:	60,000,000:	66,400,000:	+6,400,000
Access roads	2,000,000:	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of lands for national forests:					
Superior national forest	2,000,000:	-	-	-	-
Special acts	30,000:	70,000:	70,000:	70,000:	-
Wasatch national forest	-	20,000:	20,000:	250,000:	+230,000
Cooperative range improvements	700,000:	700,000:	700,000:	700,000:	-
Assistance to States for tree planting	1,000,000:	1,000,000:	1,000,000:	1,000,000:	-
Total, Annual appropriations	233,553,000:	258,587,000:	245,290,000:	265,265,000:	+19,975,000
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS (Primarily "Payments to States and Territories" and "Roads and Trails for States" payable from national forest receipts) d/					
	47,982,072:	51,785,500:	51,785,500:	51,785,500:	-

a/ Includes 1963 supplemental appropriations for pay act costs.

b/ Includes contingency funds to the extent necessary as follows: (1) \$5,000,000 for emergency fire fighting and (2) \$1,910,000 for insect and disease control and excludes 1963 supplemental appropriations of \$12,000,000 for fighting forest fires and \$3,000,000 for forest insect control.

c/ Includes 1963 supplemental appropriation of \$7,000,000.

d/ In addition, prior year balances available.

Calendar No. 162

88TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE }

REPORT
No. 181

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1964

May 22, 1963—Filed under authority of the order of the Senate of February 11, 1963, and ordered to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 5279]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 5279) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes recommended:

Amount of the bill as passed by the House-----	\$928, 625, 200
Amount of increase recommended by the committee-----	56, 468, 200
Total of the bill as reported to the Senate----	985, 093, 400
Amount of the budget estimates considered-----	1, 028, 509, 000
Amount of 1963 appropriations, including the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963-----	935, 694, 100
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the budget estimates-----	43, 415, 600
Over the appropriations for fiscal year 1963-----	49, 399, 300

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The committee considered budget estimates totaling \$1,028,509,000 (\$986,394,000 for definite appropriations, \$11,615,000 for indefinite appropriations of receipts and \$13 million borrowing authority) for

the programs and activities for the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior—exclusive of the Southeastern Power Administration, the Southwestern Power Administration, the Bonneville Power Administration, and the Bureau of Reclamation—and the following related agencies:

Commission of Fine Arts.

Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.

Forest Service (Department of Agriculture).

Indian Claims Commission.

Division of Indian Health (Department of Health, Education, and Welfare).

National Capital Planning Commission.

National Capital Transportation Agency.

Smithsonian Institution.

National Gallery of Art.

Civil War Centennial Commission.

Transitional grants to Alaska.

The Virgin Islands Corporation.

The committee recommends appropriations totaling \$985,093,400 (\$967,563,400 for definite appropriations, \$11,530,000 for indefinite appropriations of receipts and \$6 million borrowing authority) for the programs and activities of these agencies. The sum recommended by the committee is a decrease of \$43,415,600 under the budget estimates considered, an increase of \$56,468,200 over the sums included in the House bill, and an increase of \$49,399,300 over the sums appropriated for the current fiscal year.

PERSONNEL

The committee has restored the major portion of the funds deleted by the House of Representatives to meet the increased personnel costs in fiscal year 1964 attributable to enactment of Public Law 87-793, October 11, 1962. The funds were requested, not for additional personnel, but to meet necessary salaries of personnel authorized to be employed as of June 30, 1963. Funds for additional personnel who would be employed because of increases in agency programs are included in the requests for program increases. The restoration of these funds will permit the agencies to retain the services of 887 employees which otherwise would be lost to the agencies, either through discharge or forced failure to fill vacancies regardless of need. With the funds provided the committee feels that neither of these alternatives will be required.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$44, 410, 200
Budget estimate, 1964.....	46, 286, 000
House allowance.....	43, 292, 500
Committee recommendation.....	44, 652, 500

¹ Includes \$2,900,000 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommendation of \$44,652,500 is \$1,633,500 under the budget estimate and \$1,360,000 more than the House allowance.

The committee has taken the following action on programs for which budget estimates were submitted:

Lease and disposal of lands and mineral resources-----	\$10, 250, 800
Management of grazing lands-----	5, 980, 700
Forestry-----	8, 820, 800
Cadastral surveys-----	4, 507, 600
Soil and moisture conservation-----	10, 329, 500
Fire suppression-----	400, 000
Maintenance of physical facilities-----	178, 000
Maintenance of access roads-----	225, 000
Weed control-----	907, 100
General administration-----	1, 813, 000

The committee recommendation of a portion (\$500,000) of the estimate for rehabilitation of burned areas is made in order that funds will be available to meet immediate needs for rehabilitation work which cannot wait for an appropriation. If the extent of work should so demand, a supplemental estimate to cover the additional needs may be submitted.

In addition, the committee recommendation provides \$430,000 to meet pay act costs, approves a restoration of 16 positions denied by the House of Representatives, and proposes \$810,000 for the following:

Rehabilitation of public land in Butte and Lawrence Counties, S. Dak--	\$110, 000
Initiation of a program of rehabilitation in the Big Horn Basin, Wyo--	400, 000
Cadastral surveys in Alaska (over the budget estimate)-----	300, 000

The committee is concerned about complaints relative to surveys of Alaskan land selections. Congress in the act (Public Law 85-508) providing for the admission of the State of Alaska into the Union stated in section 6(g):

"Where any lands desired by the State are unsurveyed at the time of their selection, the Secretary of the Interior shall survey the exterior boundaries of the area requested without any interior subdivision thereof and shall issue a patent for such selected area in terms of the exterior boundary survey; where any lands desired by the State are surveyed at the time of their selection, the boundaries of the area requested shall conform to the public land subdivisions established by the approval of the survey."

Reports of the Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs on the statehood bills which were before them and which became law do not contain any indication of any intent in addition to the language of the statehood act; nor is there anything in the reports made on the statehood bills by the Department of the Interior to indicate that each legal land selection would not or could not be subject to an exterior boundary survey.

The State of Alaska has advised that in at least one patent there are included seven separate land selections made by the State and approved by the Department of the Interior on different dates but lumped into one tract for one exterior boundary survey. And the State asks whether there is any limit on the number of selections and the total area which could be included in one exterior boundary survey on which a single patent would issue. The committee believes that there is.

A reading of the statute and the committee reports on the legislation which was enacted into law leads to the clear and definite con-

clusion that Congress intended that so long as the State selections meet the specifically stated requirements of the act there should be an exterior boundary survey of each land selection made by the State of Alaska.

Therefore, the committee directs that the Secretary of the Interior cause surveys of Alaskan land selections made under the terms of Public Law 85-508 to be executed in compliance with this report. It is also the desire of the committee that the Department proceed as promptly as possible with the surveys in order that the time limitations of the act admitting Alaska to the Union will be met.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$1, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	1, 000, 000
House allowance.....	300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	300, 000

The committee recommends \$300,000 for the Bureau's building construction program. This is the same as the House allowance and \$700,000 less than the budget estimate. The reduction is the amount requested for construction of recreation facilities on which the Secretary has agreed there should be congressional guidelines before initiation of a major recreational program on public lands.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$7, 175, 000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	7, 325, 000
House allowance.....	7, 325, 000
Committee recommendation.....	7, 325, 000

The committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of 25 percent of the gross receipts from sales of timber and other products on the revested Oregon and California railroad grant lands. This is the same amount as the budget estimate and the House allowance. The committee has concurred with the House in the addition of language authorizing use of these funds for timber sales and related management work.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$697, 000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	967, 000
House allowance.....	967, 000
Committee recommendation.....	967, 000

The committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of \$967,000 from grazing of livestock on public lands and on Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands. This is an increase of \$270,000 over the fiscal year 1963 amount.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1963.....	None
Budget estimate, 1964.....	\$1, 000, 000
House allowance.....	750, 000
Committee recommendation.....	760, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$760,000 for the public lands development roads and trails program. This is \$240,000 less than the budget estimate and \$10,000 more than the House allowance. The committee will entertain a supplemental estimate should it develop as time goes on that this amount is not sufficient to liquidate the public lands roads contracts into which the Department may enter. The committee does approve the employment of the 19 new permanent positions which are required to get this new program underway.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Appropriation, 1963-----	¹ \$82, 508, 400
Budget estimate, 1964-----	92, 610, 000
House allowance-----	88, 350, 000
Committee recommendation-----	90, 381, 500

¹ Includes \$1,203,000 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends \$90,381,500, a decrease of \$2,228,500 under the budget estimate, and an increase of \$2,031,500 over the House allowance.

The committee has allowed the following amounts for programs for which budget estimates were submitted:

Educational assistance, facilities, and services-----	\$66, 811, 000
Welfare and guidance services-----	11, 186, 000
Relocation and adult vocational training-----	9, 399, 000
Maintaining law and order-----	2, 423, 000

The committee has denied \$300,000 requested for a survey of Indian education; but recommends restoration of \$2 million of the reduction made by the House for educational assistance facilities and services, believing that a lesser amount could have the undesirable result of lowering standards of school operations, including lowered feeding and instructional standards and lessening of guidance services, as well as the curtailment of summer program activities. The action of the committee provides a total of \$1,498,500 for application toward pay costs for fiscal year 1963 positions.

Within the amount recommended for maintaining law and order, the committee intends that the Bureau of Indian Affairs provide for the Wind River Indian Reservation, Wyo., except enforcement of the Fish and Wildlife Code, which will remain with the Indians.

The committee has inserted language making available to the State of South Dakota of a portion of the funds for maintaining law and order when that State takes over the enforcement of its civil and criminal laws on the Indian reservations within the State.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1963-----	¹ \$35, 590, 000
Budget estimate, 1964-----	39, 402, 000
House allowance-----	37, 239, 300
Committee recommendation-----	38, 147, 900

¹ Includes \$1,290,000 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$38,147,900, which is \$908,600 over the allowance of the House and \$1,254,100 under the budget estimate.

The committee has allowed the following amounts for programs for which budget estimates were submitted:

Forest and range lands.....	\$4, 694, 900
Fire suppression.....	140, 000
Agricultural and industrial assistance.....	5, 372, 400
Soil and moisture conservation.....	5, 758, 400
Maintenance of roads.....	3, 177, 200
Development of Indian arts and crafts.....	304, 800
Management of Indian trust property.....	5, 766, 400
Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....	10, 813, 800
Operation, repair and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems.....	1, 312, 000

In addition, a total of \$808,000 is provided to meet pay act costs.

It is the desire of the committee that there be expended on roads used by schoolbuses not less than the \$104,600 of the House reduction which the committee has restored.

REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$4, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	2, 000, 000
House allowance.....	2, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 000, 000

The committee recommends the amount of the budget estimate, \$2 million, which is the same as the House allowance, and the remainder of the fund which is authorized for appropriation. The revolving fund for loans is for the purpose of improving economic and social conditions among Indians through the proper development and utilization of their resources.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$53, 775, 000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	56, 200, 000
House allowance.....	55, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	60, 448, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$60,448,000 for the construction of buildings, utilities, and other needed facilities and for irrigation systems. This amount includes the House allowance of \$55,500,000 plus \$4 million to meet a portion of the costs of the Rosebud School Mission, South Dakota, and construction of additional classroom facilities in Ignacio School District No. 11, Colorado, which were directed by the House of Representatives.

In addition, the committee has included funds for the following construction:

Assistance to the Newtown, N. Dak., Public School District No. 1....	\$450, 000
Assistance to the Grants, N. Mex., Municipal School District No. 3....	370, 000
Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Mont., jail.....	128, 000

It is the desire of the committee that the amount recommended for the Fort Peck Indian Reservation jail be available only after the Fort Peck Tribal Council has contributed not less than \$22,000 toward the construction of a jail which will handle at least 25 inmates, and will include quarters for the jailer, garage facilities, and a courtroom

so designed that it may be used for a community meeting room and leisure facility.

The committee desires that whatever funds are necessary to complete and equip the new school which the Corps of Engineers is constructing on the Lower Brule Sioux Indian Reservation in South Dakota be absorbed within the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1964.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$18, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	16, 000, 000
House allowance.....	15, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	15, 000, 000

¹ Includes \$2,000,000 transferred from National Park Service in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$15 million for liquidation of road contract authorization. This is \$1 million less than the budget estimate and the same as the House allowance.

The committee agreed to a force account method of road construction in the appropriation bill for fiscal year 1963. However, the committee did not expect that the costs would increase so drastically and that use of force account would become a justification for increased appropriations. The committee agrees with the objective of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to create greater employment for Indian people. However, it is the committee's view that this objective can and should be attained at no greater cost than accomplishment of road construction through the prior method of contracting for necessary work.

The committee believes that the Bureau of Indian Affairs should explore very carefully the return to road construction through contracts with firms in that business; and the committee sees no reason why the Bureau cannot in its contract advertisements require that the successful bidder shall employ Indians of the reservation on which the road construction is to be accomplished.

Of the amount appropriated, \$720,000 shall be available for a bituminous surface on the 44 miles of the Toreva-Winslow Road on the Indian reservation, thus completing the road.

The committee has recommended that there be included in the appropriations bill language that will permit payment to the city of Winslow, Ariz., of an amount expended by the city for improving streets adjoining the Winslow Dormitory for Indian school pupils.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$4, 190, 950
Budget estimate, 1964.....	4, 312, 000
House allowance.....	4, 265, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 265, 000

¹ Includes \$190,950 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,265,000 for general administrative expenses, a decrease of \$47,000 in the budget

estimate, and the same as the House allowance. However, the committee does recommend approval of the Department's request to use an additional \$399,000 of program funds for general administrative expenses.

MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

Appropriation, 1963_____	None
Budget estimate, 1964_____	\$132, 000
House allowance_____	132, 000
Committee recommendation_____	132, 000

The committee recommends appropriation of \$132,000 for payment of the third Menominee educational grant as provided by Public Law 87-432 for the purpose of lessening the impact in the State of Wisconsin and the county of Menominee of termination of Federal services to the Menominee Indians.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee concurs with the House in the number of motor vehicles to be purchased (275), but has decreased the number of these for replacement from 250 to 216. This will permit the purchase of 25 schoolbuses and a sufficient number of police-type vehicles (including 6 for the Wind River Reservation) to meet the requirements resulting from extension of the law and order program. These increases are necessary to accomplish an adequate program of law enforcement on Indian reservations.

TRIBAL FUNDS

Appropriation, 1963_____	\$3, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1964_____	3, 000, 000
House allowance_____	3, 000, 000
Committee recommendation_____	3, 000, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$3 million for tribal funds, which is the same as the budget estimate.

The committee directs that not more than \$200 be made available from funds of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation to maintain the grounds and grave markers of the Indian Scout Cemetery of that reservation.

The committee has restored to the bill the provision adopted by the Congress last year with regard to judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Claims.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Appropriation, 1963_____	¹ \$25, 383, 904
Budget estimate, 1964_____	28, 816, 000
House allowance_____	27, 068, 000
Committee recommendation_____	27, 375, 000

¹ Includes \$960,000 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963, and excludes \$1,101,096 transferred to Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$27,375,000, which is \$1,441,000 under the budget estimate, and \$307,000 over the allowance of the House of Representatives.

The committee has allowed the following amounts for the increases over 1963 which were contained in budget estimates submitted:

New park areas for which funds are not now provided.....	\$150, 000
New park areas activated since beginning of Mission 66 now partially financed.....	100, 000
Operation of newly constructed facilities in pre-Mission 66 areas.....	350, 000
Requirements generated by increased visitor use and general park program expansion in pre-Mission 66 areas.....	110, 000
Conversion of park radio systems to narrow-band frequencies.....	34, 000
Commercial power and telephone service connection charges.....	50, 000
Additional National Park Service Training Center requirements.....	75, 000
Wildlife management and natural history research and investigations programs.....	-----
To provide a safety officer and part-time secretarial assistance in 5 of the regional offices, and to strengthen the safety staff in the Washington office.....	-----
31 additional U.S. Park Police and to meet increased requirements of the existing force.....	297, 000
Production of additional park informational publications.....	-----
To provide for more adequate fire protection service.....	125, 000
To provide more adequately for national park and recreation area planning and for rendering recreation planning services to other Federal agencies.....	100, 000
To provide more adequately for photographic, audio, and visual functions.....	-----
Employees' compensation fund payments.....	46, 000

In addition, the committee has provided a total of \$750,000 to meet costs attributable to the pay act legislation of 1962; and \$25,000 for the purchase of a search and rescue aircraft for use at the Lake Mead Recreational Area.

The limitation on the amount which can be expended for travel and transportation of persons is increased from \$600,000 to \$650,000.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$20, 578, 550
Budget estimate, 1964.....	22, 295, 000
House allowance.....	21, 375, 000
Committee recommendation.....	21, 758, 500

¹ Includes \$578,550 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$21,758,500, \$383,500 over the House allowance and \$536,500 under the budget estimate. Included in the amount recommended is \$93,500 of the amount requested for pay act costs; \$8,827,000 for roads and trails; and \$12,838,000 for buildings, utilities, and other facilities.

The limitation on the amount which can be expended for travel and transportation of persons is increased from \$180,000 to \$187,500.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$45, 775, 500
Budget estimate, 1964.....	42, 942, 000
House allowance.....	32, 697, 000
Committee recommendation.....	36, 395, 200

¹ Includes \$5,000,000 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends \$36,395,200 which is \$9,380,300 less than the fiscal year 1963 appropriation, \$3,698,200 more than the House allowance, and \$6,546,800 less than the budget estimate.

Included within the committee's recommendations are \$30,005,600 for buildings, utilities, and other facilities, as follows:

Camping and picnicking facilities.....	\$1, 758, 000
Public service and administrative units and utilities.....	19, 784, 600
Employee housing.....	4, 644, 000
Miscellaneous.....	3, 819, 000

The committee is sympathetic to the need for additional camping and picnicking facilities but believes that inasmuch as funds for these facilities were increased last year at the expense of employee housing money the needs of the National Park Service cannot be served properly by once again denying requested funds for housing Park Service employees; and, therefore, the amount recommended by the committee for each of these purposes is the same as the budget estimate.

The committee has concurred with the House action in reducing the budget request by the sum of \$1,400,000 which it is expected will be unused because of inability to contract the full amount of the budget estimate during the approaching fiscal year.

None of the amount requested for acquisition of lands in the Civil War areas has been allowed. The Department proposed \$1 million for purchase of lands for Antietam, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania, Gettysburg and Manassas Parks. The House allowed only \$300,000. As of March 31, 1963, the National Park Service had an unobligated balance for purchase of Civil War area lands of \$843,122 which should be sufficient for such purchases as may be possible of consummation during the coming fiscal year.

Funds in the amount of \$724,600 for acquisition of lands opposite Mount Vernon are recommended by the committee; as are \$200,000 for purchase of various inholdings; and \$1 million for Cape Cod National Seashore, Mass.

The construction program proposed by the Department includes a visitor center with utilities and concessioner facilities costing \$465,900, which is proposed to be located in Sunrise Park in Mount Rainier National Park. Present outmoded accommodations at a location in the park known as Paradise are scheduled to be discontinued and in their place a summer-winter day ski use facility, which will include a visitor center with exhibits, a ski warming room and concession facilities, will be provided at an estimated cost of \$750,000. The committee concurs in a determination which has been made that the budgeted project should be transferred to Paradise; and is agreeable to use of the budgeted funds to construct the first phase of the new facilities needed there. It is expected that the new facility will care for as many as 5,000 visitors per day.

CONSTRUCTION

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$27, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	29, 000, 000
House allowance.....	28, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	30, 100, 000

¹ Excludes \$2,000,000 transferred to Bureau of Indian Affairs in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$30,100,000 for liquidation of road contract authorization which is \$1,100,000 greater than the budget estimate. This is \$2,100,000 greater than the House allowance. The committee believes that the amount provided will be sufficient, even in view of the action of the Congress in the Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1963 transferring \$2 million of National Park Service liquidation cash to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The committee proposes the addition of \$1,600,000 for completion of the North Shore Road in the Lake Mead National Recreational Area.

The limitation on the amount which can be expended for travel and transportation of persons has been increased from \$250,000 to \$528,000. The increase of \$278,000 on this limitation is for transfer to the Bureau of Public Roads.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$2, 055, 200
Budget estimate, 1964.....	2, 303, 000
House allowance.....	2, 120, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 153, 500

¹ Includes \$91,200 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,153,500, \$149,500 less than the budget estimate and \$33,500 greater than the House allowance. The increase over the House allowance is to meet pay act costs. An increase of \$5,000 in the limitation on travel and transportation of persons is proposed.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee has allowed 124 passenger motor vehicles, an increase of 10 over the number approved by the House of Representatives. These additional vehicles are necessary for the U.S. Park Police and for newly opened parks.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$1, 201, 096
Budget estimate, 1964.....	2, 462, 000
House allowance.....	1, 900, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 900, 000

¹ Includes \$100,000 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963; and \$1,101,096 transferred from National Park Service.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,900,000, the amount of the House allowance and \$562,000 less than the budget estimate. The committee directs that the amount to be expended for research be no greater than \$20,000 more than was allotted for this purpose in fiscal year 1963. Since the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is not completely organized, it should be able to recruit personnel as the Secretary deems necessary so long as the total number of such personnel does not exceed the number proposed in the budget justification.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$13, 796, 500
Budget estimate, 1964.....	13, 819, 000
House allowance.....	13, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	13, 000, 000

¹ Includes \$28,500 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$13 million, the amount of the House allowance and \$819,000 less than the budget estimate. The full amount of the funds requested for support of the Government of the Virgin Islands, and Guam, and for administration of Canton Island is approved. The budget request for the support of American Samoa, \$13,085,000 is reduced to \$12,280,000. The decrease of \$805,000 is distributed to a savings in communications construction, \$82,000; a delay in installation of the educational TV system, \$223,000; and anticipated local revenues from a recently enacted income tax law, \$500,000.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$13, 890, 000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	15, 000, 000
House allowance.....	15, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	15, 000, 000

¹ Includes \$7,290,000 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963; and excludes \$1,110,000 transferred from the Department of the Navy.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$15 million, the amount of the budget estimate and the House allowance for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

ALASKA RAILROAD

The committee approves the use of \$1,891,000 to be derived from operations of the Alaska Railroad, for additions and betterments, and replacement of the system.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$57, 943, 000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	68, 015, 000
House allowance.....	63, 700, 000
Committee recommendation.....	64, 808, 500

¹ Includes \$1,843,000 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends \$64,808,500 for the Geological Survey, \$3,206,500 less than the budget estimate, and \$1,108,500 more than the House allowance.

The committee has allowed the following amounts for the programs for which budget estimates were submitted:

Topographic surveys and mapping.....	\$21, 244, 000
Geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping.....	15, 964, 000
Marine geology and hydrology.....	496, 000
Water resources investigations.....	18, 549, 000
Soil and moisture conservation.....	189, 000
Conservation of lands and minerals.....	4, 250, 000
General administration.....	1, 748, 000
Special-purpose buildings.....	1, 000, 000

The committee recommendation, which allows no funds for production of the National Atlas, includes \$1,368,500 to meet pay costs, and \$100,000 for a preliminary design of a building to house activities of the Geological Survey in the Metropolitan Washington area.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$27, 502, 450
Budget estimate, 1964.....	30, 277, 000
House allowance.....	29, 054, 000
Committee recommendation.....	29, 926, 500

¹ Includes \$827,450 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$29,926,500, \$350,500 under the budget estimate and \$872,500 over the House allowance.

The committee has allowed the following amounts for the programs for which budget estimates were submitted:

Bituminous coal.....	\$7, 570, 000
Anthracite coal.....	1, 046, 000
Petroleum, natural gas, and oil shale.....	3, 660, 000
Minerals and metals.....	15, 629, 000
Oceanographic research.....	227, 000
Foreign minerals activities.....	497, 000

In addition, the committee has provided a total of \$947,500 to meet pay act costs, and has approved \$250,000 for studying the capability of entrainment carbonization as a means of producing tars and oils from Utah and other western coals; and \$100,000 for a comprehensive study of new uses for asphalt.

The limitation on travel and transportation of persons is increased to \$746,000.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$8, 448, 700
Budget estimate, 1964.....	8, 953, 000
House allowance.....	8, 664, 000
Committee recommendation.....	8, 664, 000

¹ Includes \$290,700 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$8,664,000, \$289,000 less than the budget estimate and the same as the House allowance. The committee does not approve rehabilitation of the Bureau's experimental mine at Bruceton, Pa., at this time.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$425, 000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	6, 692, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	None

The committee does not approve the request for \$6,692,000 for construction of additional facilities at Bruceton, Pa. It is the view of the committee that this construction program can be delayed without irreparable harm to the Bureau's program.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$1, 390, 950
Budget estimate, 1964.....	1, 473, 000
House allowance.....	1, 460, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 460, 000

¹ Includes \$57,950 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,460,000, the amount of the House allowance and \$13,000 less than the budget request.

DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF HELIUM PROPERTIES

(Borrowing authorization)

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$6, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	13, 000, 000
House allowance.....	6, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$6 million in additional borrowing authority for the helium program for the Bureau of Mines. This is \$7 million less than the budget estimate and the same as the House allowance. The committee does not recommend that there be included in the bill language which will permit the Secretary of the Interior to enter into contracts for the purchase of helium to the extent of \$65 million in any one fiscal year, which would be an increase of \$17,500,000 over the present limitation of \$47,500,000. The committee believes that for the present, at least, the program is operating at a sufficiently high level to accomplish the desired goals.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$3, 450, 000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	5, 000, 000
House allowance.....	3, 200, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 575, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,575,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Coal Research," \$1,575,000 over the budget estimate and \$3,375,000 over the House allowance. This amount includes the full budget estimate for the proposed research contract on "Project Gasoline"; \$200,000 for the research proposal of the American Coal Industry on extraction of alumina from shale and clay mined with coal; \$375,000 for planning and engineering a pilot plant in South Dakota for the production of gas from lignite; and \$1 million for the development of a pilot plant necessary to the coal gasification projects of the Office of Coal Research.

OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1963	\$750, 000
Budget estimate, 1964	900, 000
House allowance	850, 000
Committee recommendation	850, 000

The committee recommends \$850,000, which is \$50,000 less than the budget estimate and the same as the House allowance for the Office of Minerals Exploration, to provide exploration assistance through loans to private industry. The loans are repayable with interest if mineral discovery results from the exploration.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1963	¹ \$557, 600
Budget estimate, 1964	642, 000
House allowance	610, 000
Committee recommendation	621, 000

¹ Includes \$26,600 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends \$621,000, which is \$21,000 under the budget estimate for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Oil and Gas." This is \$11,000 more than the House allowance and is provided in order to avoid the necessity of not filling currently authorized positions.

OFFICE OF MINERALS AND SOLID FUELS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1963	None
Budget estimate, 1964	\$110, 000
House allowance	None
Committee recommendation	None

The committee concurs with the action of the House of Representatives in denying funds to establish a new Office of Minerals and Solid Fuels. There appears to be no overriding reason why the functions proposed for this Office cannot continue to be accomplished as they have been heretofore.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1963	¹ \$374, 450
Budget estimate, 1964	386, 000
House allowance	386, 000
Committee recommendation	386, 000

¹ Includes \$10,450 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in appropriating \$386,000 for the Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife Service. The amount of the budget estimate is \$11,550 more than was available last year, and is the amount necessary to meet pay act costs.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$15, 883, 400
Budget estimate, 1964.....	19, 028, 000
House allowance.....	17, 175, 000
Committee recommendation.....	18, 582, 500

¹ Includes \$658,400 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$18,582,500. This is \$445,500 under the budget estimate and \$1,407,500 over the House allowance.

The committee has allowed the following amounts for programs for which budget estimates were submitted:

Management.....	\$384, 300
Marketing and technology.....	3, 997, 800
Research.....	9, 778, 300
Research on fish migration over dams.....	1, 486, 100
Fishing vessel mortgage insurance.....	41, 000
Columbia River fishery facilities.....	2, 088, 000

The committee's recommendation includes approval of the following requested budget increases:

Initiation of a North Pacific gear research and development program.....	\$136, 800
Expanded research on effects of pesticides.....	87, 600
Payment to employees compensation fund.....	6, 500
Columbia River fishery facilities.....	8, 100

In addition, the committee has recommended \$270,000 to meet pay act costs, and \$537,000 for the following:

Technical assistance in the Big Bend and other reservoir areas in South Dakota.....	\$92, 000
Biological studies of menhaden in the Gulf of Mexico.....	125, 000
Research on means of controlling the red tide phenomenon.....	120, 000
Research on commercial methods of processing and preserving king and tanner crab and shrimp.....	75, 000
Research on commercial utilization of rough fish in the Mississippi River.....	125, 000

It is the desire of the committee that, with the funds provided for research on commercial utilization of rough fish in the Mississippi River and for technical assistance in the Big Bend and other reservoir areas in South Dakota, the Bureau conduct and coordinate its studies and investigations with the aim of developing a program which it can recommend for commercial utilization of rough fish.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

(Special foreign currency program)

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$300, 000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	300, 000
House allowance.....	300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	300, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$300,000 for the purchase of foreign currencies to be used for research contracts in foreign countries.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$8, 473, 000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	5, 753, 000
House allowance.....	1, 800, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 458, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,458,000 for the construction activities of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries—\$2,658,000 more than the House allowance, and \$1,295,000 less than the budget estimate. This sum includes the full amount of the budget estimate for construction of a fishery research vessel for use in the North Pacific and Bering Sea, and for advance planning for construction of laboratories and vessels. The recommendation reflects a reduction of \$1,095,000 for a Shellfish Research Center at Milford, Conn., and \$200,000 proposed for operational studies on Columbia River fishery facilities.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$750, 000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	750, 000
House allowance.....	750, 000
Committee recommendation.....	750, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$750,000 for construction of fishing vessels. This is the full amount of the budget estimate and provides subsidy payments for fishing vessels constructed in U.S. shipyards.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$621, 850
Budget estimate, 1964.....	695, 000
House allowance.....	640, 000
Committee recommendation.....	653, 000

¹ Includes \$21,850 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$653,000, a decrease of \$42,000 in the budget estimate and an increase of \$13,000 over the House allowance, which is provided to permit replacement of an obsolete accounting machine.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$2, 017, 000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	2, 553, 000
House allowance.....	2, 468, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 468, 000

¹ Includes \$19,000 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$2,468,000 for "Administration of Pribilof Islands." This is a decrease of \$85,000 under the budget estimate which is now unnecessary inasmuch as the Bureau has acquired a needed supply vessel through the accelerated public works program.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES LOAN FUND

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$258, 550
Budget estimate, 1964.....	270, 000
House allowance.....	270, 000
Committee recommendation.....	270, 000

¹ Includes \$3,550 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee concurs with the House limitation of \$270,000 on expenses for the fisheries loan fund. This is the amount of the limitation requested by the Department.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$27, 729, 500
Budget estimate, 1964.....	31, 484, 000
House allowance.....	29, 879, 400
Committee recommendation.....	31, 685, 400

¹ Includes \$617,500 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$31,685,400, \$201,400 over the budget estimate and \$1,806,000 over the House allowance.

The committee has allowed the following amounts for programs for which budget estimates were submitted:

Management of fishery resources.....	\$6, 864, 000
Extension and training.....	749, 000
Fishery research.....	1, 962, 000
Administration of wildlife resources.....	12, 131, 255
Control of predatory animal and injurious rodents.....	2, 657, 145
Wildlife research.....	3, 556, 000
Soil and moisture conservation.....	702, 000
River basin studies.....	1, 313, 000

It is the desire of the committee that within the amount recommended for wildlife research that there be undertaken the programs proposed by the Bureau for acceleration of pesticide wildlife studies and for propagation of endangered whooping cranes.

The committee has concurred with the increases allowed by the House of Representatives, including \$50,000 for planning the National Fisheries Center and Aquarium, and establishment of cooperative fishery units at Cornell University, the University of Massachusetts, and at Montana State College.

In addition, the committee recommends \$641,000 to meet Pay Act costs, and \$1,110,000 for the following:

Personnel and equipment for intensified basic and applied research in support of the southeastern cooperative wildlife disease study at the University of Georgia.....	\$200, 000
Expansion of reservoir research program in the Missouri River Basin.....	110, 000
Research on improved and selective bird damage control measures.....	200, 000
Establishment of a fishery management project, eastern Tennessee.....	60, 000
Establishment of a fishery management project, West Virginia.....	30, 000
Establishment of a fishery management project, Mississippi.....	30, 000
Cooperative fishery unit, University of Idaho.....	30, 000
Cooperative fishery unit, Pennsylvania State University.....	30, 000
Expanded research on methods of predator control.....	100, 000
Expanded forest animal damage control research.....	320, 000

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$6, 922, 300
Budget estimate, 1964.....	2, 860, 000
House allowance.....	3, 678, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 898, 500

The committee recommends \$5,898,500, an increase of \$2,220,500 over the House allowance and \$3,038,500 over the budget estimate. The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in providing for hatchery construction at the following locations: Marion, Ala.; Norfork, Ark.; Coleman, Calif.; Dale Hollow, Tenn.; Wytheville, Va.; Quilcene, Wash.; and Harrison Lake, Va.; and in allowing funds for initiation of planning for the National Fisheries Center and Aquarium, and for site selection and engineering and design of a marine game fish research station at Narragansett Bay, R.I.

The committee has provided \$200,000 for a vessel to be acquired from surplus, and for initial rehabilitation of the sea water system at the Sandy Hook Marine Laboratory; and \$180,000 for facilities needed for forest animal damage control research. It is the desire of the committee that within the amount provided master planning of the Squaw Creek Wildlife Refuge in Missouri be accomplished. The committee also approves the departmental request for 18 positions needed to accomplish the additional construction approved by the House.

Construction in the indicated amounts is also provided at the following fish hatcheries and other facilities:

Modernization of facilities, Warm Springs, Ga.....	\$116, 500
Additional facilities, Fish Control Laboratory, Warm Springs, Ga.....	72, 000
Completion of development at Garrison Dam, N.Dak.....	90, 000
Replacement of facilities, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.....	138, 000
Continued development, fish genetics facility, Beulah, Wyo.....	210, 000
Construction of additional facilities, Hagerman, Idaho.....	105, 000
Completion of development program, Ennis, Mont.....	113, 000
Initiation of a trout hatchery, Mescalero Indian Reservation, N. Mex.	190, 000
Continued development, Greers Ferry, Ark.....	188, 000
Improvements, Lyman, Miss.....	104, 000
Improvements, Cheraw, S.C.....	159, 000
Improvements of county road from Brigham City, Utah, to headquarters Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge.....	105, 000
Development of facilities, Ouray National Wildlife Refuge, Utah.....	250, 000

The committee has recommended appropriation of \$105,000 for the road between Brigham City, Utah, and the Bear River Wildlife Refuge which is to be made available only after the local jurisdiction has agreed to provide the balance between this figure and the total cost of improving the road, whether the local contribution is in the form of labor, equipment, or funds.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$7, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	12, 000, 000
House allowance.....	10, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	10, 000, 000

The committee concurs in the House recommendation of \$10 million for the migratory bird conservation account. This is \$2 million less than the budget estimate but the committee believes that the sum recommended will be sufficient in view of the situation in the States of North Dakota and South Dakota where land acquisition programs are not yet approved. It is the hope of the committee that the Department will enlarge its use of its leasing program to replace to the greatest extent possible fee acquisition of wet lands.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$1, 292, 750
Budget estimate, 1964.....	1, 410, 000
House allowance.....	1, 325, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 359, 000

¹ Includes \$42,750 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,359,000 for general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, which is \$34,000 over the allowance of the House of Representatives and \$51,000 under the budget estimate. The \$34,000 increase over the House allowance is for automatic data processing which will provide for payment of charges of commercial firms for processing of cost records and financial statements. The committee is advised by the Office of the Secretary that the automatic data processing review is completed insofar as the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife is concerned.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends that the Fish and Wildlife Service be permitted to purchase 108 passenger motor vehicles, of which 98 shall be for replacement. This is 10 more than were approved by the House of Representatives, but 13 less than the number requested by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$7, 600, 000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	10, 500, 000
House allowance.....	10, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	10, 000, 000

The committee concurs in the allowance of the House of Representatives of \$10 million for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Saline Water." This is \$500,000 under the budget estimate, but the committee believes the amount is sufficient to perform saline water conversion research and development during the coming fiscal year. It is the committee's opinion that an increase in limitation on administration and coordination is not needed.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$2, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	1, 850, 000
House allowance.....	1, 850, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 850, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,850,000, the amount of the budget estimate and the House allowance for "Operation and maintenance, Office of Saline Water."

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$3, 852, 650
Budget estimate, 1964.....	4, 083, 000
House allowance.....	4, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 010, 000

¹ Includes \$177,650 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$4,010,000 for the Office of Solicitor. This is \$73,000 less than the budget estimate, and \$10,000 over the House allowance. The increase over the House is to meet a portion of the increased pay costs for employees on the rolls in fiscal year 1963.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$3, 482, 050
Budget estimate, 1964.....	4, 084, 000
House allowance.....	3, 790, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 893, 400

¹ Includes \$132,050 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,893,400, \$190,600 less than the budget estimate and \$103,400 more than the House allowance. Of the increase over the amount approved by the House of Representatives, \$53,400 is for two additional field committee chairmen, their secretaries, and office rent and expenses; \$20,000 is to meet a portion of the proposed increase in general services expenses; and \$30,000 is for three positions for the Division of Information.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$157, 232, 900
Budget estimate, 1964.....	150, 656, 000
House allowance.....	143, 609, 000
Committee recommendation.....	150, 147, 000

¹ Includes \$17,832,900 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$150,147,000 for forest land management, \$509,000 under the budget estimate, and \$6,538,000 over the House allowance. Included in the Senate committee recommendations of increases over the House allowance are \$600,000 for timber sales administration; \$2 million for meeting recreational use costs; \$800,000 for fire and general structural improvements; \$491,000 for employees compensation payments; \$1,485,000 to meet the 1964 costs of the pay raise legislation enacted late in 1962. The committee has not acceded to the request of the Forest Service to restore \$471,000 for burn rehabilitation, but if the extent of the work should so demand, a supplemental estimate to cover the additional needs may be submitted.

The committee also has provided for:

Fire presuppression and prevention in southern California.....	\$500, 000
Extension of the Monongahela National Forest, W. Va.....	200, 000
Extension of Chattahoochee National Forest, Ga.....	200, 000
Purchase of privately owned lands in the Ouachita National Forest, Okla. and Ark.....	262, 000

The committee has received and scrutinized the report of the Comptroller General with regard to the use of receipts from the sale of special permits for hunting and fishing in national forests. These receipts are paid to the States which issue the permits and a portion of them is turned over to the Forest Service under cooperative agreements. These agreements provide that the State funds, together with appropriated Federal funds in some instances, will be used for agreed upon wildlife habitat improvements.

Inasmuch as these funds belong to the States, the committee is aware of no way to force them to be placed in the Federal Treasury. The work performed with them is highly desirable, and use of the funds in the manner which has become established seems to be fair to the States, to the general public, and the Federal Government. The committee is agreeable to continuation of the practice, but directs that it be kept informed with regard to disposition of the money so derived from the States.

FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$25, 566, 500
Budget estimate, 1964.....	23, 798, 000
House allowance.....	23, 948, 000
Committee recommendation.....	30, 755, 000

¹ Includes \$731,500 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$30,755,000, \$6,957,000 greater than the budget estimate, and \$6,807,000 greater than the House allowance. Included in the recommendation of the Senate is \$50,000 proposed by the House for research on seed pelleting, and \$100,000 for expansion of research on southern hardwoods at the Stoneville Laboratory, Mississippi. With regard to the pellet seeding research, it is the desire of the committee that the Forest Service report its results, and include in its report a comparison of results obtained with those achieved by this research carried on heretofore by other agencies of the Government. This research and the report shall also include comparative studies with the success and costs of other seeding methods.

The committee also has provided in its recommendation funds for effectively staffing the Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Athens, Ga., \$400,000; the Forest Research Laboratory, Rapid City, S. Dak., \$150,000; the Forest Products Marketing Laboratory, Princeton, W. Va., \$300,000; the Forest Fire Research Laboratory, Riverside, Calif., \$525,000; the Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Corvallis, Oreg., \$175,000; the Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Logan, Utah, \$50,000; the Alexandria, La., forest management project, \$50,000; research on production of naval stores, \$50,000; and \$200,000 for an expanded research program on restoration of strip-mined land in the Appalachian region; \$35,000 for research on control of the southern pine beetle; \$70,000 for increased research services to small wood-using industries; \$100,000 for increased research on watershed management and timber production in Hawaii; \$75,000 for initiation of research on insect problems in the Alaskan forests; \$70,000 for research on forestry harvesting and production in Alaska.

In addition the committee has approved \$307,000 for preparation of designs and specifications for a Forestry Science Laboratory, Morgantown, W. Va.; facilities for the Rocky Mountain Forest Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colo.; a Silviculture Laboratory, Sewanee, Tenn.; a Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Missoula, Mont.; a Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; a Forest Engineering Laboratory, Houghton, Mich.; additional facilities at the Silviculture and Animal Damage Laboratory, Olympia, Wash.; a Timber Production and Utilization Laboratory, Redding, Calif.; and a Silviculture and Utilization Laboratory, Carbondale, Ill.

The committee also recommends an appropriation of \$3,800,000 for construction of a Wood Chemistry and Pulp and Paper Laboratory at Madison, Wisc., for which engineering and design funds were provided last year; and \$450,000 to complete construction of the Forest Protection and Wood Utilization Laboratory at Alexandria, La.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

Appropriation, 1963	¹ \$15, 875, 600
Budget estimate, 1964	15, 943, 000
House allowance	15, 943, 000
Committee recommendation	15, 943, 000

¹ Includes \$45,600 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends \$15,943,000, the amount of the budget estimate and the House allowance. This is an increase of \$67,400 over the appropriation for fiscal year 1963, which is needed to meet pay act costs of Public Law 87-793. The committee also approves the restoration of five positions for which no increased appropriation is necessary.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1963	¹ \$44, 500, 000
Budget estimate, 1964	66, 400, 000
House allowance	60, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	66, 400, 000

¹ Includes \$7,000,000 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends \$66,400,000, the amount of the budget estimate and \$6,400,000 more than the House allowance. Included within this amount is \$1,800,000 which the Forest Service is absorbing in pay act costs attributable to Public Law 87-793. The full amount of the budget estimate is required because of the absorption of pay act costs, because funds heretofore available under a separate access road appropriation are no longer available, and in view of the proposal of the Forest Service to increase the number of its contracts which will be awarded during the late summer and fall rather than at dates when the Service meets competition with the State and local highway departments.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST

Appropriation, 1963.....	None
Budget estimate, 1964.....	\$20, 000
House allowance.....	20, 000 ¹
Committee recommendation.....	250, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$250,000 for purchase of lands in the Wasatch National Forest, Utah, which is authorized by Public Law 87-661. This is \$230,000 greater than the budget estimate and the House allowance, and is provided in order that the lands involved, including a single important tract which the owner is not willing to dispose of on a piecemeal basis, may be purchased.

SPECIAL ACTS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$30, 000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	70, 000
House allowance.....	70, 000
Committee recommendation.....	70, 000

The committee recommends \$70,000, the amount of the budget estimate and the House allowance, for purchase with national forest receipts of lands in various national forests in Utah, Nevada, and California. These lands are being acquired as an aid to minimizing flood damage and soil erosion.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$700, 000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	700, 000
House allowance.....	700, 000
Committee recommendation.....	700, 000

The committee recommends \$700,000, the amount of the budget estimate and the House allowance, for cooperative range improvements. This money is to be derived from grazing fees received by the Treasury from each national forest under the provisions of the Granger-Thye Act.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$1, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	1, 000, 000
House allowance.....	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$1 million for assistance to States for tree planting under authorization of title IV of the Agricultural Act of 1956, the same amount as the budget estimate and the House allowance. This fund will permit implementation of a cooperative plan, to which each participating State contributes, of forestation through planting, seeding, or site preparation and natural seeding. Within the amount recommended, the committee approves the restoration of one full-time position as requested by the Forest Service.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends that the Forest Service have authority to purchase 146 passenger motor vehicles, of which 126 are for replacement. These vehicles are for use in areas where the General Services Administration and common carrier facilities cannot adequately meet Forest Service program needs.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1963-----	\$70, 000
Budget estimate, 1964-----	70, 000
House allowance-----	50, 000
Committee recommendation-----	70, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$70,000 for the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review. This is the same as the budget estimate, and \$20,000 greater than the House allowance. The amount allowed by the House will necessitate the discharge of at least one of the key personnel of the Board which operates with only four full-time employees. The committee believes that the Board's activities require the full number of personnel now employed to fulfill its statutory responsibilities which include a great deal of work other than docketed hearings.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1963-----	¹ \$82, 850
Budget estimate, 1964-----	91, 000
House allowance-----	91, 000
Committee recommendation-----	91, 000

¹ Includes \$2,850 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$91,000, the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate, for salaries and expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts. This is \$8,150 greater than the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1963, which is necessary in order to meet the increased pay costs.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

Appropriation, 1963-----	¹ \$56, 836, 250
Budget estimate, 1964-----	58, 985, 000
House allowance-----	58, 750, 000
Committee recommendation-----	59, 171, 500

¹ Includes \$1,002,250 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$59,171,500, which is \$186,500 more than the budget estimate, and \$421,500 more than the House allowance. The increase over the House of Representatives provides \$211,500 of the pay act costs denied by the House in the hospital health services and the field health services; and \$210,000 for a program to train Indian women as nurse assistants and practical

nurses in facilities available to the Indian Health Service in South Dakota.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$9,335,000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	6,096,000
House allowance.....	5,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	5,676,000

The committee recommends appropriation of \$5,676,000, \$420,000 less than the budget estimate and \$676,000 greater than the House allowance. The increase over the House allowance will provide \$530,000 for specific projects and \$146,000 for sanitation projects which would have to be deleted from the Indian health facilities program under the allowance of the House.

The committee is concerned that the Bureau of the Budget has not released the funds (\$350,000) appropriated in fiscal year 1962 to the Division of Indian Health for planning a medical center and training facility in Phoenix, Ariz. While there is the possibility that certain housekeeping functions can be shared by this facility and the Veterans' Administration Hospital at Phoenix, there is no question that the difference in ages and types of ailments experienced by veterans and by Indians, including women and children, makes necessary a separate hospital facility for treatment of Indians. There is already a site available to the Public Health Service in Phoenix on which the medical center can be constructed. It is the desire of the committee that these funds be released with no further delay so that planning can get underway without further unnecessary loss of time and in order to curtail continued undesirable denial of needed medical assistance to the Indians.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$296,650
Budget estimate, 1964.....	313,000
House allowance.....	297,000
Committee recommendation.....	297,000

¹ Includes \$6,650 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends \$297,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Indian Claims Commission," the same as the House allowance and \$16,000 under the budget estimate.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$675,000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	717,000
House allowance.....	650,000
Committee recommendation.....	650,000

¹ Includes \$50,000 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$650,000, the amount of the House allowance and \$67,000 less than the budget estimate, for the National Capital Planning Commission. The committee concurs with the action of the House in disallowing \$32,000 for an open space study, the costs of which the committee believes

should be met within the amount recommended, and in the disallowances of funds for additional personnel.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$3, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	2, 200, 000
House allowance.....	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1 million, the same as the House allowance and \$1,200,000 less than the budget estimate. The committee has denied the request of the agency for an additional \$450,000—\$100,000 of which would be for seven positions more than allowed by the House of Representatives, \$250,000 for traffic data collection, and \$100,000 for topographic mapping and soil solidification studies. It is the committee's view that the \$1 million provided is sufficient until such time as the National Capital Transportation Agency has received necessary legislative authorization to proceed with construction of a rapid transit system.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$11, 060, 550
Budget estimate, 1964.....	13, 324, 000
House allowance.....	13, 124, 000
Committee recommendation.....	13, 124, 000

¹ Includes \$160,550 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,124,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution," which is \$200,000 less than the budget estimate and the same as the House allowance. The reduction from the budget estimate includes \$135,000 in pay act and related costs, and \$65,000 in scientific research, both of which the Smithsonian Institution has advised are not needed.

REMODELING OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BUILDING

Appropriation, 1963.....	None
Budget estimate, 1964.....	\$6, 465, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	5, 465, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,465,000, \$1 million less than the budget estimate and \$5,465,000 greater than allowed by the House of Representatives.

The Smithsonian Institution was authorized by the act of March 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 68) to have the building now housing the Civil Service Commission transferred to it for use as an art gallery which will be shared by the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery. Heretofore, the Congress has appropriated \$400,000 for planning and specifications of the remodeling which will be necessary.

The act of March 28, 1958 provided that the Administrator of General Services would transfer the building to the Smithsonian Institution when he should determine that use of the building for

Federal office purposes was no longer essential. On January 19, 1961, the then General Services Administrator advised the Smithsonian Institution that this building would be transferred upon completion of the new civil service building. This completion is scheduled for September of this year.

On April 8, 1963, the present General Services Administrator advised that his predecessor's determination was no longer effective and that the building could not be transferred to the Smithsonian Institution in spite of all the plans made and funds appropriated on the basis of the 1961 advice. On May 8, 1963, he confirmed his position in a second letter to the Smithsonian Institution.

It is the view of the committee that the building in question should be transferred to the Smithsonian Institution as indicated by the General Services Administrator on January 19, 1961, and that the present Administrator should honor his predecessor's determination, on the basis of which Congress has appropriated funds.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$1, 275, 000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	1, 736, 000
House allowance.....	1, 275, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 275, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$1,275,000 for the construction program at the National Zoological Park. This recommendation is \$461,000 less than the budget estimate, but is sufficient to continue the planned program of capital improvements on schedule.

NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM

Appropriation, 1963.....	None
Budget estimate, 1964.....	\$511, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	511, 000

The committee recommends appropriation of \$511,000 for preparing plans and specifications for construction of a National Air Museum, as authorized by Public Law 85-935, September 6, 1958. This is the same amount as the budget estimate and \$511,000 more than the House allowance.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$2, 113, 850
Budget estimate, 1964.....	2, 138, 000
House allowance.....	2, 138, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 138, 000

¹ Includes \$59,850 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,138,000, the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance, and \$24,150 more than the 1963 appropriation. This increase is for the purpose of meeting the increased pay costs provided by law.

TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$3, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	3, 000, 000
House allowance.....	3, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$3 million, the amount of the budget estimate and the House allowance. This amount is the last of the appropriations authorized by the Alaska Omnibus Act to cover in part costs which would have been borne by the Federal Government had Alaska remained a territory, as well as certain additional funds to cover the cost of improving airports and other facilities taken over by the State of Alaska.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1963.....	\$100, 000
Budget estimate, 1964.....	107, 000
House allowance.....	100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	100, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,000, \$7,000 less than the budget estimate and the same as the House allowance. The amount allowed is the full amount authorized by law.

The committee notes with approval the Commission's program of publications as set forth in the justification, in the prepared statements submitted by the Commission's witnesses and in the response of its executive director to questioning by the chairman of the House subcommittee.

TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1963.....	¹ \$183, 800
Budget estimate, 1964.....	186, 000
House allowance.....	186, 000
Committee recommendation.....	186, 000

¹ Includes \$3,800 in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1963.

The committee concurs with the allowance of the House of Representatives of \$186,000 as a limitation on administrative expenses of the Virgin Islands Corporation. This is the same as the budget estimate and an increase of \$2,200 over the 1963 limitation. The difference is attributable to pay act costs.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

(Available under permanent authorization—not included in accompanying bill)

	Appropriation estimate, 1963	Appropriation estimate, 1964	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Department of the Interior: ¹			
Payments to States and local governments:			
Leasing of grazing lands.....	\$1,000	\$1,000	-----
Payments to States (proceeds of sales).....	249,328	265,000	+\$15,672
Payments of royalties to Oklahoma.....	6,214	10,000	+3,786
Payments to States (grazing fees).....	1,000	1,000	-----
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands.....	532,500	777,400	+244,900
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payments to Coos Bay and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes.....	750,000	900,000	+150,000
Oregon and California grant lands, payment to counties.....	15,400,136	14,350,000	-1,050,136
Mineral Leasing Act, payment to States.....	45,500,000	45,838,000	+338,000
Payment due counties, national grasslands, Bureau of Land Management.....	122,000	122,000	-----
Claim and treaty obligations, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	161,000	160,500	-500
Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, act of June 26, 1936.....	10,000	10,000	-----
Colorado River Indian Reservation benefits, southern and northern reserves.....	180,000	180,000	-----
Education expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park.....	242,621	86,000	-156,621
Payment to State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service.....	28,000	28,000	-----
Internal Revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Office of Territories.....	7,682,529	7,154,000	-528,529
Payment to Alaska from Pribilof Islands receipts.....	702,852	151,700	-548,152
Payment to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act.....	582,467	553,000	-29,467
Payments to Alaska, Alaska game law.....	108	-----	-108
Payments due counties, national grasslands, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	4,000	4,000	-----
Subtotal.....	72,155,755	70,594,600	-1,561,155

Receipts applied to operations:				
Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation land.....	2,000	2,000		
Expenses, Public Land Administration Act.....	800,000	800,000		
Operation and maintenance revenue, Indian irrigation systems.....	4,075,000	4,075,000		
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects.....	2,011,000	2,119,800		+108,800
Indian arts and crafts fund.....	200	200		
Operation, management, and maintenance and demolition of federally acquired properties, Independence National Historical Park, National Park Service.....	12,480			-12,480
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey.....	600	400		-200
Migratory bird conservation fund.....	4,000,000	4,000,000		
Management of national wildlife refuges.....	1,747,402	1,660,000		-87,402
Expenses incident to sale of refuge products.....	115,000	133,000		+18,000
Subtotal.....	12,763,682	12,790,400		+26,718
Mixed receipts:				
Federal aid in wildlife restoration:				
Payments to States.....	13,932,000	13,956,000		+24,000
Applied to operations.....	979,717	1,044,000		+64,283
Federal aid in fish restoration and management:				
Payments to States.....	5,554,000	5,566,000		+12,000
Applied to operations.....	478,494	434,000		-44,494
Subtotal.....	20,944,211	21,000,000		+55,789
Total, Department of the Interior.....	105,863,648	104,385,000		-1,478,648

See footnotes at end of table, p. 33.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

(Available under permanent authorization—not included in accompanying bill)

	Appropriation estimate, 1963	Appropriation estimate, 1964	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service:			
Payments to States and local governments:			
Payments to States, national forests fund (25-percent fund).....	\$27,235,140	\$30,000,000	+\$2,764,860
Payments to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties).....	125,432	128,000	+2,568
Payments to counties, national forests fund.....	425,000	437,500	+12,500
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico.....	80,500	100,000	+19,500
Subtotal.....	27,866,072	30,665,500	+2,799,428
Receipts applied to operations:			
Expenses, brush disposal.....	9,000,000	9,000,000	-----
Roads and trails for States (10-percent fund).....	10,900,000	12,000,000	+1,100,000
Forest fire prevention (Smokey Bear).....	20,000	20,000	-----
Restoration of forest lands and improvements.....	196,000	100,000	-96,000
Subtotal.....	20,116,000	21,120,000	+1,004,000
Total, Department of Agriculture—Forest Service.....	47,982,072	51,785,500	+3,803,428
Total, permanent appropriations.....	153,845,720	156,170,500	+2,324,780

TRUST FUND RECEIPTS

(Not a charge against general budget revenues)

Department of the Interior: ¹			
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands.....	\$70,000	\$70,000	-----
Administration and protection of grazing districts.....	450,000	450,000	-----
Trust funds, Alaska townsites, Bureau of Land Management.....	5,000	5,000	-----
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, agencies, schools, etc.....	2,338,000	2,332,000	-\$6,000
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes.....	56,506,000	60,389,000	+3,793,000
Donations, including land, national parks.....	500,000	500,000	-----
Gifts or bequests of personal property, national parks.....	7,500	7,500	-----
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, national parks.....	2,540	2,540	-----
Advances, authorized services, Geological Survey.....	2,800,000	2,800,000	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines.....	1,708,000	1,490,000	-218,000
Contributed funds, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	835,000	792,000	-43,000
Inspection and grading of fishery products, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	437,000	462,000	+25,000
Contributed funds, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	59,000	60,000	+1,000
Total, Department of the Interior.....	65,808,040	69,360,040	+3,552,000
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service: Cooperative work.....	23,095,000	24,945,000	+1,250,000
Other agencies:			
National Capital Planning Commission: Contributed funds.....	677,000	-----	-677,000
Smithsonian Institution: Canal Zone biological area fund.....	15,000	15,000	-----
Contributions, Indian health facilities.....	429,000	81,000	-348,000
Total, other agencies.....	1,121,000	96,000	-1,025,000
Grand total.....	90,624,040	94,401,040	+3,777,000

¹ Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power Administration.

NOTE.—Amounts as estimated and shown in the January 1963 budget document for 1964. Subject to further revision.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1963, AND THE ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1964

Item	Appropriations, 1963 (including Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963)	Budget estimates, 1964	House allowance	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriation, 1963	Budget estimate, 1964	House bill
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR							
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT							
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT							
Management of lands and resources-----	\$44,410,200	\$46,286,000	\$43,292,500	\$44,652,500	+\$242,300	-\$1,633,500	+\$1,360,000
Construction-----	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	300,000	-700,000	-700,000	-----
Public lands development roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	-----	1,000,000	750,000	760,000	+760,000	-240,000	+10,000
Oregon and California grant lands (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(7,175,000)	(7,325,000)	(7,325,000)	(7,325,000)	(+150,000)	-----	-----
Range improvements (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(697,000)	(967,000)	(967,000)	(967,000)	(+270,000)	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Land Management-----	45,410,200	48,286,000	44,342,500	45,712,500	+302,300	-2,573,500	+1,370,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS							
Education and welfare services-----	82,508,400	92,610,000	88,350,000	90,381,500	+7,873,100	-2,228,500	+2,031,500
Resources management-----	35,590,000	39,402,000	37,239,300	38,147,900	+2,557,900	-1,254,100	+908,600
Revolving fund for loans-----	4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-2,000,000	-----	-----
Construction-----	53,775,000	56,200,000	55,500,000	60,448,000	+6,673,000	+4,248,000	+4,948,000
Road construction (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	18,000,000	16,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	-3,000,000	-1,000,000	-----
General administrative expenses-----	4,190,950	4,312,000	4,265,000	4,265,000	+74,050	-47,000	-----
Menominee educational grants-----	-----	132,000	132,000	132,000	+132,000	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds-----	198,064,350	210,656,000	202,486,300	210,374,400	+12,310,050	-281,600	+7,888,100
Tribal funds (not included in totals of this tabulation)-----	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	-----	-----	-----

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE									
Management and protection	25,383,904	28,816,000	27,068,000	27,375,000	+1,991,096	-\$1,441,000	+8307,000		
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities	20,578,550	22,295,000	21,375,000	21,758,500	+1,179,950	-536,500	+383,500		
Construction	45,775,500	42,942,000	32,697,000	36,395,200	-9,380,300	-6,546,800	+3,698,200		
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization)	27,000,000	29,000,000	28,000,000	30,100,000	+3,100,000	+1,100,000	+2,100,000		
General administrative expenses	2,055,200	2,303,000	2,120,000	2,153,500	+98,300	-149,500	+33,500		
Total, National Park Service	120,793,154	125,356,000	111,260,000	117,782,200	-3,010,954	-7,573,800	+6,522,200		
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION									
Salaries and expenses	1,201,096	2,462,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	+698,904	-562,000			
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES									
Administration of territories	13,796,500	13,819,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	-796,500	-819,000			
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	13,890,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	+1,110,000				
Total, Office of Territories	27,686,500	28,819,000	28,000,000	28,000,000	+313,500	-819,000			
Total, Public Land Management	333,155,300	415,579,000	387,988,800	403,769,100	+10,613,800	-11,809,900	+15,780,300		
MINERAL RESOURCES									
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY									
Surveys, investigations, and research	57,943,000	68,015,000	63,700,000	64,808,500	+6,865,500	-3,205,500	+1,108,500		
BUREAU OF MINES									
Conservation and development of mineral resources	27,502,450	30,277,000	29,054,000	29,926,500	+2,424,050	-350,500	+872,500		
Health and safety	8,448,400	8,953,000	8,664,000	8,604,000	+215,300	-289,000			
Construction	425,000	6,692,000			-425,000	-6,692,000			
General administrative expenses	1,390,950	1,473,000	1,460,000	1,460,000	+69,050	-13,000			
Development and operation of helium properties:									
Borrowing authorization	(6,000,000)	(13,000,000)	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)		-(7,000,000)			
Annual limitation on contract authorization		(17,500,000)				-(17,500,000)			
Total, Bureau of Mines	37,767,100	47,395,000	39,178,000	40,050,500	+2,283,400	-7,344,500	+872,500		

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1963, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1964—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1963 (including Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963)	Budget estimates, 1964	House allowance	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with--	
					Appropriation, 1963	Budget estimate, 1964
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
MINERAL RESOURCES—Continued						
OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH						
Salaries and expenses	\$3,450,000	\$5,000,000	\$3,200,000	\$6,575,000	+\$3,125,000	+\$1,575,000
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION						
Salaries and expenses	750,000	900,000	850,000	850,000	+100,000	-50,000
Lead and zinc stabilization program	2,450,000				-2,450,000	
Total, Office of Minerals Exploration	3,200,000	900,000	850,000	850,000	-2,350,000	-50,000
OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS						
Salaries and expenses	557,600	642,000	610,000	621,000	+63,400	-21,000
OFFICE OF MINERALS AND SOLID FUELS						
Salaries and expenses		110,000				-110,000
Total, Mineral Resources	102,917,700	122,062,000	107,538,000	112,905,000	+9,987,300	-9,157,000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE						
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE						
Salaries and expenses	374,450	386,000	386,000	386,000	+11,550	
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES						
Management and investigations of resources	15,883,400	19,028,000	17,175,000	18,582,500	+2,699,100	-445,500
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program)	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000		
construction	8,473,000	5,753,000	1,800,000	4,458,000	-4,015,000	-1,295,000
						+2,658,000

Construction of fishing vessels.....	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	---	---	---	---
General administrative expenses.....	621,850	695,000	640,000	653,000	+31,150	-42,000	+13,000	---
Administration of Pribilof Islands (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>).....	(2,017,000)	(2,553,000)	(2,468,000)	(2,468,000)	(+451,000)	(-85,000)	---	---
<i>Limitation on administrative expenses, fisheries loan fund</i>	(258,550)	(270,000)	(270,000)	(270,000)	(+11,450)	---	---	---
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	26,028,250	26,526,000	20,665,000	24,743,500	-1,284,750	-1,782,500	+4,078,500	---
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE								
Management and investigations of resources.....	27,729,500	31,434,000	29,879,400	31,685,400	+3,955,900	+201,400	+1,806,000	---
Construction.....	6,922,300	2,860,000	3,678,000	5,898,500	-1,023,800	+3,038,500	+2,220,500	---
Migratory bird conservation account.....	7,000,000	12,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	+3,000,000	-2,000,000	---	---
General administrative expenses.....	1,292,750	1,410,000	1,325,000	1,359,000	+66,250	-51,000	+34,000	---
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	42,944,550	47,754,000	44,882,400	48,942,900	+5,998,350	+1,188,900	+4,060,500	---
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	69,347,250	74,666,000	65,933,400	74,072,400	+4,725,150	-593,600	+8,139,000	---
OFFICE OF SALINE WATER								
Salaries and expenses.....	7,600,000	10,500,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	+2,400,000	-500,000	---	---
Operation and maintenance.....	2,000,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	-150,000	---	---	---
Total, Office of Saline Water.....	9,600,000	12,350,000	11,850,000	11,850,000	+2,250,000	-500,000	---	---
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR								
Salaries and expenses.....	3,852,650	4,083,000	4,000,000	4,010,000	+157,350	-73,000	+10,000	---
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY								
Salaries and expenses.....	3,482,050	4,084,000	3,790,000	3,893,400	+411,350	-190,600	+103,400	---
Total, definite appropriations.....	582,354,950	632,824,000	581,100,200	610,499,900	+28,144,950	-22,324,100	+29,399,700	---
Total, indefinite appropriations of receipts.....	9,889,000	10,845,000	10,760,000	10,760,000	+871,000	-85,000	---	---
Total, borrowing authorizations.....	6,000,000	13,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	---	-7,000,000	---	---
Total, annual contract authority.....	---	17,500,000	---	---	---	-17,500,000	---	---
Total, title I, Department of the Interior.....	598,243,950	674,169,000	597,860,200	627,259,900	+29,015,950	-46,909,100	+29,399,700	---

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1963, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1964—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1963 (including Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963)	Budget estimates, 1964	House allowance	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriation, 1963	Budget estimate, 1964	House bill
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES							
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE							
FOREST SERVICE							
Forest protection and utilization:							
Forest land management	\$157,232,900	\$150,656,000	\$143,609,000	\$150,147,000	—\$7,085,900	—\$509,000	+\$6,538,000
Forest research	25,566,500	23,798,000	23,948,000	30,755,000	+5,188,500	+6,957,000	+6,807,000
State and private forestry cooperation	15,875,600	15,943,000	15,943,000	15,943,000	+67,400		
Total, forest protection and utilization	198,675,000	190,397,000	183,500,000	196,845,000	—1,820,000	+6,448,000	+13,345,000
Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)	44,500,000	66,480,000	60,000,000	66,400,000	+21,900,000		+6,400,000
Access roads	2,000,000				—2,000,000		
Acquisition of lands for national forest:							
Wasatch National Forest		20,000	20,000	250,000	+250,000	+230,000	+230,000
Superior National Forest	2,000,000				—2,000,000		
Special acts (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)	(30,000)	(70,000)	(70,000)	(70,000)	(+40,000)		
Cooperative range improvements (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)			
Assistance to States for tree planting	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000			
Total, definite appropriations	248,175,000	257,817,000	244,520,000	264,495,000	+10,320,000	+6,678,000	+19,975,000
Total, indefinite appropriations	730,000	770,000	770,000	770,000	+40,000		
Total, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture	248,905,000	258,587,000	245,290,000	265,265,000	+10,360,000	+6,678,000	+19,975,000

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW						
Salaries and expenses.....	70,000	70,000	50,000	70,000	-----	+20,000
Salaries and expenses.....	82,850	91,000	91,000	91,000	-----	-----
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					-----	-----
Salaries and expenses.....					+8,150	-----
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE					-----	-----
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					-----	-----
Indian health activities.....	56,836,250	58,985,000	58,750,000	59,171,500	+2,335,250	+421,500
Construction of Indian health facilities.....	9,335,000	6,096,000	5,000,000	5,676,000	-3,659,000	+676,000
Total, Public Health Service.....	66,171,250	65,081,000	63,750,000	64,847,500	-1,323,750	+1,097,500
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION					-----	-----
Salaries and expenses.....	296,650	313,000	297,000	297,000	+350	-16,000
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					-----	-----
Salaries and expenses.....	675,000	717,000	650,000	650,000	-25,000	-67,000
Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and playground system.....	100,000				-100,000	-----
Total, National Capital Planning Commission.....	775,000	717,000	650,000	650,000	-125,000	-67,000
NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY					-----	-----
Salaries and expenses.....	3,000,000	2,200,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-2,000,000	-1,200,000
Land acquisition and construction.....	400,000				-400,000	-----
Total, National Capital Transportation Agency.....	3,400,000	2,200,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-2,400,000	-1,200,000
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					-----	-----
Salaries and expenses.....	11,060,550	13,324,000	13,124,000	13,124,000	+2,063,450	-200,000
Remodeling of Civil Service Commission Building.....		6,465,000		5,465,000	+5,465,000	+5,465,000
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park.....	1,275,000	1,736,000	1,275,000	1,275,000	-----	-461,000
National Air Museum.....		511,000		511,000	+511,000	+511,000
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	2,113,850	2,138,000	2,138,000	2,138,000	+24,150	-----
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	14,449,400	24,174,000	16,537,000	22,513,000	+8,063,600	+5,976,000

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1963, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1964—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1963 (including Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963)	Budget esti- mates, 1964	House allowance	Amount rec- ommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriation, 1963	Budget esti- mate, 1964	House bill
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued							
TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA							
Grants.....	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000			
Expenses.....	100,000	107,000	100,000	100,000		—\$7,000	
Total, definite appropriations.....	336,520,150	353,570,000	329,995,000	357,063,500	+\$20,543,350	+3,493,500	+\$27,068,500
Total, indefinite appropriations.....	730,000	770,000	770,000	770,000	+40,000		
Total, title II, related agencies.....	337,250,150	354,340,000	330,765,000	357,833,500	+20,583,350	+3,493,500	+27,068,500
TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION							
Revolving fund.....	200,000				—200,000		
Limitation on administrative expenses, <i>Virgin Islands Corporation</i>	(183,800)	(186,000)	(186,000)	(186,000)	(+2,200)		
Total, title III, <i>Virgin Islands Corporation</i>	200,000				—200,000		
Grand total:							
Definite appropriations.....	919,075,100	986,394,000	911,095,200	967,563,400	+48,488,300	—18,830,600	+56,468,200
Indefinite appropriation of receipts.....	10,619,000	11,615,000	11,530,000	11,530,000	+911,000	—85,000	
Borrowing authorizations.....	6,000,000	13,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000		—7,000,000	
Annual contract authority.....		17,500,000				—17,500,000	
Total.....	935,694,100	1,028,509,000	928,625,200	985,093,400	+49,399,300	—43,415,600	+56,468,200

Calendar No. 162

88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5279

[Report No. 181]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 3, 1963

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 22, 1963

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of February 11, 1963,
by Mr. HAYDEN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1964, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improve-
6 ment, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classifica-
7 tion, and performance of other functions, as authorized by
8 law, in the management of lands and their resources under
9 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management,
10 ~~\$43,292,500~~ \$44,652,500.

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For acquisition and construction of buildings and appurte-
13 nant facilities, \$300,000, to remain available until expended.

14 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

15 For expenses necessary for management, protection, and
16 development of resources and for construction, operation,
17 and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other
18 improvements on the revested Oregon and California
19 Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the
20 Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon,
21 and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of rights-
22 of-way and of existing connecting roads on or adjacent
23 to such lands; an amount equivalent to 25 per centum of
24 the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year
25 from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands,

1 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the
2 amount appropriated herein for the purposes of this appro-
3 priation on lands administered by the Forest Service shall
4 be transferred to the Forest Service, Department of Agricul-
5 ture: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein
6 for road construction on lands other than those administered
7 by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Bureau
8 of Public Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided*
9 *further*, That the amount appropriated herein is hereby made
10 a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California
11 land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund
12 in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the
13 second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of
14 August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

15 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

16 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
17 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
18 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C.
19 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
20 during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees
21 under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys
22 received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15
23 of said Act, and the amount designated for range improve-
24 ments from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands trans-
25 ferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order

1 10787, dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until
2 expended.

3 PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUI-
4 DATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

5 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
6 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203,
7 ~~\$750,000~~ \$760,000, to remain available until expended.

8 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

9 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
10 shall be available for purchase of seven passenger motor
11 vehicles for replacement only; purchase of one aircraft for
12 replacement only; purchase, erection, and dismantlement
13 of temporary structures; and alteration and maintenance of
14 necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the
15 United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations
16 herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expendi-
17 tures in connection with the revested Oregon and California
18 Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands
19 (other than expenditures made under the appropriation
20 "Oregon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed
21 from the 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title
22 II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876),
23 of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California
24 land-grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24,

1 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the
2 "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund": *Provided further,*
3 That appropriations herein made may be expended on a
4 reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those
5 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management
6 and (2) protection and leasing of lands and mineral re-
7 sources for the State of Alaska.

8 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

9 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

10 For expenses necessary to provide education and wel-
11 fare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation
12 with States and other organizations, including payment (in
13 advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assist-
14 ance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes,
15 institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy
16 Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of
17 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations
18 of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of
19 Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; \$88,350,000
20 \$90,381,500: *Provided, That not to exceed \$477,645 may*
21 *be available for assistance to the State of South Dakota or*
22 *any political subdivison thereof for enforcement of State*
23 *civil or criminal laws within the Indian country in said*
24 *State where such laws are applicable.*

1 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

2 For expenses necessary for management, development,
3 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
4 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Af-
5 fairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
6 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian
7 industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts
8 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
9 arts and crafts, as authorized by law; ~~\$37,239,300~~ \$38,-
10 147,900.

11 REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

12 For payment to the revolving fund for loans, as author-
13 ized by section 10 of the Act of June 18, 1934, as amended
14 (25 U.S.C. 470), \$2,000,000.

15 CONSTRUCTION

16 For construction, major repair, and improvement of
17 irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
18 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepa-
19 ration of lands for farming; and architectural and
20 engineering services by contract; ~~\$55,500,000~~ \$60,448,000,
21 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of
22 the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition
23 of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado,
24 New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside
25 of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided*

1 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
 2 the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
 3 Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside
 4 the boundaries of existing reservations: *Provided further*,
 5 That such amounts as may be available for the construction
 6 of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred
 7 to the Bureau of Reclamation: *Provided further*, That not
 8 to exceed \$219,000 shall be available for assistance to the
 9 public school district for construction of additional classroom
 10 facilities at Ignacio, Colorado: *Provided further*, That not
 11 to exceed \$450,000 shall be for assistance to the Newtown,
 12 North Dakota, Public School District Numbered 1, for
 13 construction of an addition to the Newtown Public School:
 14 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$370,000 shall be for
 15 assistance to the Grants, New Mexico, Municipal School
 16 District Numbered 3, Valencia County, New Mexico, for
 17 construction of an addition to the public high school serving
 18 the Pueblos of Laguna and Acoma.

19 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
 20 AUTHORIZATION)

21 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
 22 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
 23 203, \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
 24 *vided*, That not to exceed \$15,870 shall be available for
 25 reimbursing the city of Winslow, Arizona, for the cost of

1 *improvements to streets and appurtenant facilities adjoining*
 2 *property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian*
 3 *Affairs.*

4 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary for the general administration
 6 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
 7 field offices, \$4,265,000.

8 MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

9 For grants to the State of Wisconsin or the County or
 10 Town of Menominee for school district costs, as authorized
 11 by the Act of April 4, 1962 (76 Stat. 53), \$132,000.

12 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

13 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (ex-
 14 cept the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for
 15 expenses of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred
 16 and seventy-five passenger motor vehicles (including sixty-
 17 eight for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the
 18 general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year),
 19 of which ~~two hundred and fifty~~ *two hundred and sixteen*
 20 shall be for replacement only, which may be used for the
 21 transportation of Indians; advance payments for service
 22 (including services which may extend beyond the current
 23 fiscal year) under contracts executed pursuant to the Act
 24 of June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3,
 25 1956 (70 Stat. 986), and legislation terminating Federal

1 supervision over ~~certain~~ *certain* Indian tribes; and expenses
 2 required by continuing or permanent treaty provisions.

3 TRIBAL FUNDS

4 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
 5 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
 6 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure
 7 for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay
 8 and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other
 9 assistance to Indian children attending public and private
 10 schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of
 11 admission) ; purchase of land and improvements on land, title
 12 to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in
 13 trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and
 14 water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and
 15 other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved
 16 contracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers,
 17 councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organiza-
 18 tions, including mileage for use of privately owned automo-
 19 biles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established
 20 administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian
 21 employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without
 22 regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat.
 23 391), including cash grants; and employment of a curator
 24 for the Osage Museum, who shall be appointed with the

1 approval of the Osage Tribal Council and without regard
2 to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the
3 amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced
4 to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such pur-
5 poses as may be designated by the governing body of the
6 particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary,
7 *except that tribal funds derived from appropriations in satis-*
8 *faction of awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the*
9 *Court of Claims shall not be further appropriated until a*
10 *report of the purposes for which the funds are to be used*
11 *has been submitted to the Senate and House Committees on*
12 *Interior and Insular Affairs and those purposes either have*
13 *been approved by resolution of each of said committees or*
14 *have not been disapproved by resolution of either of said*
15 *committees within sixty calendar days from the date the*
16 *report is submitted, not counting days on which either House*
17 *is not in session because of an adjournment of more than*
18 *three calendar days to a day certain: Provided further, That*
19 *the Secretary shall not advance funds (other than for ex-*
20 *penses of litigation) derived from appropriations in satisfac-*
21 *tion of awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the*
22 *Court of Claims, until a report of the purposes for which*
23 *the funds are to be used has been submitted to the Senate*
24 *and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and*
25 *until such report has lain before the committees for sixty days*

1 ~~(excluding the time during which either House is in recess~~
 2 ~~for more than three days)~~: *Provided, however,* That no part
 3 of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for
 4 the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
 5 Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside
 6 or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if
 7 such acquisition results in the property being exempted from
 8 local taxation, except as provided for by the Act of July 24,
 9 1956 (70 Stat. 627) .

10 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

11 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

12 For expenses necessary for the management and protec-
 13 tion of the areas and facilities administered by the National
 14 Park Service, including protection of lands in process of
 15 condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of
 16 the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
 17 plans and working drawings) and archeological values in
 18 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
 19 Basin) ; ~~\$27,068,000~~ \$27,375,000, including not to exceed
 20 ~~\$600,000~~ \$650,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

21 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

22 FACILITIES

23 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
 24 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
 25 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable

1 basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities
 2 essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to
 3 law by the National Park Service, ~~\$21,375,000~~ \$21,758,500,
 4 including not to exceed ~~\$180,000~~ \$187,500 for travel and
 5 transportation of persons.

6 CONSTRUCTION

7 For construction and improvement, without regard to
 8 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451),
 9 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair
 10 or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other
 11 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, or
 12 storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason of
 13 the use of funds for such purposes; the acquisition of water
 14 rights; and not to exceed ~~\$5,300,000~~ \$6,924,600 for the
 15 acquisition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and
 16 related personal property; ~~\$32,697,000~~ \$36,395,200, in-
 17 cluding not to exceed \$350,000 for travel and transportation
 18 of persons, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
 19 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the con-
 20 demnation of any land for Grand Teton National Park in
 21 the State of Wyoming.

22 CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

23 AUTHORIZATION)

24 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
 25 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section

1 203, ~~\$28,000,000~~ *\$30,100,000*, including not to exceed
 2 ~~\$250,000~~ *\$528,000* for travel and transportation of persons,
 3 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none
 4 of the funds herein provided shall be expended for planning
 5 or construction on the following: Fort Washington and
 6 Greenbelt Park, Maryland, except minor roads and trails;
 7 Great Falls Park, Virginia; Daingerfield Island Marina,
 8 Virginia; and extension of the George Washington Memorial
 9 Parkway from vicinity of Brickyard Road to Great Falls,
 10 Maryland, or in Prince Georges County, Maryland.

11 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary for general administration of
 13 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
 14 regional offices, ~~\$2,120,000~~ *\$2,153,500*, including not to
 15 exceed ~~\$103,000~~ *\$108,000* for travel and transportation of
 16 persons.

17 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

18 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
 19 available for the purchase of not to exceed ~~one hundred and~~
 20 ~~fourteen~~ *one hundred and twenty-four* passenger motor
 21 vehicles *of which one hundred and fourteen shall be* for
 22 replacement only, including not to exceed sixty-two for
 23 police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general
 24 purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year.

1 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Rec-
4 reation, \$1,900,000.

5 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

6 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

7 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
8 tories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
9 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of
10 the Department of the Interior, including expenses of the
11 offices of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as
12 authorized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1431a (c)) ;
13 salaries of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Govern-
14 ment Secretary, the Government Comptroller, and the mem-
15 bers of their immediate staffs as authorized by law (48
16 U.S.C. 1591, 72 Stat. 1095) ; compensation and mileage of
17 members of the legislatures in Guam, American Samoa, and
18 the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. secs.
19 1421d (e), 1431a (c), and 1572e) ; compensation and ex-
20 penses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by
21 law (48 U.S.C. 1431a (c)) ; grants to American Samoa, in
22 addition to current local revenues, for support of governmen-
23 tal functions; and personal services, household equipment
24 and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the opera-
25 tion of the houses of the Governors of Guam and

1 American Samoa; \$13,000,000: *Provided*, That the Territo-
2 rial and local governments herein provided for are authorized
3 to make purchases through the General Services Adminis-
4 tration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for
5 the administration of Territories may be expended for the
6 purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and
7 surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial trans-
8 portation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

9 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

10 For expenses necessary for the Department of the
11 Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the
12 Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement ap-
13 proved by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397),
14 and the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended
15 (76 Stat. 171), including the expenses of the High Com-
16 missioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands;
17 compensation and expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust
18 Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust
19 Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local
20 revenues, for support of governmental functions; \$15,000,-
21 000: *Provided*, That the revolving fund for loans to locally
22 owned private trading enterprises shall continue to be
23 available during the fiscal year 1964: *Provided further*,
24 That all financial transactions of the Trust Territory, includ-
25 ing such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities

1 established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall be
2 audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with
3 the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921
4 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Audit-
5 ing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*, That
6 the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
7 is authorized to make purchases through the General Serv-
8 ices Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations
9 available for the administration of the Trust Territory of
10 the Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase,
11 charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface
12 vessels for official purposes and for commercial transporta-
13 tion purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in
14 carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trustee-
15 ship Agreement approved by Congress: *Provided further*,
16 That notwithstanding the provisions of any law, the Trust
17 Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to receive, dur-
18 ing the current fiscal year, from the Department of Agri-
19 culture for distribution on the same basis as domestic distri-
20 bution in any State, Territory, or possession of the United
21 States, without exchange of funds, such surplus food com-
22 modities as may be available pursuant to section 32 of the
23 Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c) and

1 section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended
2 (7 U.S.C. 1431)..

3 ALASKA RAILROAD

4 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

5 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue
6 available until expended for the work authorized by law,
7 including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coast-
8 wise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with
9 other branches of the Government service, for the purpose
10 of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight,
11 passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit
12 and development of industries or travel in the area served;
13 and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized
14 by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U.S.C.
15 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided, That*
16 no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund
17 in excess of the salaries prescribed by the Classification Act
18 of 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except the general
19 manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager at not
20 to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for GS-17, and
21 five officers at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said
22 Act for grade GS-16.

MINERAL RESOURCES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its Territories and possessions, and other areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat. 427); classify lands as to mineral character and water and power resources; give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U.S.C. 715); and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; ~~\$63,700,000~~ \$64,808,500, of which \$10,150,000 shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall be available for purchase of not to exceed sixty-eight

1 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimburse-
2 ment of the General Services Administration for security
3 guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting
4 for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making
5 of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is admin-
6 istratively determined that such procedures are in the public
7 interest; construction and maintenance of necessary build-
8 ings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging
9 stations and observation wells; expenses of U.S. National
10 Committee on Geology; and payment of compensation and
11 expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey
12 appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United
13 States in the negotiation and administration of interstate
14 compacts.

15 BUREAU OF MINES

16 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

17 RESOURCES

18 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
19 exploration, development, production, and utilization of min-
20 eral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Ter-
21 ritories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and
22 substitutes; \$29,054,000 \$29,926,500, including not to ex-
23 ceed \$700,000 \$746,000 for travel and transportation of
24 persons.

1 HEALTH AND SAFETY

2 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
3 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling
4 fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law, \$8,664,000.

5 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
7 Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
8 offices, \$1,460,000, including not to exceed \$54,000 for
9 travel and transportation of persons.

10 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

11 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
12 Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed
13 seventy-six passenger motor vehicles for replacement
14 only; providing transportation services in isolated areas for
15 employees, student dependents of employees, and other
16 pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative
17 arrangements; purchase and bestowal of certificates and
18 trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work:
19 *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands,
20 buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public
21 and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation
22 with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided*
23 *further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the
24 current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Govern-
25 ment agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral

1 product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated
2 by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall
3 be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

4 DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF HELIUM PROPERTIES

5 The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury
6 for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to
7 section 12 (a) of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960 to
8 carry out the provisions of the Act and contractual obliga-
9 tions thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain
10 available without fiscal year limitation, \$6,000,000, in addi-
11 tion to amounts heretofore authorized to be borrowed.

12 OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the
15 production and conservation of coal in the United States
16 through research and development, as authorized by law (74
17 Stat. 337), ~~\$3,200,000~~ \$6,575,000, to remain available
18 until expended, of which not to exceed \$325,000 shall be
19 available for administration and supervision.

20 OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary to provide a program for the
23 discovery of the minerals reserves of the United States, its
24 territories and possessions, by encouraging exploration for

1 minerals, including administration of contracts entered into
2 prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense
3 Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$850,000, including
4 not to exceed \$234,000 for administrative and technical
5 services, to remain available until expended.

6 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
9 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, in-
10 cluding cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
11 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
12 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, ~~\$610,000~~
13 \$621,000.

14 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

15 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commis-
18 sioner, \$386,000.

19 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

20 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

21 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
22 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
23 and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including
24 whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products;

1 collection, compilation, and publication of information con-
2 cerning such resources; promotion of education and training
3 of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions
4 related thereto, as authorized by law; ~~\$17,175,000~~ \$18,582,-
5 500.

6 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

7 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

8 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
9 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance
10 Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes
11 authorized by section 104 (k) of that Act, \$300,000, which
12 shall be available to purchase only those currencies which
13 the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the
14 normal requirements of the United States.

15 CONSTRUCTION

16 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
17 facilities required for the conservation, management, investi-
18 gation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery re-
19 sources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
20 ~~\$1,800,000~~ \$4,458,000, to remain available until expended.

21 CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

22 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
23 Act of June 12, 1960, Public Law 86-516, to assist in the
24 construction of fishing vessels, \$750,000.

1 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

2 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
3 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in
4 the regional offices, ~~\$640,000~~ \$653,000.

5 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

6 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
7 26, 1944, as amended (16 U.S.C. 631a-631q), there are
8 appropriated amounts not to exceed \$2,468,000, to be de-
9 rived from Pribilof Islands fund.

10 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES

11 LOAN FUND

12 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$270,000
13 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administra-
14 tive expenses.

15 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

16 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

17 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic stud-
18 ies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and
19 utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
20 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other
21 authorized functions related to such resources; operation of
22 the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National
23 Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; and maintenance of the herd
24 of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife
25 Refuge; ~~\$29,879,400~~ \$31,685,400.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein (*including improvements of the county road from Brigham City, Utah, to the headquarters Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge*), ~~\$3,678,000~~ \$5,898,500.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

For an advance to the Migratory bird conservation account, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961 (16 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5), \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such expenses in the regional offices, ~~\$1,325,000~~ \$1,359,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed ~~ninety-eight~~ *one hundred and eight* passenger motor vehicles of which *ninety-eight* shall be for replacement only (including fifty-three police type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal

1 year) ; purchase of not to exceed three aircraft, for replace-
2 ment only; not to exceed \$50,000 for payment, in the dis-
3 cretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence con-
4 cerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and
5 Wildlife Service; publication and distribution of bulletins as
6 authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation
7 of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to
8 exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public roads
9 within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations
10 of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of
11 land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident
12 to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are
13 not inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the main-
14 tenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other
15 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife
16 Service and to which the United States has title, and which
17 are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management
18 and investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

19 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the Act
22 of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958),
23 authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for
24 beneficial consumptive uses, to remain available until ex-
25 pended, \$10,000,000, of which not to exceed \$690,000

1 shall be available for administration and coordination during
2 the current fiscal year.

3 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

4 For operation and maintenance of demonstration plants
5 for the production of water suitable for agricultural, indus-
6 trial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, as
7 authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958, as amended
8 (42 U.S.C. 1958a-1958g), \$1,850,000, of which not to
9 exceed \$225,000 shall be available for administration.

10 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
13 ~~\$4,000,000~~ \$4,010,000, and in addition, not to exceed
14 \$142,000 may be reimbursed or transferred to this appropria-
15 tion from other accounts available to the Department of the
16 Interior: *Provided*, That hearing officers appointed for
17 Indian probate work need not be appointed pursuant to the
18 Administrative Procedures Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

19 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary
22 of the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, and
23 not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation
24 expenses, ~~\$3,790,000~~ \$3,893,400.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
3 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau
4 or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
5 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft,
6 buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged
7 or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable
8 causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available
9 under this authority until funds specifically made available
10 to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have
11 been exhausted.

12 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
13 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
14 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
15 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
16 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threat-
17 ening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the
18 Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title
19 for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the pay-
20 ment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year,
21 and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruc-
22 tion of vehicles, aircraft or other equipment in connection
23 with their use for fire suppression purposes, such reimburse-
24 ment to be credited to appropriations currently available at
25 the time of receipt thereof.

1 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
2 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
3 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
4 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
5 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other
6 activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of
7 June 30, 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686) : *Provided*, That reim-
8 bursements for costs of supplies, materials and equipment,
9 and for services rendered may be credited to the appropria-
10 tion current at the time such reimbursements are received.

11 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of
12 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropria-
13 tions Act, 1964 shall be available for services as
14 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
15 U.S.C. 55a) , when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not
16 to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and in total amount
17 not to exceed \$175,000; maintenance and operation of air-
18 craft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints;
19 payment for telephone service in private residences in the
20 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the
21 Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by
22 the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associa-
23 tions which issue publications to members only or at a price
24 to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

25 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department

1 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available
2 for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law
3 (5 U.S.C. 2131 and D.C. Code 4-204).

4 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

5 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

6 FOREST SERVICE

7 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

8 For expenses necessary for forest protection and utiliza-
9 tion, as follows:

10 Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the
11 Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the
12 administration, improvement, development, and management
13 of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and
14 preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for
15 liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
16 year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and
17 other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal
18 lands; ~~\$143,609,000~~ \$150,147,000, of which \$5,000,000
19 for fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for
20 insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pur-
21 suant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended,
22 to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions:
23 *Provided*, That not more than ~~\$500,000~~ \$1,162,000 may
24 be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1,
25 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519): *Provided further*,

1 That funds appropriated for "Cooperative range improve-
 2 ments", pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950
 3 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

4 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
 5 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or
 6 elsewhere, as authorized by law; ~~\$23,948,000~~ \$30,755,000.

7 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
 8 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in
 9 forest tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands,
 10 and in forest management and processing, and for advising
 11 timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
 12 others in the application of forest management principles
 13 and processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
 14 \$15,943,000.

15 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
 16 AUTHORIZATION)

17 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of
 18 title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relating
 19 to the construction and maintenance of forest development roads
 20 and trails, ~~\$60,000,000~~ \$66,400,000, to remain available un-
 21 til expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant
 22 to authority contained in title 23, United States Code,
 23 section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the
 24 Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be merged
 25 with and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided*

1 *further*, That not less than the amount made available under
2 the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be ex-
3 pended under the provisions of such Act.

4 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

5 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST

6 For the acquisition of land in the Wasatch National
7 Forest, Utah, in accordance with the Act of September 14,
8 1962 (76 Stat. 545-546), ~~\$20,000~~ \$250,000 to remain
9 available until expended.

10 SPECIAL ACTS

11 For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil
12 erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior
13 boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance
14 with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing annual
15 appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in
16 not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts,
17 Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52
18 Stat. 347), as amended, \$10,000; Uinta and Wasatch Na-
19 tional Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 866),
20 as amended, \$20,000; Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada,
21 Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1205), as amended,
22 \$8,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act of June
23 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 299), \$8,000; Cleveland National Forest
24 in San Diego County, California, Act of June 11, 1940
25 (54 Stat. 297-298), \$8,000; San Bernardino and Cleveland

1 National Forests in Riverside County, California, Act of
2 June 15, 1938 (52 Stat. 699), \$8,000; Sequoia National
3 Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 402),
4 \$8,000; in all, \$70,000: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-
5 propriation shall be used for acquisition of any land which is
6 not within the boundaries of the national forests and/or for
7 the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local
8 government concerned.

9 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

10 For artificial revegetation, construction, and mainte-
11 nance of range improvements, control of rodents, and
12 eradication of poisonous and noxious plants on national
13 forests in accordance with section 12 of the Act of April
14 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing
15 fees as authorized by said section, \$700,000, to remain
16 available until expended.

17 ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

18 For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the
19 Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16
20 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until
21 expended.

22 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

23 Appropriations available to the Forest Service for the
24 current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of
25 not to exceed one hundred and twenty six one hundred and

1 *forty-six* passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred and
2 *twenty-six* shall be for replacement only, and hire of such
3 vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft and the pur-
4 chase of not to exceed five of which three shall
5 be for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant to
6 the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act
7 of 1944 (5 U.S.C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the
8 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), in an amount not
9 to exceed \$25,000; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as
10 authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended
11 (5 U.S.C. 2131); (d) purchase, erection, and alteration
12 of buildings and other public improvements (5 U.S.C.
13 565a); (e) expenses of the National Forest Reservation
14 Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March
15 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f) acquisition of land and
16 interests therein for sites for administrative purposes and
17 acquisition of such outstanding interests in lands adminis-
18 tered by the Forest Service in the northeast Georgia land
19 utilization project, pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956
20 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

21 Except to provide materials required in or incident to
22 research or experimental work where no suitable domestic
23 product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to the
24 Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine

1 manufactured from commodities or materials produced out-
2 side of the United States.

3 Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used
4 for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the
5 Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-
6 519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries of
7 an established national forest or purchase unit nor shall
8 these lands be acquired without approval of the local govern-
9 ment concerned.

10 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety
13 Board of Review, including services as authorized by section
14 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), ~~\$50,000~~
15 \$70,000.

16 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
19 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including
20 payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and
21 secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and
22 Committee meetings of the Commission either within or out-
23 side the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers
24 approved by the Commission, \$91,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

2 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

3 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

4 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
5 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954
6 (68 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed
7 sixty-nine passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
8 hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of
9 reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences
10 in the field, when authorized under regulations approved
11 by the Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sections 301
12 (with respect to research conducted at facilities financed by
13 this appropriation), 321, 322 (d), 324, and 509 of the Pub-
14 lic Health Service Act; ~~\$58,750,000~~ \$59,171,500.

15 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

16 For construction, major repair, improvement, and
17 equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, includ-
18 ing quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifica-
19 tions, and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erec-
20 tion of portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision
21 of domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians,
22 as authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42

1 U.S.C. 2004a) ; ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$5,676,000, to remain avail-
2 able until expended.

3 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

4 Appropriations contained in this Act, available for
5 salaries and expenses, shall be available for services as
6 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
7 U.S.C. 55a) .

8 Appropriations contained in this Act available for sal-
9 aries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allow-
10 ances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1,
11 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131) .

12 Appropriations contained in this Act available for sal-
13 aries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attend-
14 ance at meetings which are concerned with the functions
15 or activities for which the appropriation is made or which
16 will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or man-
17 agement of those functions or activities.

18 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
21 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70) , creating an Indian
22 Claims Commission, \$297,000, of which not to exceed
23 \$10,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

1 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
4 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), includ-
5 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
6 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; and uniforms or allowances there-
7 for, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; \$650,000.

8 NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
11 title II of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 537), includ-
12 ing payment in advance for membership in societies whose
13 publications or services are available to members only or to
14 members at a price lower than to the general public;
15 hire of passenger motor vehicles; and uniforms or allow-
16 ances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ;
17 \$1,000,000.

18 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibi-
21 tion, and increase of collections from the surveying and
22 exploring expeditions of the Government and from other
23 sources; for the system of international exchanges between
24 the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological

1 researches among the American Indians and the natives of
2 lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United
3 States, independently or in cooperation with State, educa-
4 tional, and scientific organizations in the United States, and
5 the excavation and preservation of archeological remains;
6 for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and mak-
7 ing necessary observations in high altitudes; for the admin-
8 istration of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the
9 National Portrait Gallery; for the administration, construc-
10 tion, and maintenance of laboratory and other facilities on
11 Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the provisions of
12 the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the provisions of
13 Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for the mainte-
14 nance and administration of a national air museum as author-
15 ized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U.S.C. 77) ; for
16 expenses of the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory
17 Board; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as
18 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
19 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms
20 for guards and elevator operators, and uniforms or allow-
21 ances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131), for
22 other employees; repairs and alterations of buildings and
23 approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and
24 illustrations for publications; \$13,124,000.

1 REMODELING OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BUILDING

2 *For an additional amount for necessary expenses of pre-*
3 *paring plans and specifications for remodeling the Civil*
4 *Service Commission Building to make it suitable to house*
5 *certain art galleries of the Smithsonian Institution, as*
6 *authorized by the Act of March 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 68),*
7 *including construction and not to exceed \$25,000 for serv-*
8 *ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,*
9 *1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$5,465,000.*

10 CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL

11 ZOOLOGICAL PARK

12 For necessary expenses of planning, construction, re-
13 modeling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the
14 National Zoological Park, \$1,275,000, to remain available
15 until expended: *Provided*, That such portion of this amount
16 as may be necessary may be transferred to the District of
17 Columbia (20 U.S.C. 81-84; 75 Stat. 779).

18 NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM

19 *For necessary expenses of preparing plans and speci-*
20 *fications for the construction of a suitable building for a*
21 *National Air Museum for the use of the Smithsonian*
22 *Institution, as authorized by the Act of September 6, 1958*
23 *(20 U.S.C. 77b note), and not to exceed \$60,000 for services*
24 *as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946*
25 *(5 U.S.C. 55a), \$511,000.*

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

2 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery
3 of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein,
4 and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized
5 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended
6 by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Reso-
7 lution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as
8 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
9 U.S.C. 55a) ; payment in advance when authorized by the
10 treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum,
11 and art associations or societies whose publications or serv-
12 ices are available to members only, or to members at a price
13 lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and
14 cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and
15 uniforms, or allowances therefor for other employees as
16 authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; purchase or rental of
17 devices and services for protecting buildings and contents
18 thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches,
19 and grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and
20 repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by
21 contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms,
22 or organizations at such rates or prices and under such
23 terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper;
24 \$2,138,000.

1 TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

2 For grants to the State of Alaska to assist in accom-
3 plishing an orderly transition from territorial status to state-
4 hood and to facilitate the assumption of responsibilities
5 hitherto performed in Alaska by the Federal Government,
6 and for expenses of providing Federal services or facilities
7 in Alaska for an interim period, as authorized by law (73
8 Stat. 151), \$3,000,000.

9 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

10 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
11 the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended
12 (72 Stat. 1769), \$100,000.

13 GENERAL PROVISIONS, RELATED AGENCIES

14 The per diem rate paid from appropriations made avail-
15 able under this title for services as authorized by section 15
16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) or other law,
17 shall not exceed \$75.

18 TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

19 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, VIRGIN

20 ISLANDS CORPORATION

21 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Corpo-
22 ration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within
23 the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law, and
24 to make such contracts and commitments without regard to
25 fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Gov-

1 ernment Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be
2 necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth in the
3 budget for the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That not to
4 exceed \$186,000 shall be available for administrative
5 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the
6 Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1964
7 budget estimates for such expenses.

8 This Act may be cited as the "Department of the
9 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1964."

Passed the House of Representatives April 2, 1963.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5279

[Report No. 181]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes.

APRIL 3, 1963

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 22, 1963

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued May 29, 1963
For actions of May 28, 1963
88th-1st, No. 79

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed: Interior appropriation bill. Public debt increase bill. Sen. McGovern opposed Farm Bureau wheat-feed grains proposal. Sen. Fulbright stated global quotas not responsible for sugar price increases. House received conference report on Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. House committee rereferred to subcommittee Tulalake wheat acreage allotments bill. House Rules Committee cleared Reorganization Act extension bill and several Representatives debated it. House committee voted to report bills for lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments. House committee delayed action on bill for Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

HOUSE

1. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Received the conference report on H. R. 5366, the Treasury, Post Office, and Executive Office appropriation bill for 1964 (H. Rept. 353). pp. 9065-6, 9110-1
2. **POULTRY.** Rep. Hagan (Ga.) stated that the newly created Poultry Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee will hold hearings on the "loss of our poultry markets in the European Common Market." p. 9066
3. **FARM LABOR.** Rep. Rosenthal inserted letters opposing continuation of the Mexican farm labor program. pp. 9071-2

4. WHEAT. The Agriculture Committee rereferred to the Wheat Subcommittee S. 762 to increase durum wheat acreage allotments in the Tulalake area, Calif. p. D374
Rep. Findley criticized the President and Secretary Freeman as having "sold themselves" a "yes" vote in the wheat referendum. p. 9082
5. LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 3496, to extend the Reorganization Act of 1949 until June 1, 1965, and several Representatives debated the bill. pp. 9098-9100, 9110.
6. SUGAR. Rep. Sullivan criticized the "great deal of advance buying of sugar by large users" as "causing excessive price rises." pp. 9101-4
7. WOOL IMPORTS. Rep. Cleveland inserted statistics showing the continued rise of wool imports. pp. 9106-9
8. TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 5930 (amended), to extend for 2 additional years the provisions permitting the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments, and H. J. Res. 403, to extend time by which a lease transferring the allotment may be filed. p. D374
9. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Pelly spoke in support of the Federal Maritime Commission allowing the freight rate hike of the Alaska Steamship Co. p. 9104
10. ASSISTANT SECRETARY. The "Daily Digest" states that, in the Agriculture Committee, "Action was delayed, for further consideration, on H. R. 3850, to establish an additional office of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture." p. D374
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that on "Wed., May 29...the House will consider H. R. 5497, continuation of Mexican farm labor program." p. D374

SENATE

12. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1964. By a vote of 70 to 4, passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5279 (pp. 9198-9206, 9209-18). By a vote of 22 to 56, rejected a motion by Sen. Dirksen (for himself and Sen. Williams, Del.) to recommit the bill to the Appropriations Committee with instructions to amend it so that the total amount appropriated would not exceed that appropriated for fiscal year 1963 (p. 9199). Conferees were appointed (p. 9218). See Digest 77 for items of interest to this Department.
13. PUBLIC DEBT. By a vote of 60 to 24, passed without amendment H. R. 6009, to provide for temporary increases in the public debt ceiling to \$307 billion from date of enactment of the bill until June 30, 1963, and to \$309 billion from July 1, 1963, to August 31, 1963 (pp. 9141, 9172-91, 9193-8). By a vote of 38 to 46, rejected a proposed committee amendment which would have provided for a temporary increase to \$309 billion from July 1, 1963, to June 30, 1964 (rather than from July 1, 1963, to August 31, 1963) (pp. 9172-91, 9193-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.
14. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. McGovern criticized the Farm Bureau for promising wheat farmers that if "the certificate plan were voted down the Congress would replace it with a new and better and more constructive program for 1964," and expressed his opposition to the Farm Bureau proposal for a wheat and feed grain program. pp. 9160-1

88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5279

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 28, 1963

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1964, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improve-
6 ment, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classifica-
7 tion, and performance of other functions, as authorized by
8 law, in the management of lands and their resources under
9 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management,

10 (1) ~~\$43,292,500~~ \$44,652,500.

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For acquisition and construction of buildings and appurte-
13 nant facilities, \$300,000, to remain available until expended.

14 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

15 For expenses necessary for management, protection, and
16 development of resources and for construction, operation,
17 and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other
18 improvements on the revested Oregon and California
19 Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the
20 Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon,
21 and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of rights-
22 of-way and of existing connecting roads on or adjacent
23 to such lands; an amount equivalent to 25 per centum of
24 the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year
25 from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands,

1 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the
2 amount appropriated herein for the purposes of this appro-
3 priation on lands administered by the Forest Service shall
4 be transferred to the Forest Service, Department of Agricul-
5 ture: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein
6 for road construction on lands other than those administered
7 by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Bureau
8 of Public Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided*
9 *further*, That the amount appropriated herein is hereby made
10 a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California
11 land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund
12 in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the
13 second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of
14 August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

15 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

16 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
17 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
18 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C.
19 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
20 during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees
21 under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys
22 received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15
23 of said Act, and the amount designated for range improve-
24 ments from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands trans-
25 ferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order

1 10787, dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until
2 expended.

3 PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUI-
4 DATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

5 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
6 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203,
7 ~~(2)\$750,000~~ \$760,000, to remain available until expended.

8 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

9 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
10 shall be available for purchase of seven passenger motor
11 vehicles for replacement only; purchase of one aircraft for
12 replacement only; purchase, erection, and dismantlement
13 of temporary structures; and alteration and maintenance of
14 necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the
15 United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations
16 herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expendi-
17 tures in connection with the revested Oregon and California
18 Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands
19 (other than expenditures made under the appropriation
20 "Oregon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed
21 from the 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title
22 II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876),
23 of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California
24 land-grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24,
25 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the

1 “Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund”: *Provided further,*
 2 That appropriations herein made may be expended on a
 3 reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those
 4 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management
 5 and (2) protection and leasing of lands and mineral re-
 6 sources for the State of Alaska.

7 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

8 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

9 For expenses necessary to provide education and wel-
 10 fare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation
 11 with States and other organizations, including payment (in
 12 advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assist-
 13 ance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes,
 14 institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy
 15 Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of
 16 rewards for information or evidence concerning violations
 17 of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of
 18 Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; (3) ~~\$88,350,000~~
 19 \$90,381,500.

20 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

21 For expenses necessary for management, development,
 22 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
 23 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Af-
 24 fairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
 25 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian

1 industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts
 2 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
 3 arts and crafts, as authorized by law; ~~(4)\$37,239,300~~ \$38,-
 4 147,900.

5 REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

6 For payment to the revolving fund for loans, as author-
 7 ized by section 10 of the Act of June 18, 1934, as amended
 8 (25 U.S.C. 470), \$2,000,000.

9 CONSTRUCTION

10 For construction, major repair, and improvement of
 11 irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
 12 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepa-
 13 ration of lands for farming; and architectural and engineer-
 14 ing services by contract; ~~(5)\$55,500,000~~ \$60,448,000,
 15 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of
 16 the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition
 17 of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado,
 18 New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside
 19 of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided*
 20 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
 21 the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
 22 Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside
 23 the boundaries of existing reservations: *Provided further*,
 24 That such amounts as may be available for the construction
 25 of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred

1 to the Bureau of Reclamation: *Provided further, That not*
 2 *to exceed \$219,000 shall be available for assistance to the*
 3 *public school district for construction of additional classroom*
 4 *facilities at Ignacio, Colorado(6):* *Provided further, That not*
 5 *to exceed \$450,000 shall be for assistance to the Newtown,*
 6 *North Dakota, Public School District Numbered 1, for*
 7 *construction of an addition to the Newtown Public School(7):*
 8 *Provided further, That not to exceed \$370,000 shall be for*
 9 *assistance to the Grants, New Mexico, Municipal School*
 10 *District Numbered 3, Valencia County, New Mexico, for*
 11 *construction of an addition to the public high school serving*
 12 *the Pueblos of Laguna and Acoma.*

13 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

14 AUTHORIZATION)

15 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
 16 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
 17 203, \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

18 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

19 For expenses necessary for the general administration
 20 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
 21 field offices, \$4,265,000.

22 MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

23 For grants to the State of Wisconsin or the County or
 24 Town of Menominee for school district costs, as authorized
 25 by the Act of April 4, 1962 (76 Stat. 53), \$132,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred and seventy-five passenger motor vehicles (including sixty-eight for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year), of which ~~(8)two hundred and fifty~~ *two hundred and sixteen* shall be for replacement only, which may be used for the transportation of Indians; advance payments for service (including services which may extend beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts executed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 986), and legislation terminating Federal supervision over ~~(9)certain~~ *certain* Indian tribes; and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty provisions.

TRIBAL FUNDS

In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assistance to Indian children attending public and private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of

1 admission) ; purchase of land and improvements on land, title
2 to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in
3 trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and
4 water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and
5 other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved
6 contracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers,
7 councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organiza-
8 tions, including mileage for use of privately owned automo-
9 biles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established
10 administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian
11 employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without
12 regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat.
13 391), including cash grants; and employment of a curator
14 for the Osage Museum, who shall be appointed with the
15 approval of the Osage Tribal Council and without regard
16 to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the
17 amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced
18 to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such pur-
19 poses as may be designated by the governing body of the par-
20 ticular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary(10),
21 *except that tribal funds derived from appropriations in satis-*
22 *faction of awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the*
23 *Court of Claims shall not be further appropriated until a*
24 *report of the purposes for which the funds are to be used*

1 *has been submitted to the Senate and House Committees on*
2 *Interior and Insular Affairs and those purposes either have*
3 *been approved by resolution of each of said committees or*
4 *have not been disapproved by resolution of either of said*
5 *committees within sixty calendar days from the date the*
6 *report is submitted, not counting days on which either House*
7 *is not in session because of an adjournment of more than three*
8 *calendar days to a day certain: (11) Provided further, That*
9 *the Secretary shall not advance funds (other than for ex-*
10 *penses of litigation) derived from appropriations in satisfac-*
11 *tion of awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the*
12 *Court of Claims, until a report of the purposes for which*
13 *the funds are to be used has been submitted to the Senate*
14 *and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and*
15 *until such report has lain before the committees for sixty days*
16 *(excluding the time during which either House is in recess*
17 *for more than three days): Provided, however, That no part*
18 *of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for*
19 *the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of*
20 *Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside*
21 *or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if*
22 *such acquisition results in the property being exempted from*
23 *local taxation, except as provided for by the Act of July 24,*
24 *1956 (70 Stat. 627).*

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

3 For expenses necessary for the management and protec-
4 tion of the areas and facilities administered by the National
5 Park Service, including protection of lands in process of
6 condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of
7 the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
8 plans and working drawings) and archeological values in
9 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
10 Basin) ; ~~(12)\$27,068,000~~ \$27,375,000 including not to
11 exceed ~~(13)\$600,000~~ \$650,000 for travel and transporta-
12 tion of persons.

13 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL
14 FACILITIES

15 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
16 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
17 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable
18 basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities
19 essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to
20 law by the National Park Service, ~~(14)\$21,375,000~~
21 \$21,758,500, including not to exceed ~~(15)\$480,000~~
22 \$187,500 for travel and transportation of persons.

1 CONSTRUCTION

2 For construction and improvement, without regard to
 3 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451),
 4 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair
 5 or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other
 6 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, or
 7 storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason of
 8 the use of funds for such purposes; the acquisition of water
 9 rights; and not to exceed ~~(16)\$5,300,000~~ \$7,424,600 for
 10 the acquisition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and
 11 related personal property; ~~(17)\$32,697,000~~ \$36,895,200,
 12 including not to exceed \$350,000 for travel and transporta-
 13 tion of persons, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
 14 *vided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
 15 the condemnation of any land for Grand Teton National
 16 Park in the State of Wyoming.

17 CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

18 AUTHORIZATION)

19 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
 20 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
 21 203, ~~(18)\$28,000,000~~ \$30,100,000, including not to exceed
 22 ~~(19)\$250,000~~ \$528,000 for travel and transportation of per-
 23 sons, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
 24 none of the funds herein provided shall be expended for plan-
 25 ning or construction on the following: Fort Washington and

1 Greenbelt Park, Maryland, except minor roads and trails;
 2 Great Falls Park, Virginia; Daingerfield Island Marina,
 3 Virginia; and extension of the George Washington Memorial
 4 Parkway from vicinity of Brickyard Road to Great Falls,
 5 Maryland, or in Prince Georges County, Maryland.

6 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary for general administration of
 8 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
 9 regional offices, ~~(20)\$2,120,000~~ \$2,153,500, including not
 10 to exceed ~~(21)\$103,000~~ \$108,000 for travel and transporta-
 11 tion of persons.

12 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

13 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
 14 available for the purchase of not to exceed ~~(22)one hundred~~
 15 ~~and fourteen~~ *one hundred and twenty-four* passenger motor
 16 vehicles ~~(23)~~ *of which one hundred and fourteen shall be* for
 17 replacement only, including not to exceed sixty-two for
 18 police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general
 19 purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year ~~(24)~~; *and*
 20 *purchase of not to exceed one aircraft.*

21 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Rec-
 24 reation, \$1,900,000.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for the administration of Territories and for the departmental administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1431a (c)) ; salaries of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secretary, the Government Comptroller, and the members of their immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591, 72 Stat. 1095) ; compensation and mileage of members of the legislatures in Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. secs. 1421d (e) , 1431a (c) , and 1572e) ; compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1431a (c)) ; grants to American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of governmental functions; and personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation of the houses of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa; \$13,000,000: *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein provided for are authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for

1 the administration of Territories may be expended for the
2 purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and
3 surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial trans-
4 portation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

5 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

6 For expenses necessary for the Department of the
7 Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the
8 Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement ap-
9 proved by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397),
10 and the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended
11 (76 Stat. 171), including the expenses of the High Com-
12 missioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands;
13 compensation and expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust
14 Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust
15 Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local
16 revenues, for support of governmental functions; \$15,000,-
17 000: *Provided*, That the revolving fund for loans to locally
18 owned private trading enterprises shall continue to be
19 available during the fiscal year 1964: *Provided further*,
20 That all financial transactions of the Trust Territory, includ-
21 ing such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities
22 established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall be
23 audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with
24 the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921
25 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Audit-

1 ing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834) : *Provided further*, That
2 the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
3 is authorized to make purchases through the General Serv-
4 ices Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations
5 available for the administration of the Trust Territory of
6 the Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase,
7 charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface
8 vessels for official purposes and for commercial transporta-
9 tion purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in
10 carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trustee-
11 ship Agreement approved by Congress: *Provided further*,
12 That notwithstanding the provisions of any law, the Trust
13 Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to receive, dur-
14 ing the current fiscal year, from the Department of Agri-
15 culture for distribution on the same basis as domestic distri-
16 bution in any State, Territory, or possession of the United
17 States, without exchange of funds, such surplus food com-
18 modities as may be available pursuant to section 32 of the
19 Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c) and
20 section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended
21 (7 U.S.C. 1431).

22 ALASKA RAILROAD

23 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

24 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue
25 available until expended for the work authorized by law,

1 including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coast-
2 wise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with
3 other branches of the Government service, for the purpose
4 of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight,
5 passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit
6 and development of industries or travel in the area served;
7 and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized
8 by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U.S.C.
9 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That
10 no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund
11 in excess of the salaries prescribed by the Classification Act
12 of 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except the general
13 manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager at not
14 to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for GS-17, and
15 five officers at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said
16 Act for grade GS-16.

17 MINERAL RESOURCES

18 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

19 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

20 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
21 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering to-
22 pography, geology, and the mineral and water resources of
23 the United States, its Territories and possessions, and other
24 areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat. 427) ;

1 classify lands as to mineral character and water and power
 2 resources; give engineering supervision to power permits
 3 and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce depart-
 4 mental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining
 5 leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the
 6 interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law
 7 (15 U.S.C. 715) ; and publish and disseminate data relative
 8 to the foregoing activities; ~~(25)\$63,700,000~~ \$64,808,500,
 9 of which \$10,150,000 shall be available only for cooperation
 10 with States or municipalities for water resources investiga-
 11 tions: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
 12 used to pay more than one-half the cost of any topographic
 13 mapping or water resources investigations carried on in
 14 cooperation with any State or municipality.

15 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

16 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey
 17 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed sixty-eight
 18 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimburse-
 19 ment of the General Services Administration for security
 20 guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting
 21 for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making
 22 of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is admin-
 23 istratively determined that such procedures are in the public
 24 interest; construction and maintenance of necessary build-
 25 ings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging

1 stations and observation wells; expenses of U.S. National
 2 Committee on Geology; and payment of compensation and
 3 expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey
 4 appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United
 5 States in the negotiation and administration of interstate
 6 compacts.

7 BUREAU OF MINES

8 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

9 RESOURCES

10 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
 11 exploration, development, production, and utilization of min-
 12 eral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Ter-
 13 ritories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and
 14 substitutes; ~~(26)\$29,054,000~~ \$29,926,500, including not
 15 to exceed ~~(27)\$700,000~~ \$746,000 for travel and transporta-
 16 tion of persons.

17 HEALTH AND SAFETY

18 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
 19 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling
 20 fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law, \$8,664,000.

21 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
 23 Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
 24 offices, \$1,460,000, including not to exceed \$54,000 for
 25 travel and transportation of persons.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed seventy-six passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF HELIUM PROPERTIES

The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to section 12 (a) of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960 to

1 carry out the provisions of the Act and contractual obliga-
2 tions thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain
3 available without fiscal year limitation, \$6,000,000, in addi-
4 tion to amounts heretofore authorized to be borrowed.

5 OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the
8 production and conservation of coal in the United States
9 through research and development, as authorized by law (74
10 Stat. 337) , ~~(28)~~~~\$3,200,000~~ \$6,575,000, to remain available
11 until expended, of which not to exceed \$325,000 shall be
12 available for administration and supervision.

13 OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary to provide a program for the
16 discovery of the minerals reserves of the United States, its
17 territories and possessions, by encouraging exploration for
18 minerals, including administration of contracts entered into
19 prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense
20 Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$850,000, including
21 not to exceed \$234,000 for administrative and technical
22 services, to remain available until expended.

1 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
 4 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, in-
 5 cluding cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
 6 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
 7 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, (29)~~\$610,000~~
 8 \$621,000.

9 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

10 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commis-
 13 sioner, \$386,000.

14 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

15 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

16 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
 17 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
 18 and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including
 19 whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products;
 20 collection, compilation, and publication of information con-
 21 cerning such resources; promotion of education and training
 22 of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions
 23 related thereto, as authorized by law; (30)~~\$17,175,000~~
 24 \$18,682,500.

1 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

2 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

3 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
 4 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance
 5 Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes
 6 authorized by section 104 (k) of that Act, \$300,000, which
 7 shall be available to purchase only those currencies which
 8 the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the
 9 normal requirements of the United States.

10 CONSTRUCTION

11 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
 12 facilities required for the conservation, management, investi-
 13 gation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery re-
 14 sources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
 15 ~~(31)\$1,800,000~~ \$4,458,000, to remain available until ex-
 16 pended.

17 CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

18 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
 19 Act of June 12, 1960, Public Law 86-516, to assist in the
 20 construction of fishing vessels, \$750,000.

21 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
 23 Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in
 24 the regional offices, ~~(32)\$640,000~~ \$653,000.

1 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

2 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
 3 26, 1944, as amended (16 U.S.C. 631a-631q), there are
 4 appropriated amounts not to exceed \$2,468,000, to be de-
 5 rived from Pribilof Islands fund.

6 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES
 7 LOAN FUND

8 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$270,000
 9 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administra-
 10 tive expenses.

11 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
 12 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

13 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic stud-
 14 ies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and
 15 utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
 16 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other
 17 authorized functions related to such resources; operation of
 18 the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National
 19 Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; and maintenance of the herd
 20 of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife
 21 Refuge; (33)\$29,879,400 \$31,685,400.

22 CONSTRUCTION

23 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
 24 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
 25 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wild-

1 life resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests
 2 therein ~~(34)~~ *(including improvements of the county road*
 3 *from Brigham City, Utah, to the headquarters Bear River*
 4 *Migratory Bird Refuge)*, ~~(35)~~ ~~\$3,678,000~~ \$5,898,500.

5 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

6 For an advance to the Migratory bird conservation
 7 account, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961 (16
 8 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5), \$10,000,000, to remain available until
 9 expended.

10 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary for general administration of
 12 the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such
 13 expenses in the regional offices, ~~(36)~~ ~~\$1,325,000~~ \$1,359,000.

14 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

15 Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and Wild-
 16 life Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed
 17 ~~(37)~~ ~~ninety eight~~ *one hundred and eight* passenger motor
 18 vehicles ~~(38)~~ *of which ninety-eight shall be* for replacement
 19 only (including fifty-three police type use which may exceed
 20 by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the
 21 current fiscal year) ; purchase of not to exceed three aircraft,
 22 for replacement only ; not to exceed \$50,000 for payment, in
 23 the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence
 24 concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and
 25 Wildlife Service ; publication and distribution of bulletins as

1 authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation
2 of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to
3 exceed \$3 per man per day ; repair of damage to public roads
4 within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations
5 of the Fish and Wildlife Service ; options for the purchase of
6 land at not to exceed \$1 for each option ; facilities incident
7 to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are
8 not inconsistent with their primary purposes ; and the main-
9 tenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other
10 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife
11 Service and to which the United States has title, and which
12 are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management
13 and investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

14 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the Act
17 of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958),
18 authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for
19 beneficial consumptive uses, to remain available until ex-
20 pended, \$10,000,000, of which not to exceed \$690,000
21 shall be available for administration and coordination during
22 the current fiscal year.

23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

24 For operation and maintenance of demonstration plants
25 for the production of water suitable for agricultural, indus-

trial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, as authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1958a-1958g), \$1,850,000, of which not to exceed \$225,000 shall be available for administration.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, ~~(39)\$4,000,000~~ \$4,010,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$142,000 may be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, and not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation expenses, ~~(40)\$3,790,000~~ \$3,893,400.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged

1 or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable
2 causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available
3 under this authority until funds specifically made available
4 to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have
5 been exhausted.

6 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
7 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
8 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
9 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
10 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threat-
11 ening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the
12 Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title
13 for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the pay-
14 ment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year,
15 and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruc-
16 tion of vehicles, aircraft or other equipment in connection
17 with their use for fire suppression purposes, such reimburse-
18 ment to be credited to appropriations currently available at
19 the time of receipt thereof.

20 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
21 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
22 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
23 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
24 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other

1 activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of
2 June 30, 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686) : *Provided*, That reim-
3 bursements for costs of supplies, materials and equipment,
4 and for services rendered may be credited to the appropria-
5 tion current at the time such reimbursements are received.

6 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of
7 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropria-
8 tions Act, 1964 shall be available for services as
9 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
10 U.S.C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not
11 to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and in total amount
12 not to exceed \$175,000; maintenance and operation of air-
13 craft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints;
14 payment for telephone service in private residences in the
15 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the
16 Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by
17 the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associa-
18 tions which issue publications to members only or at a price
19 to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

20 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department
21 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available
22 for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law
23 (5 U.S.C. 2131 and D.C. Code 4-204) .

1 **TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES**

2 **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

3 **FOREST SERVICE**

4 **FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION**

5 For expenses necessary for forest protection and utiliza-
6 tion, as follows:

7 Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the
8 Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the
9 administration, improvement, development, and management
10 of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and
11 preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for
12 liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal
13 year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and
14 other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal
15 lands; ~~(41)\$143,609,000~~ \$150,147,000, of which \$5,000,-
16 000 for fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000
17 for insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use,
18 pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended,
19 to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions:
20 *Provided*, That not more than ~~(42)\$500,000~~ \$1,162,000
21 may be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1,
22 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513–519) : *Provided further*,
23 That funds appropriated for “Cooperative range improve-

ments", pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950
(16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or
elsewhere, as authorized by law; ~~(43)\$23,948,000~~
\$30,755,000.

State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in
forest tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands,
and in forest management and processing, and for advising
timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
others in the application of forest management principles
and processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
\$15,943,000.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of
title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relating
to the construction and maintenance of forest development roads
and trails, ~~(44)\$60,000,000~~ \$66,400,000, to remain avail-
able until expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred
pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States
Code, section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the

1 Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be merged
 2 with and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided*
 3 *further*, That not less than the amount made available under
 4 the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be ex-
 5 pended under the provisions of such Act.

6 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

7 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST

8 For the acquisition of land in the Wasatch National
 9 Forest, Utah, in accordance with the Act of September 14,
 10 1962 (76 Stat. 545-546), ~~(45)\$20,000~~ \$250,000 to remain
 11 available until expended.

12 SPECIAL ACTS

13 For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil
 14 erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior
 15 boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance
 16 with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing annual
 17 appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in
 18 not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts,
 19 Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52
 20 Stat. 347), as amended, \$10,000; Uinta and Wasatch Na-
 21 tional Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 866),
 22 as amended, \$20,000; Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada,
 23 Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1205), as amended,
 24 \$8,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act of June

1 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 299), \$8,000; Cleveland National Forest
2 in San Diego County, California, Act of June 11, 1940
3 (54 Stat. 297-298), \$8,000; San Bernardino and Cleveland
4 National Forests in Riverside County, California, Act of
5 June 15, 1938 (52 Stat. 699), \$8,000; Sequoia National
6 Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 402),
7 \$8,000; in all, \$70,000: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-
8 propriation shall be used for acquisition of any land which is
9 not within the boundaries of the national forests and/or for
10 the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local
11 government concerned.

12 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

13 For artificial revegetation, construction, and mainte-
14 nance of range improvements, control of rodents, and
15 eradication of poisonous and noxious plants on national
16 forests in accordance with section 12 of the Act of April
17 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing
18 fees as authorized by said section, \$700,000, to remain
19 available until expended.

20 ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

21 For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the
22 Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16
23 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until
24 expended.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

2 Appropriations available to the Forest Service for the
3 current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of
4 not to exceed ~~(46)one hundred and twenty six~~ *one hundred*
5 *and forty-six* passenger motor vehicles ~~(47)of which one~~
6 *hundred and twenty-six* shall be for replacement only, and
7 hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft
8 and the purchase of not to exceed five of which three shall
9 be for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant to
10 the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act
11 of 1944 (5 U.S.C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the
12 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), in an amount not
13 to exceed \$25,000; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as
14 authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended
15 (5 U.S.C. 2131); (d) purchase, erection, and alteration
16 of buildings and other public improvements (5 U.S.C.
17 565a); (e) expenses of the National Forest Reservation
18 Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March
19 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f) acquisition of land and
20 interests therein for sites for administrative purposes and
21 acquisition of such outstanding interests in lands adminis-
22 tered by the Forest Service in the northeast Georgia land
23 utilization project, pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956
24 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

25 Except to provide materials required in or incident to

1 research or experimental work where no suitable domestic
 2 product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to the
 3 Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine
 4 manufactured from commodities or materials produced out-
 5 side of the United States.

6 Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used
 7 for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the
 8 Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-
 9 519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries of
 10 an established national forest or purchase unit nor shall
 11 these lands be acquired without approval of the local govern-
 12 ment concerned.

13 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety
 16 Board of Review, including services as authorized by sec-
 17 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
 18 ~~(48)\$50,000~~ \$70,000.

19 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
 22 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including
 23 payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and
 24 secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and
 25 Committee meetings of the Commission either within or out-

1 side the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers
2 approved by the Commission, \$91,000.

3 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

4 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

5 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

6 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
7 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954
8 (68 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed
9 sixty-nine passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
10 hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of
11 reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences
12 in the field, when authorized under regulations approved
13 by the Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sections 301
14 (with respect to research conducted at facilities financed by
15 this appropriation), 321, 322 (d), 324, and 509 of the Pub-
16 lic Health Service Act; ~~(49)\$58,750,000~~ \$59,171,500.

17 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

18 For construction, major repair, improvement, and
19 equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, includ-
20 ing quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifica-
21 tions, and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erec-
22 tion of portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision
23 of domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians,
24 as authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42

1 U.S.C. 2004a) ; ~~(50)\$5,000,000~~ \$5,676,000, to remain
2 available until expended.

3 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

4 Appropriations contained in this Act, available for
5 salaries and expenses, shall be available for services as
6 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
7 U.S.C. 55a) .

8 Appropriations contained in this Act available for sal-
9 aries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allow-
10 ances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1,
11 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131) .

12 Appropriations contained in this Act available for sal-
13 aries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attend-
14 ance at meetings which are concerned with the functions
15 or activities for which the appropriation is made or which
16 will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or man-
17 agement of those functions or activities.

18 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
21 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70) , creating an Indian
22 Claims Commission, \$297,000, of which not to exceed
23 \$10,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

1 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
4 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), includ-
5 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
6 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; and uniforms or allowances there-
7 for, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; \$650,000.

8 NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
11 title II of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 537) , includ-
12 ing payment in advance for membership in societies whose
13 publications or services are available to members only or to
14 members at a price lower than to the general public;
15 hire of passenger motor vehicles; and uniforms or allow-
16 ances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ;
17 \$1,000,000.

18 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibi-
21 tion, and increase of collections from the surveying and
22 exploring expeditions of the Government and from other
23 sources; for the system of international exchanges between
24 the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological

1 researches among the American Indians and the natives of
2 lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United
3 States, independently or in cooperation with State, educa-
4 tional, and scientific organizations in the United States, and
5 the excavation and preservation of archeological remains;
6 for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and mak-
7 ing necessary observations in high altitudes; for the admin-
8 istration of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the
9 National Portrait Gallery; for the administration, construc-
10 tion, and maintenance of laboratory and other facilities on
11 Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the provisions of
12 the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the provisions of
13 Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for the mainte-
14 nance and administration of a national air museum as author-
15 ized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U.S.C. 77) ; for
16 expenses of the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory
17 Board; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as
18 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
19 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms
20 for guards and elevator operators, and uniforms or allow-
21 ances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131), for
22 other employees; repairs and alterations of buildings and
23 approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and
24 illustrations for publications; \$13,124,000.

1 **(51)REMODELING OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION**

2 **BUILDING**

3 *For an additional amount for necessary expenses of pre-*
4 *paring plans and specifications for remodeling the Civil*
5 *Service Commission Building to make it suitable to house*
6 *certain art galleries of the Smithsonian Institution, as*
7 *authorized by the Act of March 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 68),*
8 *including construction and not to exceed \$25,000 for serv-*
9 *ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,*
10 *1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$5,465,000.*

11 **CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL**

12 **ZOOLOGICAL PARK**

13 For necessary expenses of planning, construction, re-
14 modeling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the
15 National Zoological Park, \$1,275,000, to remain available
16 until expended: *Provided*, That such portion of this amount
17 as may be necessary may be transferred to the District of
18 Columbia (20 U.S.C. 81-84; 75 Stat. 779).

19 **(52)NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM**

20 *For necessary expenses of preparing plans and speci-*
21 *fications for the construction of a suitable building for a*
22 *National Air Museum for the use of the Smithsonian*
23 *Institution, as authorized by the Act of September 6, 1958*
24 *(20 U.S.C. 77b note), and not to exceed \$60,000 for services*

1 *as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946*
2 *(5 U.S.C. 55a), \$511,000.*

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

4 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery
5 of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein,
6 and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized
7 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended
8 by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Reso-
9 lution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as
10 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
11 U.S.C. 55a) ; payment in advance when authorized by the
12 treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum,
13 and art associations or societies whose publications or serv-
14 ices are available to members only, or to members at a price
15 lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and
16 cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and
17 uniforms, or allowances therefor for other employees as
18 authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; purchase or rental of
19 devices and services for protecting buildings and contents
20 thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches,
21 and grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and
22 repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by
23 contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms,
24 or organizations at such rates or prices and under such

1 terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper;
2 \$2,138,000.

3 TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

4 For grants to the State of Alaska to assist in accom-
5 plishing an orderly transition from territorial status to state-
6 hood and to facilitate the assumption of responsibilities
7 hitherto performed in Alaska by the Federal Government,
8 and for expenses of providing Federal services or facilities
9 in Alaska for an interim period, as authorized by law (73
10 Stat. 151), \$3,000,000.

11 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

12 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
13 the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended
14 (72 Stat. 1769), \$100,000.

15 GENERAL PROVISIONS, RELATED AGENCIES

16 The per diem rate paid from appropriations made avail-
17 able under this title for services as authorized by section 15
18 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) or other law,
19 shall not exceed \$75.

20 TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

21 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, VIRGIN
22 ISLANDS CORPORATION

23 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Corpo-
24 ration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within
25 the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law, and

1 to make such contracts and commitments without regard to
2 fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Gov-
3 ernment Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be
4 necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth in the
5 budget for the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That not to
6 exceed \$186,000 shall be available for administrative
7 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the
8 Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1964
9 budget estimates for such expenses.

10 This Act may be cited as the "Department of the
11 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1964."

Passed the House of Representatives April 2, 1963.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments May 28, 1963.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5279

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 28, 1963

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

creasing the debt limit to meet all of the foolish spending that has been going on. I hope that it can be curtailed, and that at some time we can get back to a fiscally responsible program in Government.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I should like to add a comment for the able Senator. I am sure the Senator is aware that during the previous administration, in 8 years, we raised the debt ceiling 11 times. The Senator is aware of that, is he not?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I am aware of that. I am also aware of the fact that prior to the Eisenhower administration there had been absolutely nothing done on the missile program of this country, and the entire missile program and the billions of dollars that were required to put it into effect had to be provided under the Eisenhower administration. That was the basic cause, the result of the neglect of the previous administration in the whole missile program.

Mr. SMATHERS. I am certain the Senator would be fair and would take cognizance of the fact that if it were not for the defense program—which includes, of course, the missile program and space program—the appropriations which have been made in the past 2 years would actually be substantially less than they were in the preceding 2 years.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I am not at all sure of that.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware subsequently said: Mr. President, while I accept the decision of the Senate in connection with the recent bill, I regret that we did not extend to the Secretary of the Treasury borrowing authority for the \$309 billion for the full year. We all know he is going to come here in August with another emergency request which he will want acted upon overnight. Under the terms of the bill passed by the Senate, on September 1 the debt will go back to \$285 billion. To allow that to happen would mean that we would have repudiated about \$20 to \$25 billion of our outstanding national debts.

I recognize that he can come down in August again and go through the same stampeding process all over again to extend the ceiling. Certainly it would have been more of an act of fiscal responsibility to have faced the question squarely today and to set the ceiling for the full year. But, as stated, I abide by the decision of the Senate. However, foreseeing that another shotgun emergency will be brought here next August with the Treasury Department saying, "We have got to act on X debt immediately, or we will go bankrupt." Foreseeing that situation I desire to serve notice on the Secretary of the Treasury now that he make his request in plenty of time so that he will not again ask us, as he did this time, to hold hearings in a 2-hour committee session and vote the bill out the same day, steamrolling it through Congress.

Therefore, I am serving this notice on the Secretary of the Treasury, and at the same time I request both the majority leader and the minority leader that before any consent is given for the Finance Committee to meet during a

Senate session I be consulted. I am not saying there will be blanket objections. I will try to be reasonable. But we are going to slow down this Boston steamroller, and I am serving notice to that effect now.

This notice goes for their tax bill as well. If they want these measures considered then, get them before our committee in time.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the Senator, of course, has a right to object to committees meeting, and, insofar as it will be possible to do so, his wishes will be observed. I desire to commend him for the considerate way in which he allowed the proposal to be handled today. Speaking personally, I would have been satisfied with either proposal, because I think they were both good. But circumstances being what they were, we were placed in a difficult position.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I appreciate the position of the Senator from Montana. I do not want my remarks to be interpreted as a blanket objection, because I have and will continue to try to cooperate. But I do think the RECORD should be clear that I do not expect the Secretary to come down here, as he did this time, with merely 1 day's notice, have the committee report a bill, and have it passed in 1 day. If the Secretary does not know any more than that about what he will need in the management of the debt we had better get a new Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I should like to add that I hope that the House will be a little more considerate in the future, too, and we would not receive such bills from our coequal body at the last moment, as we usually seem to do, so far as the Finance Committee is concerned, and we would have a little elbow room.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Shall the bill pass? On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER], are absent on official business.

I further announce that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] is necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] would each vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK] is paired with the

Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND]. If present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea" and the Senator from Mississippi would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] is paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN]. If present and voting, the Senator from Illinois would vote "yea" and the Senator from North Carolina would vote "nay."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senators from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN and Mr. PROUTY], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. FONG], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. MECHEM], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] are necessarily absent.

If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. FONG] is paired with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. MECHEM]. If present and voting, the Senator from Hawaii would vote "yea" and the Senator from New Mexico would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROUTY] is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont would vote "yea" and the Senator from Iowa would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 60, nays 24, as follows:

[No. 100 Leg.]

YEAS—60

Anderson	Hayden	Monroney
Bartlett	Hill	Morse
Bayh	Holland	Morton
Beall	Humphrey	Moss
Bible	Inouye	Muskie
Boggs	Jackson	Nelson
Brewster	Javits	Pastore
Burdick	Johnston	Pearson
Byrd, W. Va.	Keating	Pell
Cannon	Kennedy	Ribicoff
Carlson	Kuchel	Saltonstall
Case	Long, La.	Scott
Church	Magnuson	Smathers
Cooper	Mansfield	Smith
Dirksen	McCarthy	Sparkman
Dodd	McGee	Symington
Fulbright	McGovern	Williams, N.J.
Gore	McIntyre	Williams, Del.
Gruening	McNamara	Yarborough
Hart	Metcalf	Young, Ohio

NAYS—24

Allott	Hickenlooper	Robertson
Bennett	Hruska	Russell
Byrd, Va.	Jordan, N.C.	Simpson
Cotton	Jordan, Idaho	Stennis
Curtis	Lausche	Talmadge
Dominick	McClellan	Thurmond
Edmondson	Mundt	Tower
Goldwater	Proxmire	Young, N. Dak.

NOT VOTING—16

Aiken	Ervin	Miller
Clark	Fong	Neuberger
Douglas	Hartke	Prouty
Eastland	Kefauver	Randolph
Ellender	Long, Mo.	
Engle	Mechem	

So the bill (H.R. 6009) was passed.

The committee amendment to the title was rejected.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1964

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 162, H.R. 5279.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 5279) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President—

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield first to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I will withhold my statement if I can obtain immediate recognition before other amendments are offered. I propose to move to recommit the bill.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the distinguished majority leader yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I should like to ask the majority leader the program for the remainder of the week in the event that action on the Interior Department appropriation bill is completed this evening.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in response to the question raised by my distinguished colleague, the minority leader, I had hoped that it would be possible to finish the pending business, which is the Interior Department appropriation bill, this evening. Then the Senate would go over to Friday, at which time a pro forma session would be held. From Friday the Senate would go over until the following Tuesday. However, I understand that there will be some amendments offered. I am not at all sure that consideration of the Interior Department appropriation bill can be concluded tonight. If not, the Senate will meet tomorrow.

If it must meet tomorrow, I suggest that the hour of meeting be 10 o'clock so that, if possible, consideration of the bill can be finished in a reasonably good time, and thereby give as much leeway as possible to Senators over the Memorial Day weekend.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1964

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, is a consent request pending?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is not.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I asked unanimous consent that the bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior be laid before the Senate, and the request was not granted. I therefore move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No.

162, H.R. 5279. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 5297) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes.

PRICE STABILITY ON SUGAR

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, one of the purported reasons for the existence of the Sugar Act is price stability.

Over the years, until recently, the price of sugar in the United States has been relatively stable in the sense that it has slowly but constantly increased. As the House Agriculture Committee Special Study on Sugar, 1961, at page 6 says:

The retail price of sugar since 1947-49 has been free of sharp movements. It has risen somewhat more than retail prices of food generally, mostly because prices to growers of sugar crops have been better maintained than prices of most other farm products.

We all know what has happened in recent months where the increase in New York spots rose from \$6.62 on the first of the year to \$12.70 on Monday, slightly below the peak price.

The goal of stability of the Sugar Act seems to work only on the upside. During a period of shortage and stress, apparently it fails to perform its function of price stability.

This failure is in spite of the fact that sugar production in this country is undoubtedly the most highly subsidized, protected and controlled of all farm programs.

Now that the Sugar Act's goal of price stability is a failure, spokesmen for the beneficiaries of the act are contending that the so-called global quota provisions of the 1962 act are somehow responsible. It will be recalled that these provide that part of the former Cuban quota be purchased on a global market basis at world prices, rather than being allocated by the Congress to particular countries. Historically, during periods when the world price is less than the domestic price, this would have enabled the United States to acquire sugar on the world market and, by recapturing the so-called quota premium, provide funds for the Treasury which, at least to some extent, would offset the costs of the sugar program. It was never contended that the consumers would benefit directly but at least as taxpayers, they would have had the benefit of the capture of the quota premium for the Treasury.

This contention, that the global quota provisions of the 1962 act are responsible for the current domestic price situation, is demonstrably false. The Department of Agriculture has advised me that as of April 24:

One hundred percent of the global quota, which is released on a competitive basis, had been assigned for importation . . . 100 percent of the deficits, which are also reallocated on a competitive basis to Western Hemisphere countries in accordance with the amendment you sponsored, has been committed for importation. In contrast only 38.9 percent of the total of country quotas had been assigned or charged for importation.

The State Department advised me on May 22, as follows:

It has been alleged, in some quarters, that the 1962 amendments to the Sugar Act, which provided that the former Cuban quota be purchased on a global basis at world prices, have somehow made it more difficult for the United States to fill its needs for foreign sugar and have been a factor in the rapid price increase. However, the facts do not appear to support this view. On the contrary, both during the second half of 1962 and thus far in 1963 the global quota has been the most dependable source of prompt sugar supplies and has worked with great efficiency, whereas country quotas have been undependable as to time and, last year, some were never filled. An illustration of this is provided by a recent action taken by the Department of Agriculture when, in a press release dated April 24, 1963, it announced that the entire global quota of 1,504,341 tons had been committed for importation. In striking contrast, the press release called attention to the fact that, as of that date, only 38.9 percent of the foreign country quotas had been committed for importation. The Department noted that the failure of individual countries to offer their quota sugar more promptly was creating supply problems and that it was considering methods to encourage countries to ship their quota sugar more promptly.

The prime beneficiaries of the Sugar Act, the domestic producers and the quota countries, are those who have not filled their quotas.

The Departments of Agriculture and State both advise me that present high sugar prices result from a tight world sugar supply situation. To quote the Department of Agriculture:

During the past 18 months the world sugar situation has shifted from one of surplus supplies to one of tight supplies.

This results primarily from the failure of Cuban sugar production and bad weather which has reduced European beet sugar crops substantially. As a result, world stocks on August 31, 1962, were nearly 3 million short tons less than the preceding year and this year, due to a second successive poor harvest in Europe and further declines in European production it is anticipated that world carryover stocks will show another 3-million-ton decline. In the meantime, consumption has been increasing. It is also anticipated that the 1963-64 European sugar crop, to be harvested in the fall, will be another poor crop.

It is my hope that the Finance Committee and the other committees which are investigating the sugar situation might come up with some constructive measures of relief for sugar consumers. In the meantime, however, I believe most strongly that the prime beneficiaries of the Sugar Act, that is the domestic producers and the foreign countries holding quotas, have an obligation of restraint upon their prices and a further obligation to deliver their production as soon as possible.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENTS AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1964

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I desire to offer a motion to recommit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state to the Senator from

Illinois that the Senator from Montana has made a motion to consider the bill. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 5279) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I wish to give to every Senator who is interested in economy an opportunity to save \$49 million. The bill would provide \$49 million more than the 1963 appropriations.

The President has indicated repeatedly and very specifically that he would hold the appropriations at the 1963 level. That is all the motion to recommit would accomplish.

I submit the motion to recommit in behalf of myself and the distinguished Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS]. It requires no belaboring on my part.

The amount provided by the House was \$928,625,200. The bill, as reported to the Senate, provides \$43,415,600 less than the budget estimates, but \$49,399,300 more than the fiscal year 1963 appropriations.

I know of nothing else I need to say, and on the motion to recommit I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I rise in support of the motion, which I cosponsor with the Senator from Illinois. The motion is in line with what the President told the Congress in the joint session on January 14th that he intended to do with respect to all domestic agencies. I quote the statement made by the President:

I will shortly submit a fiscal 1964 administrative budget which, while allowing for needed rises in defense, space, and fixed interest charges, holds total expenditures for all other purposes below this year's level.

This requires the reduction or postponement of many desirable programs—the absorption of a large part of last year's Federal pay raise through personnel and other economies—the termination of certain installations and projects—and the substitution in several programs of private for public credit.

The adoption of this motion will save \$49,309,300 and will still leave the agency as much as it had last year.

The budget as submitted by the President for the Department of the Interior contains a request for 3,999 new employees more than last year's budget provided. I do not think those employees are needed.

Much has been said by many Senators regretting the necessity for increasing the debt limit. We shall be confronted with that same question in August, as to whether we can sustain a debt limit of \$309 billion or whether it will be necessary to provide an additional \$10 to \$15 billion to cover additional expenditures.

This is the time to answer the question. I certainly hope the motion will be agreed to and that it will be only the forerunner of what will happen to

all appropriation bills as they come before the Senate. We should insist on the amounts being held down to the appropriations provided last year for all these Departments.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I express the hope that the Senate will not agree to the motion offered by the distinguished minority leader [Mr. DIRKSEN] and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS]. I point out, as has the minority leader, that the bill now before the Senate for consideration, having to do with the Department of the Interior and related agencies, would provide \$43 million less than the budget request made by the President.

I point out also that this measure was reported unanimously by the Appropriations Committee.

I hope that this meat ax approach will not become a precedent. I hope that the Senate will turn down vigorously the motion of the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from Delaware.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], for himself and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], moves that the bill (H.R. 5279) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes, be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to amend the bill so that the total amount appropriated therein will not exceed the total amount of corresponding appropriations contained in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1963, and to report such bill, as so amended, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Illinois, for himself and the Senator from Delaware. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. YOUNG] are absent on official business.

I further announce that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] is necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Pennsyl-

vania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] would each vote "nay."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senators from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN and Mr. PROUTY], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. FONG], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. MECHEM], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] is detained on official business.

On this vote, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] is paired with the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. FONG]. If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea," and the Senator from Hawaii would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 22, nays 56, as follows:

[No. 101 Leg.]

YEAS—22

Beall	Dominick	Proxmire
Bennett	Goldwater	Scott
Carlson	Hickenlooper	Simpson
Cooper	Hruska	Thurmond
Cotton	Jordan, Idaho	Tower
Curtis	Lausche	Williams, Del.
Dirksen	McIntyre	
Dodd	Pearson	

NAYS—56

Allott	Humphrey	Morse
Anderson	Inouye	Moss
Bartlett	Jackson	Mundt
Bayh	Javits	Muskie
Bible	Johnston	Nelson
Boggs	Jordan, N.C.	Pastore
Brewster	Keating	Pell
Burdick	Kennedy	Ribicoff
Byrd, W. Va.	Kuchel	Saltonstall
Cannon	Long, La.	Smathers
Case	Magnuson	Smith
Church	Mansfield	Sparkman
Edmondson	McCarthy	Stennis
Fulbright	McClellan	Symington
Gruening	McGee	Talmadge
Hart	McGovern	Williams, N.J.
Hayden	McNamara	Yarborough
Hill	Metcalf	Young, N. Dak.
Holland	Monroney	

NOT VOTING—22

Aiken	Fong	Neuberger
Byrd, Va.	Gore	Prouty
Clark	Hartke	Randolph
Douglas	Kefauver	Robertson
Eastland	Long, Mo.	Russell
Ellender	Mechem	Young, Ohio
Engle	Miller	
Ervin	Morton	

So Mr. DIRKSEN's motion to recommit was rejected.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments to H.R. 5279 be agreed to en bloc; that the bill, as so amended, be considered as original text for the purpose of further amendment; and that no points of order against legislation in an appropriation bill be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McGovern in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 2, line 10, to strike out "\$43,292,500" and insert "\$44,652,500".

On page 4, at the beginning of line 7, to strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$760,000".

On page 5, line 19, after the word "museums", to strike out "\$88,350,000" and insert "\$90,381,500", and after the amendment just above stated, to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That not to exceed \$477,645 may be available for assistance to the State of South Dakota or any political subdivision thereof for enforcement of State civil or criminal laws within the Indian country in said State where such laws are applicable."

On page 6, line 9, after the word "law", to strike out "\$37,239,300" and insert "\$38,147,900".

On page 6, line 20, after the word "contract", to strike out "\$55,500,000" and insert "\$60,448,000", and on page 7, line 10, after the word "Colorado", to insert a colon and the following additional provisos: "Provided further, That not to exceed \$450,000 shall be for assistance to the Newtown, North Dakota, Public School District Numbered 1, for construction of an addition to the Newtown Public School: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$370,000 shall be for assistance to the Grants, New Mexico, Municipal School District Numbered 3, Valencia County, New Mexico, for construction of an addition to the public high school serving the Pueblos of Laguna and Acoma."

On page 7, line 23, after the word "expended", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That not to exceed \$15,870 shall be available for reimbursing the city of Winslow, Arizona, for the cost of improvements to streets and appurtenant facilities adjoining property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs."

On page 8, line 19, after the word "which", to strike out "two hundred and fifty" and insert "two hundred and sixteen", and on page 9, line 1, after the word "over", to strike out "certain" and insert "certain".

On page 10, line 6, after the word "Secretary", to insert "except that tribal funds derived from appropriations in satisfaction of awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of Claims shall not be further appropriated until a report of the purposes for which the funds are to be used has been submitted to the Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and those purposes either have been approved by resolution of each of said committees or have not been disapproved by resolution of either of said committees within sixty calendar days from the date the report is submitted, not counting days on which either House is not in session because of an adjournment of more than three calendar days to a day certain", and in line 18, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out: "Provided further, That the Secretary shall not advance funds (other than for expenses of litigation) derived from appropriations in satisfaction of awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of Claims, until a report of the purposes for which the funds are to be used has been submitted to the Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and until such report has lain before the committees for sixty days (excluding the time during which either House is in recess for more than three days:"

On page 11, line 19, after the word "Basin", to strike out "\$27,068,000" and insert "\$27,375,000", and at the beginning of line 20, to strike out "\$600,000" and insert "\$650,000".

On page 12, line 3, after the word "Service", to strike out "\$21,375,000" and insert "\$21,758,500", and in line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$180,000" and insert "\$187,500".

On page 12, line 14, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$5,300,000" and insert "\$6,924,600", and in line 16, after the word "property", to strike out "\$32,697,000" and insert "\$36,395,200".

On page 13, line 1, after the numerals "203", to strike out "\$28,000,000" and insert "\$30,100,000", and at the beginning of line 2, to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$528,000".

On page 13, line 14, after the word "offices", to strike out "\$2,120,000" and insert "\$2,153,500", and in line 15, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$103,000" and insert "\$108,000".

On page 13, line 19, after the word "exceed", to strike out "one hundred and fourteen" and insert "one hundred and twenty-four", and in line 21, after the word "vehicles", to insert "of which one hundred and fourteen shall be".

On page 18, line 16, after the word "activities", to strike out "\$63,700,000" and insert "\$64,808,500".

On page 19, line 22, after the word "substitutes", to strike out "\$29,054,000" and insert "\$29,926,500", and in line 23, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$700,000" and insert "\$746,000".

On page 21, line 17, after "(74 Stat. 337)", to strike out "\$3,200,000" and insert "\$6,575,000".

On page 22, line 12, after the word "gas", to strike out "\$610,000" and insert "\$621,000".

On page 23, line 4, after the word "law", to strike out "\$17,175,000" and insert "\$18,582,500".

On page 23, at the beginning of line 20, to strike out "\$1,800,000" and insert "\$4,458,000".

On page 24, line 4, after the word "offices", to strike out "\$640,000" and insert "\$653,000".

On page 24, line 25, after the word "Refuge", to strike out "\$29,879,400" and insert "\$31,685,400".

On page 25, line 6, after the word "therein", to insert "(including improvements of the county road from Brigham City, Utah, to the headquarters Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge)", and in line 8, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "\$3,678,000" and insert "\$5,898,500".

On page 25, line 17, after the word "offices", to strike out "\$1,325,000" and insert "\$1,359,000".

On page 25, at the beginning of line 21, to strike out "ninety-eight" and insert "one hundred and eight", and at the beginning of line 22, to insert "of which ninety-eight shall be".

On page 27, at the beginning of line 13, to strike out "\$4,000,000" and insert "\$4,010,000".

On page 27, line 24, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$3,790,000" and insert "\$3,983,400".

On page 30, line 18, after the word "lands", to strike out "\$143,609,000" and insert "\$150,147,000", and in line 23, after the word "than", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$1,162,000".

On page 31, line 6, after the word "law", to strike out "\$23,948,000" and insert "\$30,755,000".

On page 31, line 20, after the word "trails", to strike out "\$60,000,000" and insert "\$66,400,000".

On page 32, line 8, after "(76 Stat. 545-546)", to strike out "\$20,000" and insert "\$250,000".

On page 33, line 25, after the word "exceed", to strike out "one hundred and twenty-six" and insert "one hundred and forty-six", and on page 34, line 1, after the word "vehicles", to insert "of which one hundred and twenty-six shall be".

On page 35, line 14, after "(5 U.S.C. 55a)", to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$70,000".

On page 36, line 14, after the word "act",

to strike out "\$58,750,000" and insert "\$59,171,500".

One page 37, line 1, after "(42 U.S.C. 2004a)", to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$5,676,000".

At the top of page 40, to insert:

"REMODELING OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BUILDING

"For an additional amount for necessary expenses of preparing plans and specifications for remodeling the Civil Service Commission Building to make it suitable to house certain art galleries of the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by the Act of March 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 68), including construction and not to exceed \$25,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$5,465,000."

On page 40, after line 17, to insert:

"NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM

"For necessary expenses of preparing plans and specifications for the construction of a suitable building for a National Air Museum for the use of the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by the Act of September 6, 1958 (20 U.S.C. 77b note), and not to exceed \$60,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$511,000."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the committee, as indicated on page 1 of the report, considered budget estimates in the amount of \$1,028,509,000, including indefinite appropriations of receipts and requested borrowing authorizations, for the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior and for the related agencies listed on page 2 of the report. Excluded from this bill are the Southeastern Power Administration, the Southwestern Power Administration, the Bonneville Power Administration, and the Bureau of Reclamation.

The committee recommends definite appropriations of \$985,093,400 for the programs and activities of these agencies, an increase of \$56,468,200 over the amount allowed by the House of Representatives, and a decrease of \$43,415,600 under the budget estimates.

The committee recommends the following major increases over the House allowances:

Bureau of Land Management, \$1,370,000, which is \$2,573,500 less than the budget estimates.

Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$7,888,100, which is \$281,600 less than the budget estimates.

National Park Service, \$6,522,200, which is \$7,573,800 less than the budget estimates.

Geological Survey, \$1,108,500, which is \$3,206,500 less than the budget estimates.

Bureau of Mines, \$872,500, which is \$7,344,500 less than the budget estimates.

Office of Coal Research, \$3,375,000, which is \$1,575,000 greater than the budget estimates.

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, \$4,078,500, which is \$1,782,500 less than the budget estimates.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, \$4,060,500, which is \$1,188,900 greater than the budget estimates.

Forest Service, \$19,975,000, which is \$6,678,000 greater than the budget estimates.

Smithsonian Institution, \$5,976,000, which is \$1,661,000 less than the budget estimates.

The committee feels that approval of these increases, as well as the decreases under the budget estimates, will be conducive to attaining the goals sought in accomplishing natural resources and research programs.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, once again the Senate is indebted to the dean of the Senate, our friend, CARL HAYDEN, of Arizona. I join with my colleagues in the Senate in congratulating him for guiding through the Senate once again a highly important budget bill. I wish to develop very briefly some legislative history. The committee has changed the amount to be appropriated to the Geological Survey in the field of marine geology and hydrology under the general title of surveys, investigations, and research.

In the House report there appears some language which I regard as regrettable. The House language in part in the report states that the committee has deleted an increase of \$481,000 to initiate a new program on the west coast.

My question to the chairman is this: Is it not true that with respect to the money to be appropriated by Congress for the purpose of marine geology and hydrology, it will rest in the sound discretion of the agency involved as to where the money will be spent?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. KUCHEL. If the Senator will permit me to do so, I should like to offer for the RECORD a very interesting series of questions and answers entitled "High Importance of Proposed Study of the Marine Geology and Hydrology of San Francisco Bay, Calif., and Other West Coast Areas by the Geological Survey." I ask unanimous consent that that statement may be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HIGH IMPORTANCE OF PROPOSED STUDY OF THE MARINE GEOLOGY AND HYDROLOGY OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY, CALIF., AND OTHER WEST COAST AREAS BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1. What is the impact of marine geology and hydrology upon the west coast?

Geology and hydrology have a greater effect on the growth of communities, development of industry and the welfare of people in the San Francisco Bay area than in any other rapidly expanding area of the United States. Earthquakes, including disastrous earthquakes like that of 1906 which destroyed the city of San Francisco, are common. Landslides and settling of land caused by earthquakes, frequent heavy rains and development result in appreciable damage and occasional catastrophes. Water flowing through the ground and down rivers to the bay, is used by the communities; the amounts and its composition determine its usability and are important factors related to health, recreation, and industry on and around the Bay.

The U.S. Geological Survey has long cooperated with the State of California, other governmental agencies, many institutions and industry in investigations of land areas adjacent to the bay. Many of the investigations have led to the shores and floor of the bay where the need for additional geologic and hydrologic knowledge of the bay itself has become apparent and of vital and immediate importance.

2. Why are such studies important?

The water supply, stability of foundations, sources of some construction materials, beaches for recreation, and other factors related to continuing growth of San Francisco Bay communities, for example, are dependent on the distribution and properties of sediments and rocks beneath the floor of the bay, on the relations of fresh and salt water within the bay itself and in sediments beneath the bay, and on the effects within the bay of natural geologic and hydrologic processes and changes in the natural processes imposed by man.

3. What about the filling in of portions of the bay?

Development of industry requires new level and adjacent to the bay and a proposal is now being considered for dredging portions of the bay to obtain material which could be used to fill shallow, swampy areas along the shore. This brings to light several important, and as yet unanswered, questions. Would dredging the bay result in changing bay currents and sites of sedimentation that might in turn result in the destruction of the beach at the Golden Gate Park or increased erosion elsewhere along the shoreline? Would increased submarine slopes caused by dredging increase potential danger during earthquakes or submarine slides that might in turn result in greater loss of life and property to those who live along the shores? What effect would the addition of large quantities of material along the shores have upon the rocks and sediments below? Would the sediments support the added fill and the houses, industrial buildings, and possible nuclear reactor plants that rest on the fill? Or would it begin to settle, as similar fill at San Francisco has done, thereby causing drainage and many other problems? What would happen during earthquakes? What changes might be expected when rain water begins to replace salt water of the fill and sediments below?

4. How are oceanographic studies important to present onshore development?

Steep slopes bounding portions of the bay appear to be desirable sites for homes, apartments and hotels; some are being developed at the present time. But construction modifies the slopes which owe their natural existence to a balance between weathering and erosion by rain and other agents on land and continual marine erosion by waves and currents along the shore. What effect will the change created by man have on the stability of the slopes? Can man control the marine forces and the slopes to assure safety of those who live there, especially during periods of heavy rains and earthquakes when landslides that will carry man's effort into the bay are most apt to occur? These subjects all need study.

5. What about the demand for fresh water?

As the population increases and new industry develops, the demands for fresh water and other resources continue to grow. Can more water be obtained from the ground below, the chief source of water for many communities today? Or will additional pumping cause salt water to enter the underground reservoirs from the bay? The State of California is now working on the problems for a small portion of the bay, but will need vast quantities of additional information before solutions can be obtained.

6. Do west coast industries need this type of information?

Lime used by cement companies, one of the larger construction industries which operate within the bay area, is derived from ancient oyster beds contained within sediments on the floor of the bay. Some of the companies have prospected in detail the areas which they are now developing and have found that their reserves are limited. They are search-

ing for new areas which must be found soon, but are unable to support regional exploration with their limited funds and staff. They need the help that submarine geologic maps provide on the composition of bedrock and superficial deposits, just as mining companies operating on land need similar information to guide their prospecting programs.

Many similar problems face the economy and future long-range development of the San Francisco Bay area. How will wastes and pollutants discharged to the bay from surrounding communities and rivers, including the two longest rivers in California, affect fish and other resources of the bay and the health and welfare of those who live beside the bay? What proportion of sediments and water which carry the waste will move into the Pacific Ocean and how will it be disposed of there? We know much concerning foundation conditions for bridges, ports, and other facilities within small segments of the bay, but what are the conditions elsewhere? Intelligent planning requires adequate information for all parts of the bay.

7. What can be done to provide answers for these many questions?

Systematic studies of the marine geology and hydrology of San Francisco Bay and other areas on the west coast will provide answers to questions of the type posed above. Such studies will of necessity cover a broad range of subjects, such as the effects of mixing of fresh water and salt water, movements of sediments by currents of the bay, analyses of sediments and cores from the floor of the bay, and geophysical investigations of the distribution of rocks beneath the floor. The U.S. Geological Survey with support of existing headquarters and laboratories located at Menlo Park and Sacramento, has unique competence and capacity to accomplish the numerous requirements of an overall study of geologic and hydrologic conditions and processes which exist and operate within the bay and other coastal areas.

The report of the Appropriations Committee in transmitting the Interior bill to the floor of the House of Representatives would preclude the Survey from using appropriated funds in 1964 to initiate any such project on the Pacific coast. Such restrictive language should be removed in the interests of industrial and residential development along the west coast. The important marine geology and hydrology work of the Geological Survey should be permitted along all U.S. shores and not restricted to the east coast.

Mr. KUCHEL. I thank the Senator very much, because as this report, which I have included in the RECORD, demonstrates, there is a crucially important and growing need for suitable studies of marine geology and hydrology, not only in the Bay of San Francisco area, but throughout the west coast. I appreciate the comment of the Senator from Arizona indicating that the decision as to where the money shall be expended for this particular program rests in the discretion of the Department.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, Nebraska hunters are becoming more and more concerned with good cause about the declining numbers of ducks. Last year the duck kill in Nebraska declined almost 50 percent from the year before. In 1961, the total duck kill in Nebraska was 180,000, and in 1962 it was only 93,000.

There were fewer hunters in 1962 than in 1961, and each hunter on the average shot fewer ducks.

The most critical problem in the conservation of waterfowl is that of maintaining sufficient wet lands for the needs of the birds. The acreage of wet lands has been declining as a result of drainage and filling for agricultural and other purposes. We have made large steps toward the solution of this problem with respect to the wet lands required for wintering and for migration. For some years we have been acquiring lands in this country under the Migratory Bird Conservation Act; this program has now been stepped up under the provisions of Public Law 87-383, passed about 2 years ago.

During the summer nesting period, however, the ducks do best in the area of small marshes or potholes chiefly found in the prairies of the southern parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota. We can, of course, acquire titles or easements to such of these lands as are located in this country. But ducks do not recognize international boundaries. Most of the birds are produced on the Canadian side of the border, and our Federal land acquisition program, of course, does not apply to the lands in Canada.

This is a glaring weakness in the whole program. The migratory and wintering wetlands will be of little value unless there are adequate breeding grounds for the birds. Ducks Unlimited, a private voluntary organization, has done a magnificent job of providing funds for the construction and development of primary duck breeding areas in Canada. For each of the past 2 years—this year and last year—its board of trustees has provided \$600,000 for that purpose. Altogether, Ducks Unlimited has now appropriated \$8,750,000 toward this work. However, it is apparent that the need cannot be met fully through voluntary contributions alone. Wetlands are being destroyed every year through drainage and filling. Once that has happened, the possibility of producing ducks on any such lands has been lost forever.

Of course, as a matter of international relations it would not be possible for the U.S. Government to lease or acquire title to lands in Canada without the prior approval of the Canadian Government. Neither would it be feasible for us to appropriate Federal funds for that purpose until we have an agreement with Canada as to how such funds would be expended, the respective shares of the financing, and so forth. As a matter of fact, there is now a statutory prohibition against the expenditure of Duck Stamp funds for the acquisition of lands outside the United States, and for that reason it would be premature and out of order under the rules to amend this bill by adding an appropriation for the purchase of lands in Canada out of the money in this fund.

I think it is clear that we must first make an agreement with Canada, and that this is a matter of the highest urgency. During the course of the hearings before the House Committee, Secre-

tary Udall stated that a cooperative program with Canada would be very desirable. I have also been in contact with Director Janzen of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. According to Director Janzen, some progress is being made in negotiations to that end between representatives of the United States and Canada.

I believe such an agreement can be reached, and I intend to press for it very hard. The ducks to be produced in these Canadian breeding areas are of vital interest to our hunters. For that reason, while the initiative must rest with Canada, we should not forego any opportunity to press for early action. It is likely that this country will have to shoulder a share of the joint burden, but, as I stated, action on the Canadian end is absolutely essential for the proposed improvement in conservation of an adequate supply of waterfowl.

Assuming that we are successful in reaching appropriate cooperative agreement with Canada at an early date, and that the law is changed to permit expenditure of our funds through such a cooperative program of acquisition of lands or easements, it is my intention to request appropriation of funds for that purpose. Can the Senator from Arizona give me some assurance of his sympathetic consideration of such an appropriation request?

Mr. HAYDEN. Of course the two nations, it is obvious, must cooperate if the ducks are not to be destroyed. An attempt should be made to reach an agreement with Canada so as to make it possible for the ducks to breed and grow, and so they can fly South at a certain time of the year, and then back, as is customary. That is the way to handle the problem. The two governments must agree. The Migratory Bird Treaty between the United States and Canada is of long standing. I believe it has been in existence since 1917.

Mr. HRUSKA. My question is whether under those circumstances a request for an appropriation would receive sympathetic consideration by the chairman and the committee.

Mr. HAYDEN. It seems to me that there is nothing else to be done under the circumstances, if an agreement is reached between the two nations.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. Speaking of ducks, I should like to call to the attention of the Senator from Nebraska, and Senators generally, the fact that we have by no means exhausted the possibility of expanding the breeding and rearing places for ducks in the United States. We have had so-called wetland legislation before us for a long time. It has not been progressing as rapidly as the conservationists of the country would like to see it progress or as the duck hunters would like to see it progress. That is due primarily to the fact that it has been impossible to arrive at an accurate and appropriate basis for reimbursing the counties whose wetlands are acquired.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is the problem.

Mr. MUNDT. Recently, in the De-

partment of the Interior there has been a sharp acceleration toward achieving the same goal by the taking of easements or the leasing of land instead of the purchasing of land. This procedure permits the land to continue to pay taxes and to support local institutions of government, and gives the Federal Government exactly the same authority to utilize and set aside these lands as it would have if it owned the lands.

I call attention to page 19 in the committee report, where we encourage this acceleration, and point out that it is the hope of the committee that the Department will enlarge its use of these programs to replace to the greatest extent possible the fee acquisition of wetlands.

This procedure costs the Government less and it serves the local community better, and at the same time provides more ducks, which the country very badly needs.

Mr. HAYDEN. I thoroughly agree with the statement of the Senator.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. I am encouraged by this, by my friend from South Dakota, coming, as I do, from the State of North Dakota, which is the No. 1 duck propagation State. Unless something is done along these lines, to compensate counties and other political subdivisions for lost tax revenue we in North Dakota would rather have the Government spend the money for wet lands in Canada than in North Dakota.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, my colleague and I would like to call attention to a provision that was deleted in the House. It amounts to \$1,111,800. For the first time after its creation, 37 years ago, this national monument, the Glacier Bay National Monument, would have been provided some facilities to make it possible for people to enjoy the scenic wonders of this great national park, even though it is called a monument. It is the second largest in the Park System with an area of 2,274,595 acres. It was eliminated in the other body because a visitor count showed that only 1,100 visitors visited it last year. It is amazing that even this figure was achieved, in view of the fact that there were no facilities in the area to accommodate visitors and no roads over which to approach it. It would be quite remarkable that 1,100 people went there. Actually, of course, the number was several times larger than that, and probably not less than 5,000.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point, with the permission of the chairman, a letter from the Superintendent of the National Park Service, pointing out that it is quite impossible to obtain an accurate account of the number of visitors to Glacier Bay National Monument because under procedures adopted in the park system, count is made only of those visitors who come in actual contact with a park ranger. There being only two rangers on duty in this vast monument, the rangers could not possibly find all the visitors who come to the

area. Its coastline is over 1,000 miles long. People come in small boats, or in small planes and never saw either of the two rangers in that vast area, and the rangers never saw them. And since there were no accommodations these visitors could not stay. Let me now read the letter which the able monument superintendent L. J. Mitchell wrote in answer to my specific request.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, SITKA
AND GLACIER BAY NATIONAL
MONUMENTS,

Juneau, Alaska, May 10, 1963.

HON. ERNEST GRUENING,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR GRUENING: I am very sorry that I was unable to more fully answer your questions regarding visitor count methods in Glacier Bay National Monument during our recent discussion aboard the M/V *Malaspina*.

Since returning to the office I have had an opportunity to refresh my memory by review of the files and perhaps can give you a more complete picture in this regard.

There has always been difficulty in counting visitors to Glacier Bay National Monument. Its 3,600 square miles of area is covered by two rangers, who obviously can observe only a small percentage of visitors entering the monument. The fact that visitors can enter by boat or float airplane anywhere along about 1,000 miles of coastline is contrasted to most parks and monuments where access is restricted to highway entrances, usually where checking stations are located. There are, of course, no highways making Glacier Bay accessible by car. Under these circumstances the two rangers, judging by the number of boats and aircraft observed in the area, made estimates (always carefully conservative) of the number of visitors to the monument. This method was used until 1959 when a new count method was begun. The last year's count, using this method, was 5,130 visitors.

In 1959 the National Park Service instituted a count method more or less standardized throughout the Service areas. This was devised to provide comparability among parks for purposes of reflecting for each park the size, character, and pattern of workload imposed, and the impact on the park by visitors. Thus, estimates were no longer acceptable. The first year's count under this new system for Glacier Bay was 1,340 visitors.

Present criteria for counting visitors is essentially as follows:

1. Visitors, to be counted, must be ashore or using park facilities when observed by park staff (two rangers). Thus, regardless of the number of boats or aircraft observed on waters within the monument, no count can be made unless the persons aboard are observed ashore.

2. Visitors may be counted only if they directly exert a perceptible workload upon the park staff, or upon facilities.

While we are currently making an attempt to improve the method for this particular area, there are a number of faults that render the above criteria of limited use.

(a) The number of visitors counted is roughly proportionate to the number of staff we are able to keep in the field and upon the mobility of that staff. An ability to keep our rangers mobile increases visitor count. Restriction of travel within the area, which frequently occurs, decreases visitor count. We are satisfied that increase of staff from the present two, to three rangers would show an increase of about 50 percent in visitor count.

(b) Lack of a developed visitor use site within Glacier Bay National Monument provides no incentive for visitors who might be counted to come ashore. For example, during June, July, and August of the first year using the new count method, there were over 4,000 that entered the monument by steamship alone. Yet, during the same 3 months we reported a total of only 514 visitors entering the monument under the new criteria.

(c) The two rangers are kept busy with duties connected with resource management and protection, research, and administrative work, and since these duties require very long workweeks (contributed time for all over 40 hours per week), they have a tendency to overlook the importance of counting visitors, with the result that many are missed.

You asked me specifically about the effect on accessibility of the monument created by the lack of visitor facilities.

It is my personal opinion that visitor accommodations are the key factor in making this area accessible. The entrance to Glacier Bay at Bartlett Cove is 90 miles from Juneau, which is the nearest city where boats, fuel and supplies are available, and the main arm of Glacier Bay is 60 miles in length. Ordinarily a visitor wishing to see Glacier Bay has to charter a boat from Juneau and travel a minimum of 300 miles on a round trip, involving at least 3 days travel to see even a portion of the monument. With no boat fuel available at Glacier Bay, a charter boat must be of the size that can carry its own fuel for a trip of 350 to 400 miles. It becomes obvious at once that only yacht owners, and the better well-to-do visitors can enjoy seeing Glacier Bay.

It has long been apparent that to permit family vacations to Glacier Bay certain facilities would need to be provided. These would be a lodge, where beds, meals, and supplies would be available; a boat which would operate from the lodge at Bartlett Cove into the bay on day cruises; facilities for the sale of boat fuel; and a taxi or bus service between the Gustavus Airfield (10 miles distance), and the lodge.

These facilities would permit visitors to arrive via scheduled air service, stay at the lodge, engage in fishing and hiking locally, and take cruises into the bay. With this in mind we issued a prospectus inviting private business to provide the facilities, but not a single proposal was received because of the record of such small visitation.

Prospective visitors to Glacier Bay have for many years faced a classic chicken and the egg impasse, where facilities could not be built because of the relatively few visitors of record, and where visitation could not increase because of no facilities to accommodate them.

Finally we were successful in being able to budget construction of some rather modest facilities, including a small lodge, a 50 passenger tour boat, and boat fuel facilities, for fiscal year 1964. According to local news media, however, these facilities have been eliminated from the budget by the House Appropriations Committee, for the reason that travel records to this area show only some 1,100 visitors per year.

We have never been able to answer inquiries with encouragement to visit Glacier Bay. We must, in fairness, point out to prospective visitors in effect, that unless they have independent means they should not undertake travel of this area. That to travel beyond Juneau they would have to be independent of any facilities whatever.

Glacier Bay National Monument has been said by many to be the most scenically spectacular of any of the national parks and monuments. Even so, as long as no facilities are provided there only a select few citizens can avail themselves of enjoying it. It will continue to be unavailable to the large num-

ber of citizens who inquire, but are discouraged by the difficulty of access.

If facilities were provided, both ship and air transportation companies have expressed interest in making regular stopover service available. Utilization of this outstanding area of the National Park System would contribute much to American culture, and incidentally would contribute substantially to Alaskan economy.

I believe I have discussed the questions you gave me, and I hope adequately.

Representative RIVERS expressed interest on these same questions, and I am taking the liberty of sending a copy to him.

Sincerely yours,

L. J. MITCHELL,
Superintendent.

Mr. GRUENING. It is a great pity, Mr. President, that through a misunderstanding of the special conditions surrounding Glacier Bay National Monument, that this item was totally deleted by the House Appropriations Subcommittee.

For the record it is necessary to explain why this monument has a unique situation.

It is located some 70 miles northwest of Juneau. It is inaccessible except by water and by plane. It is unlike any national parks or monuments in the 48 lower States, to which people can drive in their own automobiles or by bus or by train.

This year came the fruition, however, of an imaginative and courageous effort by the people of Alaska to attempt to meet, in part, the overshadowing problem of roadlessness. This problem exists in Alaska because while Alaska was a territory, a stepchild in the national family—indeed, a colony—it was for 40 years denied inclusion in the Federal aid highway program. From 1916 until 1956 every effort of our able but voteless delegates in the House to include us in the Federal aid highway program was defeated. All this time we were paying all Federal taxes, and taxation without representation was no less a tyranny in the 20th century than it was in the 18th.

In 1956, when President Eisenhower proposed a throughway system, Alaska suffered further discrimination by being excluded from that program but included in the additional taxation on trucks, tires, trailers and gas. Only with the coming of statehood have we been finally included in the Federal aid highway program, although not yet in the throughway program. Consequently, Alaska entered the Union in the unique situation, unthinkable in the 48 lower States, by which not merely a few but a majority of its communities cannot be entered or left by either highway or railway.

Starting with statehood, however, the people of Alaska made a tremendous effort to meet this situation. The Governor proposed, the legislature enacted legislation, and the people approved a \$23 million bond issue to provide ferries in those parts of Alaska where roads could not be built for physical reasons. This is notably true in southeastern Alaska, which is composed of a rocky, mountainous and precipitous shoreline cut by deep fiords and therefore not traversable by highway, together with an adjacent archipelago of

islands. The money which was obtained from the bond issue went to construct three huge ferries, each capable of carrying over 100 cars each, which, beginning this summer, will ply daily up the Inside Passage from Prince Rupert. Toward the upper end of this Inside Passage is Glacier Bay National Monument.

Alaska has thus, by its own efforts and its own cash, supplied additional means of transportation to Glacier Bay previously nonexistent. But the accommodations which have been so long awaited—for the monument was established way back in 1926—have now been denied us for this year. We shall hope that next year a better understanding will enable us to secure approval of this appropriation—an administration-sponsored and budgeted item—which would provide the following needed facilities:

Construction:	
Roads and trails-----	\$217,500
Lodge building-----	447,800
Residence (building for national park services and maintenance personnel)----	94,000
Equipment storage building---	54,000
Materials storage building----	18,000
Boat fueling facilities-----	12,000
Cruiser boat for 50 passengers--	176,500
Ground improvement-----	18,000
Communications system-----	11,000
Water system-----	200,000
Sewer system-----	74,500
Power system-----	6,000

Total proposed construction, fiscal year 1964----- 1,111,800

Glacier Bay has been described as a Venice among national parks. It is crowned by the glory of the Fairweather Range, whose central peak, Mount Fairweather, rises to its full 15,300 feet directly from the sea. Nowhere else under the American flag except in Alaska can the full height of such a mountain be seen.

Elvind T. Scoyen, who retired last year after a lifelong dedicated career in the Park Service, ending up as its Associate Director, used to make it a practice, when asked—as he would be by countless visitors—"Which do you consider the most beautiful of the national parks?" to reply that he could not, in fairness, render an opinion. His official position, he felt precluded showing favoritism. But, on his retirement, he stated categorically his view that Glacier Bay National Monument was the grandest of them all.

I share that view, and I think it will be shared by many who have had a chance to compare and contrast the superlative wonders and varied beauties of our many national parks and monuments.

Mission 66, that constructive program to make our national parks and monuments available and ready for the increasing number of Americans and others who want to go there, has unfortunately not come to Alaska. Beginning last year, I am happy to say, the Park Service did move into Katmai National Monument and built there a 21-mile jeep trail with an observatory at the end, from which the previously inaccessible volcanic phenomena of the Valley of 10,000 Smokes can be seen. We are

grateful for this start. But so far, that is all. The accommodations in that Katmai Monument and other facilities have been furnished wholly by the concessionaire, and they are excellent. That has not, however, been deemed possible in Glacier Bay, and after careful study over the years, the Park Service rightly decided that in this one instance, if people were to enjoy its unique splendors, the facilities had to be built by the Federal Government and then leased out to a concessionaire.

While it appears impossible to secure restoration of the appropriation at this time in this bill, I hope this record will help make it possible to obtain this appropriation at the next opportunity.

Mr. HAYDEN. I thank the Senator from Alaska for his statement.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, I wish to join my colleagues from Alaska and to subscribe to his views concerning the desirability and the need for the construction of tourist facilities at Glacier Bay National Monument. These should be built at the earliest possible time.

In like manner, I support the words of the Senator from California. We all owe a debt to the chairman of the committee who has fashioned another progressive bill for the development of our natural resources. I would include, of course, the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the ranking member of the subcommittee on the other side of the aisle, who has worked on this bill in a manner, both able and fair.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is my sincere hope that in another year this item can be presented to the House committee in such a way that, perhaps, it will not require as much money, but at the same time will enable a substantial start to be made on the work. That is my suggestion to the Senator.

Mr. BARTLETT. Those words from the chairman are comforting. We of Alaska are grateful to the committee for the language that was inserted in the report, directing the Secretary of the Interior to conduct cadastral surveys of land to be transferred to the State of Alaska in the manner intended by the Statehood Act, and not in the manner unilaterally adopted by the Bureau of Land Management, to the detriment of the State of Alaska and in contravention to the will of the Congress.

Mr. HAYDEN. I think I understand the Senator's problem, because we have had it in Arizona for years. It is only by diligence that finally it has become possible to have the work progress; but there still is land to be surveyed.

Mr. BARTLETT. I know that is true of every Western State. As the Chairman is so well aware, the Alaska Statehood Act struck out on a novel, and, I thought, responsible approach to the conveyance of Federal lands to the State attaining statehood. The Federal Government would be required to survey the exterior boundaries of tracts of land chosen by the State, with the State being required to perform the interior surveys. Upon the completion of the exterior surveys, the land was to be transferred to the State.

Unfortunately, the Bureau of Land Management indicated it would not survey the lands chosen by the State unless they were in parcels much larger than that provided by the Statehood Act. It is my conviction that the Bureau has no authority to make such a decision. Because of the resulting dispute arising over the Bureau's action the land selection program has been held up and Alaska's economic development slowed.

If title to the 103 million acres of land intended to go to the State of Alaska in the 25-year period designated by the Statehood Act are to be transferred in that time, 4 million acres of land would have to be surveyed every year. However, to date, Alaska having held statehood for a little more than 4 years, the rate of survey has lagged far, far behind. That is why I am especially glad that the committee added \$300,000 to the amount provided in the House bill for Alaska cadastral surveys. I sincerely hope that this additional amount will be maintained in conference. I thank the chairman.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 24, line 25, it is proposed to strike out "\$31,685,400" and insert in lieu thereof "\$31,635,400." Deletion of \$50,000 to organize and plan for operation of the national fisheries center and the aquarium.

On page 25, line 8, strike out "\$5,898,500" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,638,500." Deletion of \$260,000 intended to be used for preliminary design of the national fisheries center and the aquarium.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Ohio yield?

Mr. LAUSCHE. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Do I correctly understand that the Senator from Ohio intends to ask for the yeas and nays on his amendment?

Mr. LAUSCHE. Yes. Mr. President, on my amendment I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, after consultation with the distinguished Senator from Ohio and the distinguished acting minority leader, I should like to propose a unanimous-consent request to the effect that on the amendment, there be a limitation of debate of 20 minutes, 10 minutes to a side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent proposal of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, the purpose of the amendment is to remove from the bill an appropriation of \$310,000 which is contemplated to finance the preliminary work for the construction of the fishpond on the Potomac River in Washington. It is anticipated that into the fish aquarium will be placed fish life from the deep sea and, I suppose, elsewhere. Eventually, the cost would be \$10 million. The argument is that re-

search work would be done in the aquarium, and that the aquarium would attract to Washington about 3 million men, women, boys, and girls who would avail themselves of the privilege of visiting it. It is contended that it would be the most expensive fishpond in the world; there would be nothing else like it. It is supposed that it would be the center of attraction for all people who are interested in ichthyology.

I remind Senators that a strong argument was made for the construction of the stadium in the District of Columbia. The cost of the stadium was \$20 million. In the legislation authorizing the issuance of bonds, Congress obligated the U.S. Government to guarantee the payment of the delinquent interest installments on the principal. A year ago the Government paid \$700,000. The District of Columbia bill at this session will include a requirement to pay another \$700,000, which will be due this year on interest and principal.

According to one of the newspapers published in Washington, the District of Columbia stadium is a \$20 million white elephant. In the very first year of its operation, it became delinquent in the payment of interest and principal. I think that is an example of what will happen with respect to the proposed aquarium. I read from an editorial entitled "\$10 Million for Aquarium," published in the Cincinnati Enquirer of last October 17:

Debt-ridden Uncle Sam, who seems to have more trouble keeping a million in his pocket as he gets older, is about to spend \$10 million on an aquarium quite fitting for even a solidly 14 carat goldfish.

Some case has been made out for the expenditure in the name of research to help the ailing fishing industry.

The location of the aquarium, of course, is to be in Washington, the cultural center of the Nation—so the sponsors reminded Congress.

Mr. President, I submit the following information as an accurate status of the bond account in the management of the District of Columbia stadium:

There were issued \$28,800,000 in bonds payable in 1980. Of course, none of the bonds have been retired up to this time.

The interest obligation is \$415,800 every 6 months:

First payment, due December 1, 1960, was paid out of stadium fund.

Second payment, due June 1, 1961, was paid out of stadium fund.

Third payment, due December 1, 1961, was paid out of stadium fund.

Fourth payment, due June 1, 1962, the money was borrowed from the Treasury at a rate of 3 percent; there were not sufficient funds in the stadium fund to pay this interest installment.

Fifth payment, due December 1, 1962, was paid out of stadium fund.

Sixth payment, due June 1, 1963; letter is now on way to Treasury asking for loan since there are not sufficient funds in the stadium fund to meet the 1963 interest obligation.

There is no money in the sinking fund.

I submit that Senators who will be running for election in 1964 go back and justify their votes on this measure, if they contemplate improving it. Let them explain to the citizens of their States how they brought this fish bowl within the category and principle of

being an essential expenditure for the preservation of our country. I defy an explanation of that question now. How will Senators explain that this is an essential expenditure, one that cannot be delayed?

It is anticipated that the Federal deficit will be \$8 billion this year; \$10 billion next year if everything moves in the most optimistic and favorable manner; the following year, another \$10 billion; and the third year, another \$10 billion. It simply cannot be justified.

Mr. President, I hold in my hand a statement which was placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE] on September 21, 1962. It shows the cost of construction of the various aquariums in the country and their cost of operation. I ask unanimous consent that the statement be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR PROXMIRE

The spending of \$10 million on the proposed aquarium is a double feature extravaganza since (1) no significant need for this aquarium has been established, and (2) there is no excuse for building it at this fantastic cost.

The Senate Public Works Committee, in its report on the aquarium bill, stated: "At a cost of \$10 million the center would exceed the cost of any private commercial aquarium now in existence."

To the best of my knowledge, this statement applies to public as well as private aquariums and the cost would exceed any other by several million dollars. Among the major public aquariums in the United States are:

1. Steinhart Aquarium, San Francisco, built in 1923 at a cost of \$300,000, according to figures supplied to the Senate Public Works Committee by Steinhart's superintendent-curator. This sum was donated by Ignatz and Sigmund Steinhart. The aquarium is now being entirely reconstructed at a cost of only \$750,000.

2. John G. Shedd Aquarium in Chicago, described by its assistant director as "the largest building in the world devoted exclusively to aquarium purposes," built in 1929 at a cost of \$4 million, \$3 million of which was donated by John G. Shedd, former president and chairman of the board of Marshall Field & Co.

3. The New York Aquarium at Coney Island, built in 1957 by the New York Zoological Society and the city of New York at an initial cost of \$1,500,000. Its total cost is estimated to be \$6 to \$7 million when all construction is completed.

Among the major private aquariums are: 1. Marine Studios at Marineland, Fla., built in 1937 at a cost of \$1,500,000; (2) Marineland of the Pacific, Los Angeles, built in 1954 at a cost of \$3,500,000; (3) the Seaquarium, Miami, built in 1955 at a cost of \$3,250,000.

In comparison with these figures the proposed Washington aquarium would be the costliest fish bath in the country. Apparently the Washington fish will enjoy every advantage of a Fifth Avenue salon except Swedish masseurs.

The estimated annual operating costs and income of this goldplated aquarium are equally out of proportion to other existing aquariums. Figures supplied by the Department of the Interior show the Washington aquarium would cost \$800,000 to operate a year. By comparison, Steinhart costs \$300,000; Shedd, \$250,000 and New York,

\$200,000. No operating costs were available for the private aquariums.

The prediction for the annual income for the Washington aquarium has been padded beyond all reality. It is predicted to be \$1 million, with a proposed admission fee of 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children. Steinhart Aquarium is free and has no income; Shedd charges 25 cents on Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays and makes about \$75,000 a year; New York charges 90 cents for adults, 45 cents for children and grosses an estimated \$120,000; Marine Studios charges adults \$2.20, children \$1.10 and makes about \$1,500,000; Marineland of the Pacific charges adults \$2.20, children 70 cents and has an income of about \$1,200,000; the Seaquarium, adults \$2.20, children, \$1.10, and grosses about \$1 million.

The Department of the Interior has ballooned its estimate of revenue by assuming a fantastic attendance of 3 million. Top attendance among the other aquariums is 2,300,000 at Steinhart which charges no admission. Of the other aquariums which charge admission top attendance is 1 million with a low of 200,000 at the New York Aquarium and 700,000 at the Shedd Aquarium in Chicago, with populations respectively eight and four times that of Washington.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I also ask Senators to consider the fact that for their States they are asking for the same type of aid that will bring them economic advancement. Senators seek the establishment of projects which will attract visitors there. My query is, Why should it all be done in Washington? Six million visitors already are coming to Washington, D.C. What justification is there in the argument that a \$10 million aquarium is needed in the city of Washington, D.C., in order to attract more visitors to this city? There is in contemplation the expansion of what is called the environmental health center. In Cincinnati there is a branch of it—the Taft phase. It is now said that there will be spent approximately \$40 million for the purchase of land on which to develop that phase in Washington, D.C.

In short, it is planned to attract more and more people to the city of Washington, D.C.; and it is proposed that \$800 million be provided for a mass transportation system for the District of Columbia.

I cannot bring my reasoning to subscribe to the idea of attracting more and more people to the District of Columbia and spending more and more money to accommodate them and to concentrate the population here. It is not sound; and I feel that this part of the bill should be stricken out.

Mr. President, I speak frankly and pointedly when I say that if this item is approved, I believe an issue should be made of it in every State in the Nation.

I yield the floor.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the budget estimate which justifies this appropriation reads as follows:

National Fisheries Center and Aquarium, \$260,000: Public Law 87-758 authorizes the Administrator of General Services to plan, construct, and maintain a National Fisheries Center and Aquarium in the District of Columbia for the display of fresh water and marine fishes and other aquatic resources for educational, recreational, cultural, and scientific purposes.

The Aquarium is expected to provide assistance to the people and the fishing industry

in understanding conservation and prudent management of an important natural resource; outstanding opportunities for scientific research and education; and recreation for thousands of tourists as well as the inhabitants of the metropolitan area of Washington, D.C.

The estimate is for planning for the construction of the Aquarium, including site investigations, test boring, preliminary designs, and compensation of experts and consultants.

That was the finding of the Bureau of the Budget. That finding was made after the aquarium was authorized for construction by an act of Congress. After having committed ourselves to this expenditure and after having received a budget estimate for it, I must defend it and ask that the Senate vote for the appropriation.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield 1 more minute to me?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I have no argument with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]; I respect him most deeply. Congress did authorize this project; and inasmuch as the authorization was made, I assume that the funds must be provided. But I think there is still time to repent and to make amends for the mistake which was made a year ago.

Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of the time available to me.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of the time under my control.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of time under my control.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All remaining time on the amendment of the Senator from Ohio has been yielded back.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE]. On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are absent on official business.

I further announce that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] is necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FUL-

BRIGHT], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] would each vote "nay."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senators from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN and Mr. PROUTY], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. FONG], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. MECHEM] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] are necessarily absent.

On this vote, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] is paired with the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. FONG]. If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea," and the Senator from Hawaii would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 22, nays 58, as follows:

[No. 102 Leg.]

YEAS—22

Bennett	Hruska	Simpson
Byrd, Va.	Javits	Smith
Case	Jordan, Idaho	Talmadge
Cotton	Keating	Thurmond
Curtis	Lausche	Tower
Dirksen	Morton	Williams, Del.
Goldwater	Proxmire	
Hickenlooper	Scott	

NAYS—58

Allott	Hill	Moss
Anderson	Holland	Mundt
Bartlett	Humphrey	Muskie
Bayh	Inouye	Nelson
Beall	Jackson	Pastore
Bible	Johnston	Pearson
Boggs	Jordan, N.C.	Pell
Brewster	Kuchel	Ribicoff
Burdick	Long, La.	Robertson
Byrd, W. Va.	Magnuson	Saltonstall
Cannon	Mansfield	Smathers
Carlson	McCarthy	Sparkman
Church	McClellan	Stennis
Cooper	McGee	Symington
Dodd	McGovern	Williams, N.J.
Dominick	McIntyre	Yarborough
Edmondson	McNamara	Young, N. Dak.
Gruening	Metcalf	Young, Ohio
Hart	Monroney	
Hayden	Morse	

NOT VOTING—20

Aiken	Fong	Mechem
Clark	Fulbright	Miller
Douglas	Gore	Neuberger
Eastland	Hartke	Prouty
Ellender	Kefauver	Randolph
Engle	Kennedy	Russell
Ervin	Long, Mo.	

So Mr. LAUSCHE's amendment was rejected.

Mr. MORSE subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an article entitled "District of Columbia Leads in Fish Killed by Pollution," published in the Washington Evening Star of May 27, 1963. The article has a bearing upon the desirability of locating a fish research center on bodies of water that are not so polluted as are the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LEADS IN FISH KILLED BY POLLUTION

The District of Columbia had the dubious honor of leading the Nation in number of fish killed by water pollution last year, according to a Public Health Service report released today.

This was due to an exceptionally large kill of 3.2 million fish in the Anacostia on or about September 20. The fish kill was caused

by discharge of raw sewage into the river from construction work on the Anacostia Freeway.

The Anacostia kill represented the greatest portion of the 7 million fish killed by water pollution throughout the Nation as reported to the Health Service.

There was one larger kill than that in the Anacostia—37.8 million just outside the harbor entrance at San Diego, Calif. The killing was blamed on a large amount of oil known to be toxic to fish which was dumped into the waters. This was not included in the pollution-caused fish kill report because "its very size would tend to obscure any conclusions that otherwise might be obtained * * * for the rest of the United States," the report said.

The unusual number of fish killed in the Anacostia was "probably due to the chance and coincidental migration downstream of a school of alewives or branch herring," according to the Regional Sanitary Advisory Board.

Fish kills were reported in 38 States and the District, a decrease of 6 from the 45 States reporting kills in 1961. This does not necessarily mean a decrease in pollution but more probably that kills "went unobserved or unreported," the Public Health Service report said.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I voted against the proposal to delay the appropriation for the aquarium, although last year I opposed the authorization of the aquarium. I was opposed to the aquarium. I thought it was a great mistake to authorize it at that time. But the Senate overruled those who opposed it, and the Committee on Appropriations this year, passing upon the subject, fulfilled its responsibility and appropriated the funds necessary to accomplish the will of Congress and of the President. So once the question had been decided substantially, I felt that we must go ahead and build the aquarium, although I think it is a mistake to locate it in Washington. I believe the article I have just placed in the RECORD is further evidence that it is a mistake. In my opinion the aquarium should have been located on some body of water which is not polluted, such as the Great Lakes, including the Great Lake that washes the State of Ohio, or on some other body of water in any State of our Nation.

However, I desired to make this explanation as to why, although I was an opponent of the aquarium so far as its original authorization was concerned, I voted to proceed to appropriate the money to carry out the judgment of Congress, which was not my judgment.

AUTHORIZATION FOR CERTAIN FORMER SENATE EMPLOYEES TO TESTIFY IN A CRIMINAL PROCEEDING IN THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT FOR NEW JERSEY—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Government Operations, I report an original resolution authorizing certain former employees of the Senate to testify in a criminal proceeding in the U.S. District Court for New Jersey. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

should include estimates of expected traffic, revenues, and facilities; comparative capital investments, maintenance and operating costs of cables versus satellites—and any other relevant factors.

As in any new undertaking, studies of this type would normally lead to the development of a tentative balance sheet and profit and loss statement, based on the best estimates obtainable. A preliminary financial statement in this form, covering the decade immediately ahead, would indicate the amount of money that will have to be raised to establish, maintain and operate the Satellite Corp.

On the basis of the present state of developments in satellite communications, 5 to 10 years may pass before any commercial satellite communications system will be able to offer reliable and continuous service on a global scale. While the Telstar and Relay satellites have provided much valuable knowledge, they are, as yet, only initial experiments. We are far short of the technical reliability that will be essential for a continuously operating commercial satellite system.

There are others who estimate that only 3 to 4 more years are needed to achieve an operating global satellite system. Even if they prove to be right, the commercial questions raised by the introduction of the transistorized cable and the expansion of existing cable facilities will not resolve themselves.

One reason is the structure of international communications service, as it has evolved over the years. Any complete international service—whether cable, radio, or satellite—requires ground stations and domestic distribution networks on both sides of the ocean.

In nearly all other countries, government monopolies own and operate their communications systems and provide those facilities. At least two foreign countries, as Mr. Kappel indicated, already are moving toward transistorized cables. And other countries may follow. Presumably, the principal foreign countries—the largest centers for exchange of international traffic—will utilize their cable facilities to maximum capacity before diverting any substantial amount of traffic to the American Satellite Corp., and paying for the use of its facilities. The foreign governments have, or will have, a large financial stake in the cables reaching the main traffic centers of the world.

It is because the Communications Satellite Corp. faces circumstances without historical precedent that I believe it desirable to search for a firmer financial foundation on which to base this new enterprise.

Last summer in an address before a section of the American Bar Association in San Francisco, I advocated a comprehensive and impartial review of the Nation's overall policy in regard to international communications. Within that framework, I suggested unification of the international facilities and operations of the present U.S. carriers.

Today, in the face of all the implications of the transistorized cable, I feel that we must go beyond the proposal I made in my San Francisco address.

We should now consider an amendment to the present law which would enable the satellite corporation, to acquire through purchase the international telephone and telegraph facilities and operations, both present and planned, of all American carriers.

Unification of all the Nation's international communication facilities and operations—satellites, cables, and radios—would in my opinion assure the satellite corporation's commercial success, best serve our overall national interests, provide the most flexible and economical service to the public, and maintain America's leadership in world communications.

This enlarged satellite corporation should, I believe, continue as a private enterprise. I share the opposition of the vast majority of Americans to Government ownership and operation where private enterprise can furnish the capital and facilities and render the necessary public services. In the vital and sensitive field of communications, I feel it is especially important that the American principle of private ownership be maintained.

The new organization should operate as a public utility under appropriate government regulation. It should be safeguarded by law against any control or domination by any commercial carrier, or other organization, or any combination of them, or by any foreign interest—through stock ownership, directorships, or by any other means.

I believe that the new, unified enterprise could offer these benefits:

1. It could take maximum advantage of modern technology to achieve the most economical and efficient use of radio frequencies, cable facilities and satellites. The historic distinction among the various voice and record services already has been largely obliterated by technological developments. It would offer the user maximum flexibility in the choice of method of communications. The net result would be maximum efficiency at the lowest cost to the public.

2. It would start with an immediate and solid revenue base provided by the traffic of existing U.S. international communications carriers. In 1962, their total revenues were approximately \$160 million. By 1970, their annual revenues are expected to reach \$350 million, according to the estimates of the Rand Corp.

3. It could deal with equal strength, and on equal terms, with government monopolies in foreign countries. Mutual agreements must be reached with the foreign governments on locations, rates, services, and means of handling traffic. A divided front on the American side, and a unified front on the foreign side, place America at a great disadvantage.

It is pertinent to mention that the British General Post Office and its Commonwealth partners already operate one of the world's most extensive international communications systems. The British are further expanding their worldwide facilities and are reported to be planning transistorized cables. In the absence of a unified U.S. enterprise, the British might well regain the dominant position they occupied in international communications prior to the First World War.

What I propose today is not simply an organizational step to surmount an immediate problem. My proposal recommends a basic strengthening of our Nation's position in the field of international communications. It should therefore be considered within the framework of a broad study aimed at the formulation of an overall national communications policy. This policy should be designed to meet the new developments of our times.

I believe that out of such a program could emerge a strengthened American communications structure—one that would promote the interest of the public, protect those who will invest in the Communications Satellite Corp. and safeguard the employees and stockholders of the present international carriers.

I wish you all success in your new and important undertaking and assure you of the fullest cooperation of the RCA organization with the objectives of the Communications Satellite Corp.

Sincerely,

DAVID SARNOFF.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1964

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5279) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment and ask to have it read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 23, line 20, it is proposed to strike out "\$4,458,000" and to insert "\$5,554,000."

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I shall be very brief. The purpose of the amendment is to restore construction funds for the expansion of the Shellfish Research Center in Milford, Conn.

The Interior Department, in its budget request, asked for \$1,165,000 for design and construction funds to complete the expansion of this vitally needed Center.

The House reduced this request to \$70,000 for design only and the Senate Appropriations Committee concurred in the reduction. The basis for the reduction in the House was the new policy of the House Appropriations Committee not to consider fund requests until completed plans and detailed estimates are available for review.

I fear that a policy of this sort, laudable as it is, will cause protracted delays in the construction of many worthwhile projects. The delays in themselves may well have the effect of adding to the eventual cost of many proposed Department of the Interior facilities.

I have been informed by officials of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries that the reduction of \$1,095,000 will retard construction of the Center for 18 months to 2 years, and the Bureau is most anxious to have the funds restored, so that the project can go forward without further delay. Originally the 87th Congress authorized the sum of \$1,325,000 for the entire project and \$160,000 was appropriated last year by the Congress for site acquisitions and preparation.

Mr. President, my amendment would provide funds for the expansion of a facility which will benefit many States other than Connecticut. The shellfish research activities at Milford will be a value to all 17 States which border our oceans and their shellfish industries.

All these States, including Connecticut, are faced with decreasing shellfish production because of water pollution and the encroachments of industry and population as well as the effects of outmoded propagation and fishing methods.

The limited pilot studies conducted at Milford have proved most promising and I have been told that if funds are available to expand the facility it will provide research capabilities for the development of methods of artificial propagation of oysters and clams on a commercial scale, by scientific methods which would not be at the mercy of Nature or chance.

I most strongly urge that my colleagues from the ocean-bordering States and others join with me in voting for these funds.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DODD. I am happy to yield to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. HAYDEN. I should like to explain to the Senator that the reason the committee did not allow any money for construction was that the House did not allow it.

Mr. DODD. Yes, I know.

Mr. HAYDEN. The House has a policy that until planning has been done it will not appropriate money for construction. I suggest to the Senator that it would be useless for the Senate to agree to his amendment, because the House will not accept it. Ultimately nothing would be accomplished.

On the other hand, so far as next year is concerned, after the plans have been worked out, certainly we can get the needed money, without question. It is a policy of the House that it does not wish to appropriate money for construction until planning has been done. That is what the Senator is up against.

Mr. DODD. I am grateful to the distinguished Senator from Arizona for his explanation. I am aware of this situation. It seems to me, however, that this is rather dictatorial on the part of the House. The project is underway. Initial funds have been appropriated, and land has been acquired. Now we are told to wait until all the plans are drawn, instead of allowing the work to go ahead. Because of this, I fear it may be a couple of years before we can get started with the actual construction work on this project.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senate added money last year for the acquisition of lands and initiation of planning.

Mr. DODD. Yes.

Mr. HAYDEN. That was done very properly. We persuaded the House to accept that provision. They are proceeding with planning now. In another year the Senator will have the project approved, I am sure. Frankly, I do not think it would be any advantage to the Senator to have the Senate accept his amendment.

Mr. DODD. As the Senator knows, I have great respect for his judgment in these matters, and I am grateful for his explanation and advice. I know of his good will toward projects like this one, and in view of his assurances I withdraw my amendment. I shall be back next year, on behalf of this fine project, and I hope at that time the full amount for design and construction of the Milford Center will be approved by both the House and the Senate.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I call the attention of Members of the Senate who are present to the last sentence of the pending bill, which appears on page 5, commencing with line 20:

Provided, That not to exceed \$477,645 may be available for assistance to the State of South Dakota or any political subdivision thereof for enforcement of State civil or criminal laws within the Indian country in said State where such laws are applicable.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I feel constrained to raise a point of order upon the ground that this is substantive legislation. Before I do so, I wish to offer a few words in explanation.

Several years ago the Congress passed a law permitting States desiring to do so, to assume jurisdiction over civil or criminal affairs of Indians living on reservations within their boundaries.

Not alone the State of South Dakota, but a number of other States, have passed legislation—and I include among that number my own State of Idaho—which, to a greater or lesser degree, assumes State jurisdiction over Indian affairs for criminal or civil matters.

If I am not mistaken the State of Nebraska was the first State to do this. No Federal money was appropriated to the State of Nebraska to pay its cost for the assumption of that jurisdiction.

Nothing, to my knowledge, was contained in the original enactment of the Congress which provided that any State assuming jurisdiction should have the costs of that jurisdiction paid for out of the Federal Treasury.

There is no precedent for this action that I know of. Therefore, I feel that this is not only substantive legislation, but a new departure, which, if enacted for the State of South Dakota, must hereafter be enacted for other States that find themselves in comparable situations.

So this is properly a matter that should come before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. My subcommittee already has plans formulated to look into the whole question relating to the jurisdiction of States over Indian affairs.

Therefore, I feel it would be most unwise to establish a precedent here that imposes a new law which could become binding upon the Congress for many other Western States that have yet to face this question.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHURCH. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. What would be the precedent that would be established?

Mr. CHURCH. If this language is not stricken, the precedent that will be established is that, after a State assumes criminal and civil jurisdiction over Indians within its boundaries, it may continue to look to the U.S. Treasury for the payment of costs of administering its laws.

This is a serious question of policy. It ought to be referred to the committee that has jurisdiction in these matters, the Interior Committee of the Senate.

For that reason, and because, in my judgment, this provision constitutes substantive legislation that is not properly a part of an appropriation bill, I raise the point of order.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, the Senator from Idaho is correct when he says that this is legislation in an appropriation bill. It was for that reason that I filed the appropriate notice of 24 hours of my intention to make a motion to suspend the rule. But the Senator from Idaho is not correct when he said this would be establishing a precedent on a

particular piece of legislation, in response to the question of the Senator from Ohio, because this does not indicate in any way that the State of South Dakota believes the Federal Government should assume the cost once it has made the transfer of jurisdiction from the Federal Government to the State.

We now face a transitional period wherein the legislature not being in session, and the law having been passed, the State of South Dakota will take over the jurisdiction, which means henceforth they will have to assume the roughly \$500,000 the Federal Government has been spending in this area.

If that legislation becomes final, this bill provides funds only for 1 year, or perhaps part of a year—funds which are necessary for the maintenance of law and order when the State takes over the enforcement of its civil and criminal law.

I quite agree that substantive legislation is needed over the long term. It will be a matter of national policy whether we want the reservations themselves and the States to maintain law and order or whether we will want to continue that in the U.S. Government. I may say that this issue before us is one without much significance because there is a great division of opinion in South Dakota, both among Indians and non-Indians, as to whether the State of South Dakota wants to assume the \$500,000 cost.

Consequently, a referendum is being employed, which is a part of our mode of operation in South Dakota. I am advised there are sufficient signatures on the petition, and they probably will be certified. In the event the referendum is filed, then the question becomes moot, because the Federal Government will continue to pay these costs. This language provides a contingency, in the event the referendum is not filed, over the transitional period, while we move from Federal jurisdiction to State jurisdiction. If the movement is made, it will, of course, result in a saving to the Federal Government of between \$400,000 and \$500,000 per year.

I do not deny that there is a point of order involved, and I ask for a division, recognizing it takes a 2-to-1 vote to override the point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota concedes the point of order?

Mr. MUNDT. I concede it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. MUNDT. I move, on the motion I have filed, that we have a division.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator move to suspend the rule?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes. I filed the motion with due notice of 24 hours.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from South Dakota to suspend the rule. [Putting the question.]

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MORSE. Will the Chair explain to the Senate the parliamentary significance of the vote?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A two-thirds vote is required to suspend the rule after the Chair has sustained the point of order that the language is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. MORSE. Is the parliamentary situation such that the question is still debatable?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A motion to suspend the rule is debatable.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to make a few brief remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon is recognized.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I compliment the Senator from Idaho for raising the point, because as the Senator has said, in effect, this is an attempt to obtain favorable legislation for South Dakota to the discriminatory disadvantage of other States that have similar problems. This problem is not peculiar to South Dakota.

It seems to me the Senator from South Dakota, in his own comments, has made clear that time is not of the essence, even with respect to the State of South Dakota. It is not known what the State decision is going to be.

As the Senator from Idaho pointed out, this question should have been considered by the legislative committee; it should not have been brought to the Appropriations Committee. There is no great rush for time. The question can go to the legislative committee. Then we can decide whether or not a legislative policy should be established in this connection. If so, it should not be limited to South Dakota; it should be uniform as to all the States.

Furthermore, supplemental appropriations bills will come before us in due course of time. If some great hardship can be shown resulting to South Dakota and other States with Indian problems, we can cover them in blanket form. I only wish to say to the Senate that I believe it would be unwise to establish this kind of parliamentary procedure in the handling of appropriation bills. If we start such a practice, I do not know how we can close both the doors and windows. I sincerely hope the rule will not be suspended. This item should be eliminated from the bill, and that is what the Senator from Idaho seeks to accomplish.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I hope the motion to suspend the rule will not carry. This is not a frivolous objection I raise. It is an important question of substantive policy. When the Senator from South Dakota argues that no precedent would be established, that this is merely a one year proposal, he overlooks the fact that never before has Congress appropriated money to underwrite the costs of administering civil and criminal laws, once jurisdiction has been assumed by a given State.

Nebraska did this. We never appropriated Federal money to pay the State of Nebraska for administering civil and criminal laws in Indian territory there. The basic question that faces a State when it chooses to assume jurisdiction is the assumption of the financial burden.

If now, without any consideration by the Committee on Interior and Insular

Affairs, without any proper hearings at all being held, and without making any inquiry into the situation that faces other Western States, we write into an appropriation bill special language, conceding it to be substantive in character which gives special consideration to South Dakota for the coming year, we are not only creating a precedent, but we are doing so in a most irregular manner. Therefore, I appeal to the Senate to uphold the proper jurisdiction of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee in this substantive matter. I urge the Senate to vote down the motion of the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, in my own State, with respect to the Warm Springs Indians, the State of Oregon assumes all the cost.

Mr. CHURCH. That is correct. This is but another point that emphasizes the serious departure we would take if we included this proposed substantive language in the appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I have one other word to say on this subject. There is a difference between this transfer from any transfers which have taken place before. Congress has written a law making this possible. South Dakota is the first State with a large Indian population whose legislature has undertaken to take on this responsibility. There is a big difference in the cost factors between the transfer of several hundred or a thousand Indians and the transfer which involves some 35,000 Indians from being the responsibility of the Federal Government to becoming the responsibility of a single State insofar as law and order is concerned.

I am perfectly willing to rely on a division. I do not intend to ask for a yeay-and-nay vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from South Dakota to suspend the rule. A division has been requested.

On a division, the motion was rejected.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I have a technical amendment at the desk, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 13, line 24, after the word "year" it is proposed to add the following: "and purchase of not to exceed one aircraft."

Mr. HAYDEN. The committee approved funds with which to buy a plane, but did not provide an authorization for it. The airplane is necessary for the Park Service in connection with search and rescue work.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, at this point I should like to make a few remarks about one area in which the pending bill is decidedly deficient. We have heard a great deal from the administration about the development of the great resources of the West. Last

fall, on September 27, to be exact, H.R. 5423, a bill to amend the United States Code to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to take possession of the naval oil shale reserves and for other purposes, came before the Senate. This was a matter which had been a long time in resolution. Many people had worked for a long time to try to resolve the no man's land in which the title and control of the oil shale reserves in Colorado were located.

In looking through the RECORD of September 27, I noted that it required approximately 12 or 14 pages to resolve the legislative history of that bill. The distinguished majority leader said:

I wish to state that in my 10 years here I have never seen as good legislative history as this one developed in connection with any other bill. This is the best legislative history in regard to any bill that has been before us on the floor.

Despite that statement, apparently the Department of the Interior has been dragging its heels toward the point of providing for research at the Rifle Shale Plant in Colorado.

The pending bill, the House bill, and the legislative record would have made it possible for the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior to have reached most or all of the facilities of the Rifle Shale Plant and one or more of the several entities, whether they were corporate or whether they were individual or whether they were educational or eleemosynary, for the purpose of finding ways of extraction of oil from oil shale economically. As a result, the Department of the Interior made certain offers and received four replies to the offers to promote the research project there.

One of these was made by an oil company. All of them were aboveboard. The terms were exposed to the public. One was tentatively accepted. It would have involved the expenditure of \$600,000. The Department of the Interior let it be known it would try it, and intended to let this particular contract. But it has not done anything beyond making a formal request to the Bureau of the Budget to get the \$600,000. Now the entire matter is in a state of limbo.

I make these remarks primarily for one purpose. I am not going to ask that the Senate adopt an amendment for \$600,000, because this has now passed that point. The people who made the offer are considering other methods of procedure, and the appropriation of \$600,000 at this point would serve no purpose. I make these remarks for the purpose of calling to the attention of the Senate the fact that for some reason or other the Department of the Interior has particularly avoided going forward in this field.

The time has come when this Nation can no longer afford to ignore the 800 billion barrels of oil available in the high-grade reserves of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. I hope that when the Department of the Interior appropriation bill is considered next year, the Department of the Interior will be aware that members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and other Senators

are vitally interested in the development of these reserves, and that we have directed the Secretary of the Interior to move forward in the development of research in connection with oil shale, which would represent the development of one of the greatest single, individual assets the country has.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I offer my amendment which is at the desk, and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 2, line 14, it is proposed to strike out "\$6,924,600" and insert in lieu thereof "\$7,424,600."

On page 12, line 16, strike out "\$36,395,200" and insert "\$36,895,200."

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask that both amendments be considered as one, because they would accomplish the same purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments will be considered as one.

Mr. HOLLAND. The amendments would replace in the bill an item left out, at the markup. I was not present at the markup of the bill.

This is a budgeted item to supply \$500,000 as the first Federal funds to be supplied for the purchasing of lands in the Everglades National Park.

State and private donors have given 1,291,000 acres to that park. In addition, the State of Florida has contributed \$2,000,000 to its acquisition. The Federal Government has never donated a dime, and it is now being asked to spend \$500,000 of the authorization of \$2 million made in 1958. The need for these funds is particularly critical at this time, for the reasons stated by the Park Service.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the statement of the Park Service printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

EXCERPT FROM DEPARTMENT REQUEST FOR
RESTORATION OF HOUSE REDUCTION
EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK, \$500,000

A 5,000-acre tract of land which lies within a 22,000-acre area in the vicinity of the Royal Palm State Park cannot be acquired without the consent of the owner when being used for agricultural purposes or lying fallow. The tract is eminently suited for immediate subdivision. The owner has expressed a willingness to negotiate its sale to the United States. The 22,000 acres comprising the so-called "hole-in-the-donut" area are practically surrounded by lands donated to the United States by the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs and the State of Florida. It is astride the main entrance road into the Park where it is desirable to conserve the natural Everglades scenery, open the entire area for public use, and maintain the existing water table which extensive drainage will lower and thereby threaten the basic ecology of the entire area. The 22,000-acre area is either adaptable for immediate subdivision or, as is customary with low lands in southern Florida, can be developed by dug canals with the dredged material spread over the adjoining lands, raising the surface to an elevation suitable for construction of dwellings and business enterprise. The Service has received several requests, or de-

mands, that we acquire private holdings or face the probability of new developments which are undesirable and would increase ultimate cost of the lands.

Another important tract in this area, comprising 4,300 acres and formerly devoted to agricultural purposes was recently acquired through foreclosure proceedings by the Farmers Home Administration. The FHA has agreed to recommend to the Department of Agriculture that this property be reported as excess real property to the General Services Administration so that the National Park Service can accept it by transfer upon payment of the FHA's investment therein. Total investment will approximate \$440,000, which is considered less than the market value of the property. In the event the Service is unable to acquire this land, the FHA will advertise and sell it under the authority contained in 7 U.S.C. 1985.

The Dreamland Estates, a subdivision, also in this area, continues to sell house lots on a deferred basis.

The State of Florida's donation of lands and an additional \$2 million for purchasing lands and the gifts by other friends of the original park vested title in the United States to all the lands in the original park as it existed prior to the 1958 act. The State of Florida has complied with the exchange provision of the act of July 2, 1958, as a condition precedent to the United States acquiring the remaining lands and waters within the authorized boundaries. This act authorizes an appropriation of \$2 million for the purchase of inholdings. No funds, however, have been appropriated to date for acquiring these lands. It is recommended that the Service be permitted to restore this item to the land acquisition program and that the \$500,000 estimated be allowed for this program.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the Senate has approved this item in previous years. So far as I am concerned, the amendment is acceptable.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I was approached on this matter by the Senator from Florida and agreed that I would be willing to let the amendment go to conference.

So far as I am concerned, because the Senator from Florida was not present at the meeting of the full committee, I am willing to accept the amendment and take it to conference.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am very much obliged. Actually, the item is urgently needed for the reasons set forth. I should be glad to go into them in detail; but since I understand the chairman is ready to accept the amendment, I shall not do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment of the Senator from Florida is agreed to.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, I call up my amendment which is at the desk and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 23, lines 4 and 5, in lieu of "\$18,582,500" it is proposed to insert "\$18,682,500".

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, this is a very simple amendment. It is intended to carry out the authorization in Public Law 87-580, an emergency authorization made late last year to promote the production of oysters by the propagation of disease-resistant strains.

As is well known, in 1957 and following years, a virus afflicted the oyster industry

and devastated it. The oyster industry is a multimillion-dollar industry.

Scientists have been diligently working on the problem in the various States involved. The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries of the Department of the Interior now have a plan whereby the Federal Government and the States, working together, believe that in this one-shot action they can propagate a disease-resistant oyster and put the industry back on its feet.

The amendment is offered in the nature of an emergency at this time because the next 3 months—June, July, and August—are very important to this industry and to the research project.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the Senator from Delaware makes a convincing argument. The project is authorized by law. I suggest that the amendment be accepted.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the text of a letter dated May 24, 1963, sent to me by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in justification of the amendment. I wish to thank the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] for accepting this amendment.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BU-
REAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES,
Washington, D.C., May 24, 1963.

Hon. JAMES C. BOGGS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BOGGS: This is in response to your telephone request of May 23, 1963, for information on our plans for implementation of Public Law 87-580, an act to promote the production of oysters by propagation of disease-resistant strains, and for other purposes.

After enactment of this public law in August 1962, representatives of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries met with representatives of the States of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, to discuss means for implementing the law. At this meeting it was decided that the four States would develop a proposal for the needed research and submit this to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries for review. The proposal was received in February 1963. We believe this proposal adequately recognizes the types of research needed to develop oysters resistant to the blight (MSX) which decimated stocks in Delaware and lower Chesapeake Bays.

You, of course, realize that Public Law 87-580 was an authorization act and carried no funds to finance this research. The fiscal year 1964 budget request for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, now before Congress, contains no funds for this purpose, because the program and justifications were not available when this budget was prepared. No other funds are presently available to us from which cooperative research by the States on the MSX problem could be financed.

We believe the necessary preliminary work has been done and we can implement this act rapidly if funds are made available. The four States have indicated to us that they will have the necessary funds available for their shares when Federal funds are obtained.

The proposed research program would select and concentrate individual oysters which have survived epidemics, breed their progeny, and test their susceptibility to infection. The work would also determine how the parasite is transmitted from oyster to oyster.

Armed with this knowledge, State and Federal scientists can help the oyster industry to develop stocks that can survive future epidemics.

This kind of research has been highly successful in the livestock and poultry industries. It is of critical importance that this work get underway immediately, while a sufficient quantity of survivors still remains unharvested. Even a single year's delay will seriously reduce the chances of success. The total estimated cost is \$149,000, one-third (\$49,000) of which has been pledged by the States.

We hope this information will be useful to you. If we can be of further help please call us.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN L. McHUGH,
Acting Director
(For Donald L. McKernan, Director).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I compliment the chairman and members of the committee on the bill they have brought before the Senate. Both the committee in the House and the committee in the Senate, along with their staffs, gave thorough and intensive reviews to the budget.

The printed record of the Senate hearings—some 1,700 pages—attests to the interest of the Appropriations Committee and the public in adequate funds for the basic conservation work of the Nation.

The statement I make today is also made on behalf of my colleague [Mrs. NEUBERGER], who is absent from the Senate today on official business.

FOREST SERVICE

I am particularly pleased by the action the committee took on the budget for the Forest Service.

Numerous conservation challenges confront us and they will only be met with adequate programs. I wish to cite just a few examples. Our domestic lumber industry is beset with problems and Forest Service programs are going to spell the difference between success and failure in meeting some of them. The industry is now, and will for some time be, heavily dependent on public timber; therefore, adequate funds for timber sales and roads are essential.

The committee has provided these funds, and I trust their view will prevail when they meet with the House.

Long-range problems of conservation and wood use require research. The bill significantly steps up all types of essential research.

Outdoor recreation needs continue to increase and additional facilities are still vitally needed. The bill meets this challenge.

The committee has accepted the budget estimate where it was realistic, made restorations where needed and provided additional funds where required—all without a substantial increase over the President's estimate.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

On the Bureau of Land Management budget the committee has wisely provided for a continuation of range development work in areas such as Vale.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA LANDS

For several years there has existed a most beneficial arrangement between the 18 counties of western Oregon and the Federal Government on the Oregon and California lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

The act of 1937, which governs the management of these lands, provides, among other things, that three-fourths of the receipts shall be distributed to the counties and one-fourth to the Federal Government. Under this law, after all expenses, the Federal Treasury, since 1950, has earned over \$37 million. Oregon's 18 counties have contributed for road, reforestation, and recreation investments, from their share of revenues, almost \$51 million, while the Federal Government's cost of operation has been only \$27 million, compared to its profit of \$37 million. Currently the counties are spending twice as much on these Federal lands as is the Federal Government.

The House committee, by a change in language in the bill, provided that the forestry budget for the Oregon and California lands be reduced by \$540,000; and by adding the phrase, "expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for" to the indefinite appropriation of receipts item "Oregon and California grant lands," it has in effect, asked the counties to pay for some of the extra costs which have developed in harvesting timber blown down by last year's storm.

Historically the counties have contributed one-third of their income or 25 percent of gross receipts for capital investments, such as roads, reforestation and recreational facilities; and the Federal Government has paid the operating expenses, such as timber harvesting, land use, and similar programs. The result has been beneficial to the local and national economy.

I do not wish to detain the Senate now to explain the excellent cooperative local-Federal arrangement that exists and the way these two levels of government have worked to the mutual advantage of the people they serve.

The action taken by the House and accepted by the Senate committee poses a problem, because there was no prior consultation with the counties to obtain their agreement on the allocation of their moneys to timber harvesting.

In the short interval between the time when the House acted and the time when this bill came before the Senate, it has not been possible for the 18 counties to complete their review of the situation and to express a judgment. The Interior Department expressed its concern; and I ask unanimous consent that the appeal of the Department of the Interior before the Senate committee be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the appeal was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

(3) Forestry: The increase in funds of \$522,500 provided in the bill will allow for all increases proposed for the forest management, forest protection, and Alaskan pro-

tection programs under the subactivity "Public Domain (excluding Western Oregon)," and for \$159,200 of the requested increase of \$699,200 for "Western Oregon Lands." However, only 18 of the 66 new positions needed for these programs are available within the House allowance. Restoration of 40 new positions for forestry work in western Oregon and 8 new positions planned for Alaskan fire protection work is requested.

Restoration of \$540,000 is required to accomplish the work proposed by this amendment. The House reduction under "Forestry" is for work on the Oregon and California lands, but they propose the work be financed from the appropriation "Oregon and California grant lands." Thus, the entire forestry program has been authorized. While road projects which were planned under the Oregon and California grant lands appropriation, but which were initiated under the accelerated public works programs, have been deleted for the fiscal year 1963 program under the Oregon and California grant lands appropriation, these funds have been applied to other urgent needs—\$190,000 is proposed for bridge and reconstruction work on the Nestucca Road where sections were washed out due to the collapse of a dam during heavy rainfall; \$350,000 is proposed to grade 6 miles of the Upper Camp Creek Road, which is advantageous to the prompt disposal of blown down timber.

The imposition of this \$540,000 amount for forestry work upon the fiscal year 1964 program under the Oregon and California grant lands fund will adversely affect the overall road construction program. Lower receipts in recent years have led to the deferral of regular road construction work. The further deferral of access road projects in order to finance additional forestry work cannot be recommended.

Regardless of the method of financing finally selected, restoration of the 40 new permanent positions for western Oregon is essential to the conduct of the forest management program in the sale and removal of blown down timber.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT Oregon & California Grant Lands (House hearings, pp. 151-156) (Senate hearings, p. 340)

Appropriation, 1963-----	\$7, 175, 000
Estimate-----	7, 325, 000
House allowance-----	7, 325, 000
Restoration requested-----	-----

Page 2, line 15, after the word "For" strike out the following: "expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for".

House Report

The House report made no statement concerning this language.

Justification

Restoration of the \$540,000 for forestry work on the Oregon and California lands is being requested under the appropriation "Management of lands and resources." Therefore, the above language will not be necessary if restoration under "Management of lands and resources" is approved.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, it is my hope that the Secretary of the Interior and the new Director of the Bureau of Land Management, Mr. Charles Stoddard, will be able to meet with the counties, exchange views, and devise a reasonable and proper interim program for this fiscal year.

I also point out that this is a 1-year budget provision and the matter can be examined again next year, after consul-

tation between the Interior Department and the 18 counties—consultation which I believe to be very essential.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, on page 7, beginning in line 10, the proviso extending down to and including line 18 on the same page; and also on page 7, beginning in line 23, the proviso extending down to and including line 3, on page 8, appear to be legislation. So I make the point of order against both those provisos.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair sustains the point of order, on the ground that the provisos have not previously been authorized.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I understand that the Chair has sustained the point of order raised against the proviso on page 7, beginning in line 10 and ending in line 18.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, pursuant to notice given by me several days ago, I now move that paragraph 4 of rule XVI be suspended, so that an amendment to the effect of the proviso will be in order—namely, to insert the language now appearing on page 7 of the bill, beginning in line 10, after the word "Colorado," and ending with the word "Acoma" in line 18.

I recognize the correctness of the point of order, Mr. President. I merely point out that the Laguna Indians have had a great and wonderful windfall: They have been the recipients of the largest amounts of money from the uranium developments which have been taking place there; and the Acoma Indians have also prospered. The result is that the children of these tribes have been placed in high school for the first time. Heretofore it has been impossible to provide high school facilities for them. The Laguna Indians now have a trust fund in excess of \$10 million, although at the moment they do not have sufficient income to make possible the provision of the needed high school facilities. They have been trying to educate their children and have been trying to have the high schools developed there.

In 1959, the Grants, N. Mex., Municipal School District, with the full assistance of the tribal councils of the Laguna and Acoma Pueblos, obtained funds from the Government under the authority of Public Law 815 and constructed a junior-senior high school facility on the Laguna Indian Reservation. The facility was modern and up to date, and was designed to house 350 students.

As of March 4, 1963, there were 363 students in the school. It is estimated by school authorities that this will increase to 548 by June 1964. The reason for this increase is because of the addition of a senior class and the location on the reservation of an industrial development.

I point out that these Indians have never known what a senior class in high school was. But now they have these trust funds, and they have hopes of being able to send their children to high school, and also of being able to provide scholar-

ships, as the Navajo Indians have done.

I point out that in the bill there is a similar provision relative to the facilities at Ignacio, Colo. That provision was included in order to make the necessary funds available for the construction of additional classroom facilities there; and this proviso was included by the Senate committee in order to make this necessary provision for the Indian children in the Pueblos of Laguna and Acoma.

This development is strictly an Indian project, and is scheduled to get underway this year. A building is being constructed, and an on-the-job training program has already begun. The result is that a large number of Indians who have been away from the reservation are now returning for employment in this area.

The Indians filed an application with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for additional funds under Public Law 815, but the application was disapproved. The tribal officials then tried the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and found that no funds were available there. Therefore, the only solution to the problem seems to me to be an amendment to the Bureau of Indian Affairs appropriation, to include funds for construction of the addition to the Laguna school.

I recognize the correctness of the point of order. I simply point out that this school system has been established in an effort to provide these children with a chance to obtain an education.

The interesting thing is that of the approximately 400 able-bodied men now on the Laguna Pueblo, nearly all of them, with the exception of about 15, are employed by the Anaconda Mines in the development of uranium. So in time these people will be self-sustaining; but at the moment it is necessary to provide this amount, in order that this addition to the school system may be made, so as to provide these children with an opportunity to obtain a high school education.

Therefore, I hope paragraph 4 of rule XVI will be suspended, so that this item may be considered; and if that is done, I hope this item will be approved.

I shall be glad to yield for any questions which the Senator from Delaware may wish to ask.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, unquestionably there may be much merit to this proposal; but I believe it would be the orderly procedure first to provide the authorization. Therefore, I have made the point of order.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. I hope the Senator from Delaware will not insist on the point of order, because there has been pending for several years proposed legislation designed to bring about this development. I tried to obtain an authorization of this appropriation, for the benefit of the education of these Indian children; and these schools are badly needed for their education.

A little later I shall discuss the item for assistance to the community in North Dakota.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I appreciate the situation; but I feel that the authorization should first be made. Therefore, although I regret the necessity to make the point of order, I do make it and do insist on it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair sustains the point of order, on the ground that the project referred to is not authorized.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, would it be permissible for me to modify my motion to suspend the rule, so as to make possible the consideration of both the New Mexico item and the North Dakota item? Both of these schools are desirable. The Senator from North Dakota and I have explained the need; and I am trying to save time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico can thus move to suspend the rule.

Mr. ANDERSON. Then Mr. President, I move that paragraph 4, rule XVI, be suspended, in order to make it in order for the Senate to consider the provision now appearing on page 7, in line 10, beginning with the words "Provided further," and including the following text down to the end of line 18 on the same page.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from New Mexico. [Putting the question.]

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, on this question, I ask for a division.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A division has been requested.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, I hope that the motion to suspend the rule will prevail. I should like to say a word about the merit of the proposal. Indian children are educated in the little town of Newtown, N. Dak., who otherwise would have to be educated on the reservation. The Bureau of Indian Affairs would be required to build one additional school, which would be a much more costly undertaking. Schools operated by the Federal Government cost more than those operated by the political subdivisions of the State. The overall cost is higher. It is much better to educate Indian children along with white children in town schools than to keep them on the reservation. There would be a saving of money. The children would be provided with a better education. The white people are perfectly happy to educate the children there. In the case of Newtown they are already educating about 174 children. The school officials have already served notice that they cannot take any more. Unless the Federal Government can help them to build a school, one will have to be built on the reservation. The choice is between keeping the children back on the Indian reservation and building a new school there or helping the city of Newtown to build a new school.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, I associate myself with the remarks of the senior Senator from North Dakota. What he has said is quite true. For example, in 1962-63, out of an enrollment at Newtown of 735, 174 are Indian students. It is estimated that based upon the enrollment projected for 1963-64,

they may have to drop 50 Indian pupils from the northern segment of the reservation, 30 pupils from the western segment, and another 25 pupils from the reservation at large. It is certainly more economical to have an integrated school at the present time than to build separate facilities for the Indian students. I hope that the rule will be suspended.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I associate myself with what both Senators from North Dakota have said. I point out that Navajo Indian children are being shipped as far as Los Angeles, Phoenix, Tucson, and Bingham, Utah. That is an expensive way of educating children.

We can send high school students to California, if we desire to do so, but it will cost the Government a great deal more money. It is preferable by far to do the simple thing that has been suggested by the Senators from North Dakota.

I hope that the rule will be suspended, and the money appropriated in the bill for the purposes stated.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, there is much merit to what the Senators have said, but the more orderly process would require authorization to be reported by the appropriate committee, the authorization to be approved by the Congress, rather than having the proposed legislation included in an appropriation bill.

Much as I regret to take the position I do, I hope that the point of order will be sustained, and the rule not suspended. However, if the project were included in a bill introduced in a regular legislative way, I would be inclined to support the measure at the proper time.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, legislation authorizing the school is pending. We have been waiting 2, possibly 3 years, for action on the measure. Meanwhile, it would cost the Federal Government more money to provide poor education for the Indian children than would otherwise be available to them. Such will be the case unless the rule is suspended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] that paragraph 4, rule XVI, be suspended. A division has been requested, and the Senate will proceed to divide.

On a division, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I now offer the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from New Mexico will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 7, line 10, it is proposed to add the following language: "Provided further, That not to exceed \$450,000 shall be for assistance to the Newtown, North Dakota, Public School District Numbered 1, for construction of an addition to the Newtown Public School: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$370,000 shall be for assistance to the Grants, New Mexico, Municipal School District Numbered 3, Valencia County, New Mexico, for construction of an addition to the public

high school serving the Pueblos of Laguna and Acoma."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Mexico.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, the economic revitalization of my State of West Virginia must come through research programs which will find new uses for the natural resources with which the Mountain State is so richly endowed. With this purpose in mind, I have amended the fiscal year 1964 budget requests of the Office of Coal Research, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Fish and Wildlife Service, to provide these agencies with funds needed for basic research purposes, or for the acceleration and expansion of current research programs.

For example, recently undertaken coal research projects hold hope for an increasingly bright future for coal—a future which also could mean a substantial strengthening of the economy of West Virginia, for "coal" and "West Virginia" are almost synonymous terms.

Within the space of a few years, synthetic gas, produced in West Virginia from the State's tremendous coal reserves, may be heating homes and firing industrial boilers in New England and in the Middle Atlantic States. At about the same time, automobiles may be "tanking up" at filling stations on high octane gasoline made from coal.

These forthcoming new uses for coal can be attributed to scientific breakthroughs in coal technology, spurred in the main by congressional appropriations. I am happy to say, in this respect, that as a member of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, I was successful in advancing two specific coal research efforts—Project Bootstrap and Project Gasoline.

When fiscal year 1963 budget requests of the Office of Coal Research were being considered by the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, I offered an amendment adding \$450,000 to enable that Agency to initiate research on "Project Bootstrap." At the same time, I offered an amendment adding \$1 million for the purpose of advancing research and to begin the planning and engineering of a pilot plant for "Project Gasoline." Both amendments were adopted.

This year in the same subcommittee, during a review of fiscal year 1964 budget requests, I again amended the appropriation bill to include an additional \$1 million with which to accelerate the development work being undertaken on three coal gasification projects. By hastening the research work on these projects, it is entirely possible to combine them, for feasibility testing purposes, with the pilot plant operation being planned for Project Bootstrap. I also urged the subcommittee to restore a \$2 million Office of Coal Research budget request, most of which would be for Project Gasoline, and which the House of Representatives had deleted from the fiscal year 1964 appropriation bill.

Mr. President, research on Project

Bootstrap centers on extracting the equivalent of natural gas from coal for commercial and domestic home use. Results from benchwork experiments show that the low-cost process involved in the gasification of coal could have commercial application.

Should pilot plant operations of Project Bootstrap prove that coal can be converted to gas at a price which would be competitive with that being paid for natural gas in eastern urban population centers, then large tonnages of coal would have to be mined for such a venture.

By the same token, Project Gasoline, a process which would manufacture high-octane gasoline from coal, could mean a vast new use for this natural resource if pilot plant operations demonstrate commercial feasibility on a competitive basis.

The coal industry is not only the economic backbone of West Virginia, it is also the living sinew of our rail and water transportation systems. If the coal industry can be made to prosper, West Virginia by and large will prosper. The liquification and gasification of coal, if feasible on a large-scale commercial undertaking, could mean that the economy of the Mountain State would go forward in seven-league boots.

Another natural resource with which West Virginia is abundantly blessed is timber. Hardwood forests cover about 90 percent of my State. Through mismanagement, misuse, and neglect, the percentage of good grades of timber suitable for cutting is relatively small.

It is my feeling that all timber is usable. With this in mind, I asked the U.S. Forest Service, back in January of 1961, if a Wood Utilization and Marketing Laboratory could be established in West Virginia. After that agency made a survey of the State, and reviewed the comparable timber resources in other Appalachian areas, I was informed that such a laboratory would be highly useful and that it could make continuing contributions toward advancing the economic potential of the forest products industry of West Virginia and the rest of Appalachia.

Thus, when the fiscal year 1962 Forest Service budget requests were being considered by the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, I added \$450,000 with which to initiate planning and construction of a facility at Princeton, W. Va., the site selected by the Forest Service for the Laboratory.

In the short space of its existence, Mr. President, the work of the Princeton Laboratory has indeed been purposeful, and gratifying. As a result of the "missionary" work on the part of the personnel of the Laboratory, 43 new or expanded wood products facilities, representing an investment of more than \$11 million, were either put in operation in West Virginia, or were placed under construction, or were in the final stages of planning and financing during 1962. These new facilities will make available more than 5,000 new jobs, and will add about \$14 million annually to industrial income in the Mountain State.

These new or expanded facilities include pulp-chip operations, which utilize log slabs, and other wood refuse, as well as those parts of poor quality logs from which good quality bolts have been taken. Pulp-chips are used in the manufacture of particle boards, hardboards, and paper products. It has been estimated that the 11 new pulp-chip facilities in West Virginia will produce about 100,000 tons of chips annually, and that this production will have a value of about \$500,000.

Other new facilities, as well as old facilities which have been expanded, are utilizing good quality logs, and good quality bolts taken from poor quality logs, for the manufacture of hardwood flooring, plywood, furniture, and various kinds of wood products for industrial and home use. In all, 10 new wood products manufacturing plants and 5 others which have been expanded will utilize an estimated 100 to 120 million board-feet of lumber and about 50,000 cords of roundwood annually, for a total material value of about \$10 million.

This upswing in the utilization of West Virginia's timber resources has proven the value of a rather modest investment on the part of the Federal Government in research, and in providing professional guidance, technical advice, and assistance to industry. Personnel of the Princeton Laboratory are working with many private and Government groups, as well as with individuals, to interest them in the potentials of West Virginia's forest resources.

I cannot overstate the satisfaction which I personally feel with respect to the progress that has already been achieved by the Princeton Laboratory in the short time of its existence. Mindful of these encouraging results, and eager to help effect an acceleration and expansion of important research work being undertaken at the facility, I added \$300,000 to the \$100,000 which was requested in the fiscal 1964 budget for the laboratory. I feel confident that this small additional sum of money will be repaid tenfold to the Government in the form of taxes from a growing wood products industry throughout Appalachia.

But as we work for an expansion of our wood products industry we must also be conscious of the need for both upgrading and preserving the young growing stock in our forest lands. Unfortunately, years of neglect of those timbered acres has resulted in increasingly heavy tolls by diseases of hardwood timber growing stock. Further neglect could be disastrous. Consequently, after discussing the matter with Forest Service officials, I concluded that an immediate research program in Appalachian region tree diseases is vital.

I am pleased that other members of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies were sympathetic to my proposal that the sum of \$31,500 be added to the fiscal year 1964 budget requests of the U.S. Forest Service for preliminary planning of a forestry sciences laboratory, to be constructed at West Virginia University, at Morgantown.

The facility would concern itself with the engineering aspects of logging on steep hillsides, and with the control of soil erosion resulting from logging operations. Additionally, the laboratory would do research work in wildlife habitat, because there is a need to encourage wildlife growth both for fur-bearing purposes and for increasing the use of Appalachia by sportsmen.

Locating the proposed forestry sciences laboratory at West Virginia University would serve a dual purpose. U.S. Forest Service scientists and engineers could advantageously undertake cooperative forestry research programs with the university's agricultural and engineering schools, and at the same time the laboratory would offer excellent opportunities for graduate students to participate in research programs of the U.S. Forest Service.

Our forest lands are a rich natural resource in several respects. Not only do they provide timber for our wood products industry, they also hold great potential for recreational values—for the fishing and hunting sought by sportsmen, and the kinds of attractions sought by tourists: picnicking, hiking, camping, and the like. A good example of this is the 1,641,981-acre Monongahela National Forest, in West Virginia, where planned multiple use has not only resulted in a yearly increase in the allowable cut of good quality timber, but where growing numbers of sportsmen and tourists are finding recreational pursuits of a rewarding nature. Indeed, the Monongahela National Forest is an economic asset of progressive value, contributing to the enrichment of the nine counties included in its acreage, and to my State as well.

Having made an inspection of the Monongahela National Forest, early in February of 1961, and having noted the work done by the U.S. Forest Service in the way of reforestation, conservation, and recreation, I explored with officials of that agency the possibility of extending the forest westward to include areas in eight counties where rugged terrain and submarginal farming have been a cause of long-term chronic and persistent unemployment.

Over a half million acres in parts of Braxton, Fayette, Greenbrier, Lewis, Nicholas, Randolph, Upshur, and Webster Counties would be included in an addition to the Monongahela National Forest, to be known as the Mountaineer unit. During fiscal year 1963 budget reviews of appropriations requested by the U.S. Forest Service, I successfully amended the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill to include \$250,000 with which to initiate land purchases for the new unit. The Senate approved my amendment, but in a subsequent Senate-House conference on the appropriation bill, the amendment was deleted. The bill before us again carries my amendment adding \$200,000 with which to plan for and initiate the purchase of land for the Mountaineer unit in fiscal year 1964.

I feel certain that under the husbandry of the U.S. Forest Service, the terrain to be encompassed by the new

addition to the Monongahela National Forest will become productive. A carefully planned resources renewal program, coupled with a planned development of recreational potentials should contribute to an economic upsurge in the area and bring new monetary returns to local, county and State governments as well as to the Federal establishment.

The economic possibilities for West Virginia which are inherent in potentials for tourism and recreational pursuits are vast indeed. Millions of Americans live in nearby metropolitan population centers. Some of these people will be attracted to the Mountain State by its breathtaking scenic grandeur; others will want to come to our high country for hunting and fishing both of which are excellent.

The reason hunting and fishing are good in West Virginia is that careful attention has been given to developing natural habitats for game animals and birds and to the stocking of our mountain streams and lakes with species of fish sought by anglers.

The White Sulphur Springs National Fish Hatchery has played an important role in supplying both cold and warm-water species of fish to 27 counties throughout West Virginia. In fact the work of this hatchery in helping to keep our streams and lakes well stocked with fish has contributed to the growing popularity of the Mountain State among sports fishermen.

But the concrete rearing facilities of the White Sulphur Springs Fish Hatchery are approximately 60 years old and in advance stages of deterioration. A program for the replacement of these facilities should have been undertaken many years ago. When the matter was called to my attention earlier this year I immediately ascertained what was required in the way of moneys to rehabilitate this hatchery so that it could continue its excellent services to our West Virginia counties. I was informed that \$138,000 would be required for this work.

Therefore, when the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies was considering the fiscal year 1964 budget requests of the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries and Wildlife, I amended the appropriation for that agency by adding the needed \$138,000 for the White Sulphur Springs Fish Hatchery. At the same time, I also amended the appropriation bill to include \$30,000 to establish a fishery management project in the Elkins area of West Virginia.

As I have previously stated, recreational fishing ranks high as a tourist attraction in my State, and there are many opportunities for improving the potential of this sport in West Virginia. The establishment of a fishery management project would concern itself with increasing the potential of this sport. It could do this by developing conservation programs in cooperation with the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources, the U.S. Forest Service, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Area Re-development Administration.

In all, restoration of the \$2 million for Project Gasoline, and my amendments to the fiscal year 1964 budget requests of

the Department of Interior and Related Agencies—the \$1 million to accelerate gasification research projects; the \$300,000 for the Princeton Wood Products Laboratory; the \$31,500 with which to initiate the Forestry Sciences Laboratory at West Virginia University; the \$200,000 to begin the development of the mountaineer unit of the Monongahela National Forest; the \$138,000 to rehabilitate the White Sulphur Springs National Fish Hatchery; and the \$30,000 to initiate the fishery management project at Elkins—will mean \$3,699,500 worth of new Federal activity in West Virginia or of interest to West Virginia.

The importance of my amendments to the fiscal year 1964 appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies lies not so much in the immediate employment opportunities which they may afford to West Virginians, but in what the projects will mean to the Mountain State in the years to come. Each project by itself is of enduring and growing economic value. Together, they hold the hope of a brighter future for the forestry and coal industries in West Virginia and the Nation.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I am most pleased that the Appropriations Committee approved a small \$53,400 item to provide two additional resources program field committees in the Office of the Secretary of Interior. While this is a small item, it will bring important benefits in a number of resource areas.

In any given area of the United States the Department of the Interior is engaged in a multitude of field operations affecting not only other projects within the Department but the activities of other Federal departments and State agencies as well. Coordination is essential—as has been shown again and again in our experience with river basin development projects—if the operations of one bureau or agency are not to cancel out the work of the other agencies in the field. Interior's resources program staff was brought into being to supply this coordination. Its varied responsibilities include program planning and provision of specialized advisory staff service on new problems for the Secretary, but the ultimate objective of all its labor is to insure that there will be consistency in the use of our natural resources.

If one looks at a map of Interior's field committee regions, one will see that they now cover a very large portion of the continental United States. In two areas of this country, however, there is no institutionalized coordination of the operations of Interior and other field agencies. One of these areas comprises the entire Southeast; the other includes the western Great Lakes region and the upper Mississippi valley.

Speaking from knowledge of the problems of my home State, I can testify to the great need for regularized communication and cooperation among the agencies with activities in our area. Right now comprehensive river basin planning in the upper Mississippi region has brought in field representatives from

several bureaus and offices of the Department of the Interior, and has required constant liaison with the Department of the Army, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The rapidly burgeoning responsibilities of the Area Redevelopment Administration have increased the importance of coordinating field operations.

The appropriation is needed to provide for a field committee chairman for each of the two regions, for two secretaries, and for office rent, equipment, travel, and other necessary expenses. It appears in the President's budget estimate for fiscal 1964. Although it was eliminated without specific reference by the House as part of a general cut in personnel expenses, the Appropriations Committee of this body recommends that it be restored. I urge that the Senate approve this item. I express the hope that our distinguished chairman, Senator HAYDEN, will be successful in retaining the item in conference.

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, I would like to say that the passage today by this body of the Interior appropriations bill will be an event long remembered in Wyoming and the West.

This bill contains many vitally needed projects that will do much to provide us with the firm foundation for growth and development that will be so urgently needed as our area reaches the full development of its potential.

Among the items I should like to mention here is the initial year's appropriation for the Big Horn Basin rehabilitation project. This is a multiuse project which will create in one of the major and most beautiful valleys in my State a program to rehabilitate the vast potential for grazing lands, to create new and scenic recreation areas, to develop roads to serve this beautiful area and to begin the basic soil and water conservation program so necessary to the efficient growth of such an area.

Another item in this bill, Mr. President, provides for the first year's construction program at the Fish Genetics Laboratory near Sundance, Wyo. The sum involved here, \$210,000, will provide for initial construction of a laboratory which should do much to apply the science of genetics to the production of game fish. It would not only greatly reduce hatchery costs for all states which now transplant these fish, but will provide more hardy strains to delight the fishermen in Wyoming and the West. And I might add that the fishermen play a large role in the tourist industry in the West.

Another item which will do much for my area of the country is the appropriation of \$100,000 for asphalt research at the asphalt laboratory in Laramie, Wyo. Wyoming is one of the prime producers of asphalt and also uses much of this material in its highway program. It is imperative this highway paving material be improved in order to hold down the mounting cost of road construction and maintenance which now face our local and State units of government. Road construction in a state such as

mine, where there are sizable extremes in temperature and precipitation, depends a great deal upon a suitable material and if more desirable paving materials can be found, the West, and indeed the entire Nation will benefit.

I would note also that the language of this bill as reported by the committee contains a specific injunction against the condemnation of private land within the boundaries of Grand Teton National Park without the express consent of Congress. This provides protection for the small number of private land owners in the Park who have come to feel that they are being unduly harassed by the Government in an attempt to take over their land.

The projects named here are but a few in this bill, Mr. President, but they illustrate the fact that the Senate has endorsed progress in Wyoming and the West and I am extremely gratified at the passage of this bill.

SPORT FISH RESEARCH FOR THE OAAHE RESERVOIR

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, in 1958, while a Member of the other body, I introduced legislation to initiate sport fish research keyed to the kind of large reservoirs which have been developed by the Missouri River dams and similar installations. Senator FULBRIGHT introduced a similar bill in the Senate and though these measures were not enacted by the Congress, subsequent appropriations provided clear authority for the Federal construction agencies to provide for the improvement and development, as well as the protection, of fishery resources in their planning of water development projects. This places an even greater importance on the need for developing methods for managing reservoirs so that their fishery potentials may be realized.

The North Central Reservoir investigations was established by the Bureau in late 1961 to conduct studies on the mainstem reservoirs of the Missouri River. These reservoirs will encompass about 1,100,000 surface acres of water by 1964. Headquarters for this investigation are at Yankton, S. Dak., but field laboratories will be established at other locations. The initial study was confined to the area from Gavins Point Dam to Fort Randall Dam. Oahe Reservoir, by far the largest in the Missouri River complex, will be the next body of water in need of intensive study.

The overall purpose of this investigation is to relate different types of water management in reservoirs to fish populations, both sport and commercial. Ecological conditions, life histories of individual fish species, and the dynamics of the fish populations must be studied. This information will be related to reservoir discharge rates, water level fluctuations, water chemistry and water exchange rates. Eventually, it should be possible to operate reservoirs for greater benefit of sport fishing and to predict how different types of water management will influence the fish populations. Management techniques will be developed to improve fishing.

The Fishery Research Station at Yankton conducted valuable studies which showed that a real danger has developed in the field of fish stocking in these reservoirs. Fish sampling in 1962 on Lewis and Clark Lake, in a total of over 83,000 fish, showed that almost 54 percent belonged to the carp family. If we do not act immediately, this and other of the Missouri Great Lakes will become "carp sanctuaries," completely populated by non sport fish. It is well known that carp can, by multiplying unchecked, ruin vegetation on lake beds and destroy spawning areas of more desirable fish breeds.

The tremendous Oahe reservoir in central South Dakota will soon store 20 million acre-feet of water—almost equivalent to 1 year's flow of the entire river. At the present time there is no programing for fishery research on this lake. This vast area desperately needs research in fish life to fully develop its potential as a recreation and fishing center for the Midwest.

The Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources of the 86th Congress said that "benefits may accrue to fish and wildlife resources as a result of reservoir construction" and "foremost among these benefits is the tremendous expansion of fishing opportunities which these reservoirs afford."

If we are to expand these fishing opportunities, we must study the fish population of the pools; we must study the reproducing habits and food sources of the fish; we must put biologists to work and have the reports to insure a generous fish population which will attract sport fishermen.

A generous fish population can be an important factor in the promotion of tourism and recreational development.

In 1962, in my State, of a total of 152,301 fishing licenses, tags, permits and stamps issued, 43,226 were sold to nonresidents—almost 1 in 3. The real potential of fishing as a recreation on the Missouri River reservoirs has only budded. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife estimates that there are 25 million sport fishermen in the United States. We must continue programs of research and biology to develop areas on our reservoirs leading to an expansion of facilities for these anglers.

To me, Mr. President, it is self-evident that starts must be made immediately on the Oahe Reservoir in South Dakota for a research program administered by the Branch of Fishery Research of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to save this lake from becoming infested and overrun by non sport fish life.

I am informed by Bureau officials that \$150,000 is urgently needed to administer this project and that such sum is not a part of the bill under consideration. For this reason I had intended to offer an amendment to H.R. 5279, the appropriations bill for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for fiscal year 1964, providing such funds. I have decided after consultation with the managers of the pending bill to withhold this amendment because of the certainty that it would not be accepted by the other body at this time. I will renew my efforts in the coming year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment, to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass? On that question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DIRKSEN (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "yea." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay." I therefore withhold my vote.

The rollcall was concluded.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], and the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER] are absent on official business.

I further announce that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] is necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], would each vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senators from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN and Mr. PROUTY], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. FONG], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. MECHEM], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] and the Senator from New York

[Mr. JAVITS] are detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senators from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN and Mr. PROUTY], the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. FONG], the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. MECHEM], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 70, nays 4, as follows:

[No. 103 Leg.]

YEAS—70

Allott	Hill	Moss
Anderson	Holland	Mundt
Bartlett	Hruska	Muskle
Bayh	Humphrey	Nelson
Beall	Inouye	Pastore
Bible	Jackson	Pearson
Boggs	Johnston	Pell
Brewster	Jordan, N.C.	Proxmire
Burdick	Jordan, Idaho	Ribicoff
Byrd, W. Va.	Keating	Robertson
Cannon	Kuchel	Saltonstall
Carlson	Long, La.	Scott
Case	Magnuson	Simpson
Church	Mansfield	Smith
Cooper	McCarthy	Sparkman
Curtis	McClellan	Stennis
Dodd	McGee	Symington
Domlnick	McGovern	Talmadge
Edmondson	McIntyre	Williams, N.J.
Fulbright	McNamara	Yarborough
Goldwater	Metcalf	Young, N. Dak.
Hart	Monroney	Young, Ohio
Hayden	Morse	
Hickenlooper	Morton	

NAYS—4

Cotton	Tower	Williams, Del.
Thurmond		

NOT VOTING—26

Alken	Ervin	Long, Mo.
Bennett	Fong	Mechem
Byrd, Va.	Gore	Miller
Clark	Gruening	Neuberger
Dirksen	Hartke	Prouty
Douglas	Javits	Randolph
Eastland	Kefauver	Russell
Ellender	Kennedy	Smathers
Engle	Lausche	

So the bill (H.R. 5279) was passed.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments and request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon; and that the Presiding Officer appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. MUNDT, and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota conferees on the part of the Senate.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. STENNIS obtained the floor.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Michigan if I may do so without losing my right to the floor, and I ask unanimous consent that I may do so.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued July 11, 1963
For actions of July 10, 1963
88th - 1st; No. 104

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed experiment station research facilities bill. Sen. Neuberger criticized rate of mining claims filed in Wilderness areas. Rep. Laird criticized Secretary Freeman's trip to Communist nations. Sen. Dominick introduced and discussed bill to increase interest rates on REA loans. Sen. McNamara introduced and discussed bill to expand public works acceleration program.

SENATE

1. RESEARCH. Passed without amendment H. R. 40, to authorize the appropriation of Federal funds, on a matching basis, specifically for the purpose of assisting in the construction, acquisition, and remodeling of buildings, laboratories, and other physical facilities for agricultural research in State agricultural experiment stations. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 11734
2. FORESTRY. Sen. Neuberger criticized the rate of mining claims filed in wilderness areas under the Forest Service, stated that she was "disturbed and dismayed by continued erosion of our wilderness heritage and the threats against its existence," and inserted a report from the Forest Service on the estimated number of mining claims filed on national forest lands in wilderness, wild, and primitive areas since Sept. 6, 1961. p. 11680

3. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Sen. Edmondson commended the area redevelopment program and stated that ARA projects have received bipartisan support in Oklahoma and are beginning to bring hundreds of new jobs to the State. p. 11684
4. NATIONAL SERVICE CORPS. Sen. Williams (N. J.) commended the proposed National Service Corps as a means of helping local communities and inserted several items supporting establishment of the Corps. pp. 11691-3
5. CONSUMERS; MARKETING. Sens. Neuberger and Hart inserted articles supporting legislation to regulate packaging and labeling of products in domestic commerce. pp. 11681-2, 11801-2
6. FEDERAL AID. Sen. Javits inserted a table on Federal aid payments to the various States. p. 11673
Sen. Javits inserted an article reviewing Federal aid to programs in which segregation exists, including a reference to the school lunch program. pp. 11685-7
7. MONOPOLIES. Sen. Javits supported legislation to establish a Commission on Revision of the Antitrust Laws and inserted several items on the subject. pp. 11687-91
8. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 3872, to increase the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank. House conferees have already been appointed. pp. 11720-1
9. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Morse criticized the executive branch for not following the Mutual Security Act and presenting "concrete plans for reducing and terminating bilateral grants of economic aid in the defense support and special assistance categories." pp. 11733-4
10. ELECTRIFICATION. Passed without amendment S. 851, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to market electric power generated at Amistad Dam on the Rio Grande. p. 11734
11. TOBACCO. Sen. Neuberger criticized the advertising practices of the cigarette industry. p. 11735

HOUSE

12. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Laird criticized Secretary Freeman's coming trip to certain Communist nations while Congress is still in session, and urged the development of "effective dairy program." p. 11662
13. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 5279, the Interior and related agencies appropriations bill, 1964 (includes Forest Service). Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 11664
14. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Rep. Cleveland inserted ex-Sen. Cotton's report urging an end to the Area Redevelopment Administration. pp. 11665-6
Rep. Haley complimented two Fla. cities on rejecting Federal aid from the area redevelopment program. p. 11665

U.S. INTERCULTURAL CENTER

(Mr. NIX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NIX. Mr. Speaker, in relation to legislation which I have previously introduced, providing for the reduction of congressional representation for any State to the extent that such unconstitutionally deprives citizens of the right to vote, H.R. 7005, and in conjunction with H.R. 7152, the proposed civil rights measure introduced on behalf of the President of the United States, I offer this constructive proposal for improving relations between citizens of the United States and the peoples of Africa and Asia.

Mr. Speaker, it cannot be disputed that there is no more immediately important domestic or international problem than the state of interracial and intercultural relations. Both the nature and the gravity of the problem dictate that a free exchange of factual information and ideas is absolutely critical to the resolution of it, in all of its ramifications. Currently, the necessity for basic and intelligent understandings is acute; therefore, the present crisis cries out for deliberate and responsible direction through the establishment of a medium of communication at the national and international levels. Through such, and only in this way, can there be developed the proper context and the proper focus for resolving interracial and intercultural problems as they have arisen and will continue to arise in the course of relations between the United States and the emergent nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Mr. Speaker, there must be brought to bear upon these problems the sane, objective, self-conscious, and responsible weight and influence of the more active and intelligent minds of all cultures, all nations, all races. Scholars, public officials, and others desperately need a medium of communication and a locus for programed study, contemplation, deliberation, and publication so that freemen of all cultures might speak and learn the most pertinent facts and opinions relative to racial relations.

The concern which prompts me to introduce the measure which I refer to stems from my unequivocal faith in the basic proposition of democracy that man is by nature a reasonable being, capable of solving human problems without resorting to the resources and techniques of irrationality. I am disturbed by the fact that reason plays no larger part in racial relations than is now evident. I am concerned that the role of reason may even diminish—that policy and action among the private and public participants will issue not from the law and the mind but from the emotions of the gun or sword or the fist or club.

With a view to the future against the background of the past and present, I submit this proposal to establish, as an arm of the Government of the United States, a U.S. Intercultural Center, in close proximity to the headquarters of the United Nations, for the purpose of creating a locus for free communication among Americans and Africans, and

other people as well, on problems of race relations. I submit that this is practicable and that it is the most feasible means of assuring the speedier reconciliation of interracial and intercultural differences. There is no admission of failure regarding our efforts to date; there is a concern that failure is not "just around the corner."

FCC PROPOSALS TO AMEND COMMUNICATIONS ACT

(Mr. HARRIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point and to include a letter and certain information from the Federal Communications Commission.)

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced today two bills which propose to amend section 310(b) of the Communications Act of 1934. The purpose of both bills is to give the Federal Communications Commission greater discretion in considering how the public interest will best be served in connection with transfers of broadcast station licenses.

The first bill is the official Commission proposal. The second bill was suggested by Commissioner Bartley. As explained by Commissioner Bartley, it is the purpose of his bill to place upon broadcasters who desire to transfer their licenses the burden of proving that such transfers will bring about an improved broadcast structure.

The letter from the FCC to Speaker McCormack requesting introduction of these bills and the explanatory statements submitted together with the letter are as follows:

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., June 27, 1963.

HON. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: The Commission has adopted as part of its legislative program for the 86th Congress a proposal to amend section 310(b) of the Communications Act of 1934 to give the Commission greater discretion to adopt flexible procedures for considering how the public interest will best be served in considering applications for transfer or assignment of a construction permit or license for a broadcast station.

The Commission's explanation and draft bill to accomplish the foregoing objective were submitted to the Bureau of the Budget for its consideration. We are now advised by that Bureau that from the standpoint of the administration's program there would be no objection to the presentation of the draft bill to the Congress for its consideration. Accordingly, there are enclosed six copies of our draft bill on this subject and six copies of an explanatory statement with reference thereto. Commissioner Bartley has prepared a separate statement, six copies of which are also enclosed.

The consideration by the House of the proposed amendment would be greatly appreciated. The Commission would be happy to furnish any additional information that may be desired by the House or by the committee to which this proposal is referred.

Yours sincerely,

E. WILLIAM HENRY,
Chairman.

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO SECTION 310 (b) OF THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED

The Commission recommends that Congress enact legislation amending section 310(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as

amended, by deleting the portion of the last sentence of section 310(b) following the semicolon. The language which would be deleted reads as follows:

"But in acting thereon [i.e., on an application for assignment or transfer of a construction permit or license] the Commission may not consider whether the public interest, convenience, and necessity might be served by the transfer, assignment, or disposal of the permit to a person other than the proposed transferee or assignee."

For some time now, the Congress and the Commission have both been concerned with problems involving the transfer or assignment of station licenses or construction permits. A number of steps have already been taken to strengthen the Commission's procedure governing transfers and assignments.

The former House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight, for example, held extensive hearings during 1958 on various facets of transfer problems, such as trafficking in licenses and the adverse effects on the public interest of the statutory provision quoted above. Following its hearings, the Legislative Oversight Subcommittee twice formally recommended the repeal of the language quoted above.¹ Legislation to implement this recommendation first appeared as a part of H.R. 11340, 86th Congress, introduced by Chairman HARRIS of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. This bill proposed fairly extensive revisions in section 310(b) of the Communications Act. H.R. 11340 died with the 86th Congress, but a bill containing an identical proposal to amend section 310(b), H.R. 1165, was introduced in the 87th Congress. This bill died with expiration of the 87th Congress.

Insofar as we have been able to do so within the framework of existing law, the Commission has also taken measures to correct abuses in the transfer area. We have wholeheartedly supported the congressional proposal to implement the recommendations of the Legislative Oversight Subcommittee regarding necessary amendments to section 310(b). And, independently of congressional action, we have taken steps to correct possible abuses in this area. For instance, following a study of trafficking problems, the Commission adopted a new broadcast rule (effective March 23, 1962) pertaining to applications for the voluntary transfer of licenses or construction permits which have been held for less than 3 years. Under the new rule, with certain exceptions which recognize that legitimate changes in circumstances may create hardships necessitating the sale of a station, a hearing is required on applications for voluntary assignments or transfers of AM, FM, or TV stations which are proposed to be sold within 3 years of acquisition thereof. We think this new rule will prove highly beneficial in discouraging trafficking in licenses.

As another part of our program to strengthen our authority to deal with transfer problems, the Commission is here proposing the repeal of that part of section 310(b) referred to above.

The language to be repealed was added as a part of the 1952 amendments to the Communications Act. As shown by the legislative history, the main purpose of this language was to annul the Commission's former "AVCO" procedure, which, it will be recalled, provided for publicizing transfer applications and inviting new applications for consideration on a comparative basis. (S. Rept. No. 44, accompanying S. 658, 82d Cong., 1st sess. p. 8.) as further indicated by the legislative history, the Commission had already abandoned its "AVCO" procedure several months before enactment of this amendment to section 310(b). (S. Rept. No. 44, supra, p. 9.)

¹ H. Rept. 1258, 86th Cong., 2d sess. (1960), pp. 39-40; and H. Rept. 2711, 85th Cong., 2d sess. (1959), p. 11.

Practical experience gained from operation under this provision has demonstrated rather conclusively that the effect of the 1952 amendment has been considerably broader than merely to bar the adoption of "AVCO" procedures. For, under the clear and unequivocal language of this provision, the Commission is barred from giving any consideration to other possible applicants who may be interested in applying for the facility covered by a license or construction permit which is to be transferred.

In all other instances involving licensing functions, the Federal Communications Commission has the authority to choose the best qualified applicant. This is assured chiefly through comparative hearings, which serve the public interest by permitting the selection of the best qualified applicant. It is true, of course, that under section 310(b), the public interest, convenience, and necessity is still the standard by which a proposed transfer must be judged before it can be approved. But, in determining where the public interest lies, the Commission is expressly forbidden by the present language of section 310(b) from considering whether someone other than the proposed transferee may be better able to serve the public interest in the community involved. In some cases, this means that a person with minimal qualifications who has actually lost a comparative hearing, or could not prevail against better qualified applicants, is the only person whose qualifications the Commission can consider.

Thus, for all practical purposes, the effect of this provision has been to permit a licensee to choose his successor. And since the transferor is more often than not influenced primarily by the amount the purchaser will pay rather than the purchaser's qualifications to be a broadcast licensee or the type of service he plans to offer, the public interest may be subordinated to the private interests of the transferor and transferee.

This narrowing of the public interest standard to be applied in transfer cases is in marked contrast to other provisions of the Communications Act. Thus, section 307(d) limits the term of a licensee for a broadcast station to 3 years, the renewal of a license being conditioned on the Commission's finding that the public interest would be served; and there is no restriction on the Commission's public interest determination similar to that in section 310(b). Section 309(a) authorizes the issuance of licenses of construction permits only on a finding that the public interest will be served thereby, and again with no such restriction as in section 310(a).

The repeal of the present limitations on our authority in transfer and assignment proceedings will serve the public interest in several ways.

Most importantly, it will restore to the Commission the discretion it had in transfer proceedings prior to the 1952 enactment of the present language of section 310(b). While we wish to make it clear that the Commission would not regard the repeal of this provision as a mandate to reinstitute the former AVCO procedures (which, as stated, had been abandoned by the Commission before the enactment of the 1952 revision), nevertheless, there are situations in which the public interest might better be served by the transfer of a station to someone other than the transferee proposed by the transferor. There is, for example, the situation where it is proposed to transfer a station in a community which enjoys multiple commercial service but which has no educational service and in which an educational group would be willing to purchase the station for educational broadcasting for roughly the same price offered by the proposed transferee. At a very minimum, the Commission should have the authority to

consider the application of the educational group to determine whether the public interest would better be served by a grant to the educational group rather than to the person selected by the transferor. Presently, however, even the bare minimal authority to consider competing applications is precluded by section 310(b).

There may also be other unique situations in which the public interest aspects of a proposed transfer would justify the consideration of a transferee other than the one proposed by the transferor. Because of the multitude of possible factual situations, we cannot, at this time say just what those unique situations might be. We stress, however, our belief that such situations would be the exception and not the rule. In short, the Commission should have authority to deal with particular factual situations as the public interest—without restriction thereon—may require. Repeal of this provision would accomplish that end.

Further, this amendment would also conform the public interest standard of section 310(b) to the statutory scheme inherent in other sections of the Communications Act, thus eliminating the present anomaly of requiring the Commission to apply a different and more restrictive standard in transfer cases than it does in other licensing proceedings. And finally, repeal of this provision will implement the recommendations of the former House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight, which, as previously noted, has twice recommended the repeal of this provision.

In light of these considerations and the general agreement on the need for repeal of this provision, we urge that separate legislation be introduced to accomplish this objective. A draft bill setting forth the proposed changes in section 310(b) is attached.²

STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER ROBERT T. BARTLEY

I believe the proposed amendment of section 310(b) is desirable as far as it goes. However, I am of the opinion that additional provisions should be enacted to safeguard the public from derogation of service as a result of the "buying and selling" of broadcast stations.

The amendment, as proposed would merely authorize the Commission to consider assignments and transfers of broadcast stations to persons other than those specified by the assignor or transferor. But the Commission's basic consideration in each sale is whether the person who is considered can be expected to bring about an improved broadcast structure, and, thus, whether the public is benefited by the transaction. If the sale will not effectuate improvement, how can it be held to be in the public interest, convenience and necessity.

Thus, I favor the adoption of an amendment which would, (1) require a finding in all requests for assignments and transfers of broadcast stations (except pro forma and involuntary cases) that the transaction could be expected to bring about an improvement

² The Commission believes that it is unnecessary to delete the last sentence in its entirety, and that the portion which would be left simply specifies the processing procedures for the Commission in the transfer situation (e.g., as to obtaining information on citizenship, character, and financial, technical and legal qualifications of the transferee or assignee (see sections 308(a) and (b))). The remaining portion would not, in and of itself, give any person the right to file a competing application and obtain a comparative hearing with the transferee or assignee. As stated, whether or not such a competing application could be filed would be left to the discretion of the Commission under the public interest standard.

in the general structure of broadcasting and (2) provide that the Commission may grant its consent, without hearing, if the assignee or transferee meets the burden of establishing such expectation by an affirmative showing of overall superiority to the assignor or transferor in a consideration of the following public interest areas: (a) licensee responsibility, (b) integration of ownership and management, (c) local residence, (d) diversification of control of mass media, (e) fostering competition among broadcast stations, (f) participation in community affairs, (g) direct supervision of the station, (h) public service responsibility, (i) and, a continuing awareness of and attention to the needs of the area to be served. Thus, if the showing is meritorious and the applicant is qualified in all other respects, consent could be granted without a hearing. Otherwise, the application would be designated for hearing to determine, on the basis of issues then obtaining, whether consent to the assignment or transfer would serve the public interest, convenience and necessity.

Accordingly, I urge the following revision of section 310(b) of the Communications Act.

CONFEREES ON APPROPRIATION BILL, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES, FISCAL YEAR 1964

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 5279) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. KIRWAN, DENTON, CANNON, HARRISON, and REIFEL.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House have until midnight Friday to file the conference report on the bill (H.R. 5279) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1962—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The message and accompanying papers were referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the Annual Report

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on Interior appropriation bill (includes Forest Service). Senate subcommittee voted to report National Service Corps bill. Sen. Ribicoff announced resumption of hearings on pesticides. Reps. Findley and Dole commended cancellation of ASC committeemen loyalty oath. House committee approved revenue proposal for land and water conservation fund. Rep. Curtis introduced and discussed bill to tax income of cooperatives received from Government storage activities.

HOUSE

1. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Received the conference report on H. R. 5279, the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill for 1964, including Forest Service, (H. Rept. 551) (pp. 11787-90). At the end of this Digest is a table showing the action of the conferees on Forest Service items.

Passed without amendment H. R. 7431, the District of Columbia Appropriation bill for 1964. Includes provisions for D. C. school-lunch and milk programs and surplus foods for the needy. pp. 11775-87

2. **LOYALTY-OATH.** Reps. Findley and Dole complimented Secretary Freeman for cancellation of the ASC committeemen's loyalty oath requirements. p. 11774

3. **FARM LABOR.** Rep. Talcott expressed fear of the loss of the strawberry and lettuce industries to Calif. by the ending of the Mexican farm labor program, stating that some of the industry may move to Mexico. p. 11793

Rep. Fogarty urged recruitment of unemployed U. S. farm workers over Mexican farm laborers. pp. 11797-8

Rep. Gonzalez criticized the Mexican farm labor program as depressing domestic wage rates. pp. 11794-5

4. DATA PROCESSING. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 5171, to authorize the General Services Administration to coordinate purchase, and lease electronic data processing equipment for Federal agencies pp. 11772, 11811.
5. HIGHWAYS. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7195, to amend various provisions of law relating to the Federal-aid Highway Systems (H. Rept. 550). p. 11811
6. EMPLOYMENT. The Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 405, the proposed Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Act. p. D519
7. LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION. The "Daily Digest" states that the Ways and Means Committee "agreed, in part, to the administration revenue proposals contained in H. R. 3846, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1963, concerning the transfer of certain taxes derived from gasoline and special motor fuels used in motorboats from the highway trust fund to the land and water conservation account envisioned by the other parts of the bill. Under the committee decision, existing law relative to the amounts of these taxes will remain the same, as will also be true of the refund provisions (concerning 2 cents of the 4-cent tax). However, the proceeds from the taxes will go into the land and water conservation account instead of the highway trust fund." p. D520
8. LIBRARIES. The Education and Labor Committee rereferred to subcommittee H. R. 4879, to increase the Federal Assistance for the improvement of public libraries. p. D519
9. PATENTS. The Subcommittee No. 3 of the Judiciary Committee voted to report to the full committee, H. R. 7370, to fix the fees payable to the Patent Office. p. D520
10. CULTURE. Received a special report on American studies abroad by the U. S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs (H. Doc. 138). p. 11811
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that next Mon. the Consent Calendar will be called, on Wed. H. R. 101, to extend the exemption of green peanuts from allotments and quotas will be considered and on Thurs. H. R. 5171, to authorize GSA to coordinate, purchase, and lease electronic data processing equipment for Federal agencies will be considered. p. 11775
12. ADJOURNED until Mon. July 15. p. 11811

SENATE

13. NATIONAL SERVICE CORPS. The "Daily Digest" states that a special subcommittee of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee "ordered favorably reported to the full committee with an amendment in the nature of a substitute bill S. 1321, to create a National Service Corps." p. D518

Forest Service

Conference Report, 1964

Item	Estimated : Available, : 1963 a/	Budget : Estimates, : 1964	House : Bill, : 1964	Senate : Bill, : 1964	Conference : Report, : 1964
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS:					
Forest protection and utilization:					
Forest land management b/	\$141,880,900	\$150,656,000	\$143,609,000	\$150,147,000	\$147,312,000
Forest research	25,566,500	23,798,000	23,948,000	30,755,000	25,893,000
State and private forestry cooperation	15,875,600	15,943,000	15,943,000	15,943,000	15,943,000
Total, Forest protection and utilization	183,323,000	190,397,000	183,500,000	196,845,000	189,148,000
Forest roads and trails c/	44,503,000	66,400,000	60,000,000	66,400,000	63,200,000
Access roads	2,000,000	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of lands for national forests:					
Superior national forest	2,000,000	-	-	-	-
Special acts	30,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Wasatch national forest	-	20,000	20,000	250,000	250,000
Cooperative range improvements	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
Assistance to States for tree planting	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total, Annual appropriations	233,553,000	258,587,000	245,290,000	265,265,000	254,368,000
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS (Primarily "Payments to States and Territories" and "Roads and Trails for States" payable from national forest receipts) d/					
	47,982,072	51,785,500	51,785,500	51,785,500	51,785,500

a/ Includes 1963 supplemental appropriations for pay act costs.

b/ Includes contingency funds to the extent necessary as follows: (1) \$5,000,000 for emergency fire fighting and

(2) \$1,910,000 for insect and disease control and excludes 1963 supplemental appropriations of \$12,000,000 for fighting forest fires and \$3,000,000 for forest insect control.

c/ Includes 1963 supplemental appropriation of \$7,000,000.

d/ In addition, prior year balances available.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1964

JULY 11, 1963.—Ordered to be printed

MR. KIRWAN, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 5279]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5279) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 16, 17, 21, 25, 27, 34, and 39.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 9, 11, 13, 15, 23, 24, 32, 36, 38, 45, 47, 51, and 52, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$44,152,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$89,235,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$37,691,300; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$58,300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert *two hundred and thirty-three*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$27,124,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$21,566,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$29,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,136,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert *one hundred and twenty*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$29,404,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,075,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$615,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$17,832,900; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,450,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$30,589,900; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,243,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert *one hundred and three*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,858,400; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$147,312,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$962,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$25,893,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$63,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert *one hundred and thirty-six*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$65,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$58,960,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,350,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 6, 7, and 10.

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
BEN REIFEL,
Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
ALAN BIBLE,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5279) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$44,152,500 for management of lands and resources instead of \$43,292,500 as proposed by the House and \$44,652,500 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$250,000 for reseeding of burned areas; \$110,000 for rehabilitation of public land in Butte and Lawrence Counties, S. Dak.; \$200,000 for rehabilitation in the Big Horn Basin, Wyo.; and \$300,000 for cadastral surveys in Alaska.

The conferees are agreed that the directive included in the report of the Senate committee with regard to surveys of Alaska land selections made under the terms of the Alaska Statehood Act (Public Law 85-508) will be satisfied by surveys of the exterior boundaries of full townships (even if composed of as many as four land selections) with monumentation at an average of 2 miles around the perimeter.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$760,000 for public lands development roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization) as proposed by the Senate instead of \$750,000 as proposed by the House.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$89,235,250 for education and welfare services instead of \$88,350,000 as proposed by the House and \$90,381,500 as proposed by the Senate. The net increase provided over the House bill consists of a decrease of \$300,000 for survey of Indian education and increases as follows: \$600,000 for educational assistance, facilities, and services; \$132,000 for relocation and adult vocational training; \$172,000 for maintaining law and order, and \$281,250 for 1964 Pay Act costs. The conferees direct that the proposed survey of Indian education be conducted within available funds.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$37,691,300 for resources management instead of \$37,239,300 as proposed by the House and \$38,147,900 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$50,000 for maintenance of roads used by school buses; \$250,000 for repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities; and \$152,000 for 1964 Pay Act costs.

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$58,300,000 for construction instead of \$55,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$60,448,000 as proposed by the Senate. It is expected that the agency will undertake with the amount provided the construction of the complete budgeted program and in addition make provision for the following: Replacement facilities for the Rosebud School Mission, South Dakota, \$4,000,000; assistance to the public school district at Ignacio, Colo., \$219,000; assistance to Newtown, N. Dak., Public School District No. 1, \$450,000; assistance to the Grants, N. Mex., Municipal School District No. 3, \$370,000; and for a jail at the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Mont., \$128,000.

Amendment No. 6: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 7: Reported in disagreement.

The conferees are in agreement that the Bureau of Indian Affairs should explore very carefully the return to road construction through contracts with private firms, in lieu of the use of force account, with the requirement that the successful bidder shall employ primarily Indians of the reservation on which the road is to be constructed.

The conferees are in agreement that the administrative expenses to be financed from program funds shall not exceed \$1,375,000 for the headquarters and area offices, and \$1,930,000 for reservation management.

Amendment No. 8: Provides for the purchase of not to exceed 233 passenger vehicles for replacement only instead of 250 as proposed by the House and 216 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Corrects printing error.

Amendment No. 10: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 11: Deletes House provision, as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$27,124,000 for management and protection instead of \$27,068,000 as proposed by the House and \$27,375,000 as proposed by the Senate. The net increase over the House bill includes: a decrease of \$100,000 for new park areas now partially financed; a decrease of \$110,000 for pre-Mission 66 areas; a decrease of \$50,000 for the safety staff; and increases for the following: National Park Service training center requirements, \$25,000; for additional U.S. Park Police, \$80,000; employees' compensation fund payments, \$46,000; purchase of a search and rescue aircraft for Lake Mead Recreational Area, \$25,000; and 1964 Pay Act costs, \$140,000.

Amendment No. 13: Provides travel limitation of \$650,000 for management and protection as proposed by the Senate instead of \$600,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$21,566,750 for maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities instead of \$21,375,000 as proposed by the House and \$21,758,500 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes: \$75,000 for roads and trails;

\$100,000 for buildings, utilities, and other facilities; \$16,750 for 1964 Pay Act costs.

Amendment No. 15: Provides a travel limitation of \$187,500 for maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities as proposed by the Senate instead of \$180,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 16: Provides limitation of \$5,300,000 on the funds available for acquisition of lands as proposed by the House instead of \$7,424,600 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided deletes the \$300,000 contained in the House bill for acquiring lands in Civil War areas and includes \$300,000 for acquiring lands in the Cape Cod National Seashore Area and \$200,000 for the acquisition of lands for the Bad Lands National Monument, S. Dak.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$32,697,000 for construction as proposed by the House instead of \$36,895,200 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided includes \$2,379,000 for camping and picnicking facilities and \$4,023,000 for employee housing.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$29,000,000 for construction (liquidation of contract authorization) instead of \$28,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$30,100,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided includes \$2,020,000 for construction of the North Shore Road in the Lake Mead National Recreational Area.

Amendment No. 19: Provides a travel limitation of \$500,000 for construction (liquidation of contract authorization) instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House and \$528,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$2,136,750 for general administrative expenses instead of \$2,120,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,153,500 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill is for 1964 Pay Act costs.

Amendment No. 21: Provides a travel limitation of \$103,000 for general administrative expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$108,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 22 and 23: Provide for the purchase of 120 passenger motor vehicles instead of 114 as proposed by the House and 124 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24: Provides for the purchase of one aircraft as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

The conferees are in agreement that the pay act absorption under administration of territories shall be allocated proportionately among the various offices, including the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and general administration.

MINERAL RESOURCES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$63,700,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$64,808,500 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided reflects the following changes in the amounts carried in the House bill: A decrease of \$355,000 for production of the National Atlas; a decrease of \$325,000 for marine geology and hydrology; an increase of \$350,000 for water resources investigations; an increase of \$100,000 for preliminary design of a Geological Survey building in

Washington, D.C.; and an increase of \$230,000 for 1964 Pay Act costs. The conferees are in agreement that the construction funds for the Geological Survey building in Washington, D.C., shall be budgeted under the General Services Administration.

BUREAU OF MINES

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$29,404,000 for conservation and development of mineral resources instead of \$29,054,000 as proposed by the House and \$29,926,500 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$250,000 for study of producing tars and oils from Utah and other western coals through carbonization and \$100,000 for a comprehensive study of new uses for asphalt.

Amendment No. 27: Provides a travel limitation of \$700,000 for conservation and development of mineral resources as proposed by the House instead of \$746,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$5,075,000 instead of \$3,200,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,575,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes \$1,000,000 for Project Gasoline; \$375,000 for planning and engineering a pilot plant in South Dakota for production of gas from lignite; and \$500,000 for the development of a pilot plant in connection with coal gasification projects. The projects shall be subject to the provisions of the resolution of the Subcommittee on Mines and Mining of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs dated June 10, 1963.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$615,500 for salaries and expenses instead of \$610,000 as proposed by the House and \$621,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill is for 1964 Pay Act costs.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$17,832,900 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$17,175,000 as proposed by the House and \$18,682,500 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$136,800 for initiation of a North Pacific gear research and development program; \$87,600 for expansion of research on effects of pesticides; \$6,500 for payment to employees' compensation fund; \$50,000 for 1964 Pay Act costs; \$92,000 for technical assistance on commercial fisheries in the Big Bend and other reservoir areas in South Dakota; \$125,000 for biological studies of menhaden in the Gulf of Mexico; \$60,000 for research on means of controlling the red tide phenomenon; and \$100,000 to promote the production of oysters by the propagation of disease-resistant strains.

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$4,450,000 for construction instead of \$1,800,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,458,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill is for construction of a fishery research vessel for use in the North Pacific and Bering Sea.

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$653,000 for general administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$640,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill is for replacement of an obsolete accounting machine.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$30,589,900 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$29,879,400 as proposed by the House and \$31,685,400 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$120,500 for 1964 Pay Act costs; \$200,000 for the southeastern cooperative wildlife disease study at the University of Georgia; \$55,000 for expansion of reservoir research program in the Missouri River Basin; \$100,000 for research on improved and selective bird damage control measures; \$45,000 for establishment of a sport fishery management project, eastern Tennessee; \$30,000 for establishment of a sport fishery management project, West Virginia; \$30,000 for a cooperative fishery unit at the University of Idaho; \$30,000 for a cooperative fishery unit at Pennsylvania State University; and \$100,000 for expanded research on methods of predator control. The amount provided for wildlife research includes provision for undertaking the program for propagation of endangered whooping cranes.

Amendment No. 34: Deletes language inserted by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$5,243,500 for construction instead of \$3,678,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,898,500 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$80,000 for acquiring a surplus vessel for the Sandy Hook Marine Laboratory, New Jersey; \$72,000 for additional facilities, Fish Control Laboratory, Warm Springs, Ga.; \$115,000 for surveys, plans, water supply, and building repair at the fish genetics facility, Beulah, Wyo.; \$133,000 for impoundment facilities, Ouray National Wildlife Refuge, Utah; and construction at the following national fish hatcheries: Warm Springs, Ga., \$116,500; Garrison Dam, N. Dak., \$90,000; White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., \$100,000; Hagerman, Idaho, \$105,000; Ennis, Mont., \$113,000; Greers Ferry, Ark., \$188,000; Lyman, Miss., \$104,000; Cheraw, S.C., \$159,000; and Mescalero Indian Reservation, N. Mex., \$190,000.

The conferees recommend that the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission give early consideration to initiating land acquisition to establish a national wildlife refuge in Pike County, Mo., in the vicinity of Annada, Mo.

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$1,359,000 for general administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,325,000 as proposed by the House. The increase over the House bill is for automatic data processing of cost records and financial statements by commercial firms.

Amendments Nos. 37 and 38: Provides for purchase of not to exceed 103 passenger motor vehicles instead of 98 as proposed by the House and 108 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$4,000,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$4,010,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendment No. 40: Appropriates \$3,858,400 for salaries and expenses instead of \$3,790,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,893,400 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes \$53,400 for two additional field committee chairmen and related expenses and \$15,000 for the Division of Information.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 41: Appropriates \$147,312,000 for forest land management instead of \$143,609,000 as proposed by the House and \$150,147,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes: \$200,000 for timber sales administration; \$1,000,000 for recreation-public use; \$250,000 for structural improvements for fire and general purposes; \$491,000 for employee compensation payments; \$1,000,000 for 1964 Pay Act costs; \$300,000 for fire pre-suppression and prevention in southern California; and \$462,000 for land acquisition including \$200,000 for the Chattahoochee National Forest, Ga., and \$262,000 for the Ouachita National Forest, Okla. and Ark.

Amendment No. 42: Provides limitation of \$962,000 on land acquisition instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,162,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$25,893,000 for forest research instead of \$23,948,000 as proposed by the House and \$30,755,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes: \$250,000 for additional forest insect, disease, and utilization research, Athens, Ga.; \$75,000 for additional timber, watershed, and wildlife research, Rapid City, S. Dak.; \$250,000 for additional marketing research, Princeton, W. Va.; \$275,000 for additional fire research, Riverside, Calif.; \$100,000 for additional genetics and insect research, Corvallis, Oreg.; \$25,000 for additional watershed, range, insect, and disease research, Logan, Utah; \$50,000 for expansion of timber management research, Alexandria, La.; \$150,000 for expansion of research on restoration of strip-mined land in Appalachian region, Berea, Ky.; \$35,000 for research on southern pine beetle control, Gulfport, Miss.; \$100,000 for increased research and watershed management and timber production in Hawaii; \$450,000 to complete construction of the Forest Protection and Wood Utilization Laboratory at Alexandria, La.; and \$185,000 for preparation of designs and specifications for research facilities at the following locations: Morgantown, W. Va. (\$31,500); Fort Collins, Colo. (\$79,000); Sewanee, Tenn. (\$18,500); Missoula, Mont. (\$28,000); and Houghton, Mich. (\$28,000).

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$63,200,000 for forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization) instead of \$60,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$66,400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,243,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert "one hundred and three"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,858,400"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$147,312,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$962,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$25,893,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$63,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert "one hundred and thirty-six"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$65,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$58,960,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 6, 7, and 10.

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
BEN REIFEL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
ALAN BIBLE,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5279) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Public land management

Bureau of Land Management

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$44,152,500 for management of lands and resources instead of \$43,292,500 as proposed by the House and \$44,652,500 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$250,000 for reseeding of burned areas; \$110,000 for rehabilitation of public land in Butte and Lawrence Counties, S. Dak.; \$200,000 for rehabilitation in the Big Horn Basin, Wyo.; and \$300,000 for cadastral surveys in Alaska.

The conferees are agreed that the directive included in the report of the Senate committee with regard to surveys of Alaska land selections made under the terms of the Alaska Statehood Act (Public Law 85-508) will be satisfied by surveys of the exterior boundaries of full townships (even if composed of as many as four land selections) with monumentation at an average of 2 miles around the perimeter.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$760,000 for public lands development roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization) as proposed by the Senate instead of \$750,000 as proposed by the House.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$89,235,250 for education and welfare services instead of \$88,350,000 as proposed by the House and \$90,381,500 as proposed by the Senate. The net increase provided over the House bill consists of a decrease of \$300,000 for survey of Indian education and increases as follows: \$600,000 for educational assistance, facilities, and services; \$132,000 for relocation and adult vocational training; \$172,000 for maintaining law and order, and \$281,250 for 1964 pay act costs. The conferees direct that the proposed survey of Indian education be conducted within available funds.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$37,691,300 for resources management instead of \$37,239,300 as proposed by the House and

\$38,147,900 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$50,000 for maintenance of roads used by school buses; \$250,000 for repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities; and \$152,000 for 1964 pay act costs.

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$58,300,000 for construction instead of \$55,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$60,448,000 as proposed by the Senate. It is expected that the agency will undertake with the amount provided the construction of the complete budgeted program and in addition make provision for the following: replacement facilities for the Rosebud School Mission, S. Dak., \$4,000,000; assistance to the public school district at Ignacio, Colo., \$219,000; assistance to Newtown, N. Dak., Public School District No. 1, \$450,000; assistance to the Grants, N. Mex., Municipal School District No. 3, \$370,000; and for a jail at the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Mont., \$128,000.

Amendment No. 6: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 7: Reported in disagreement.

The conferees are in agreement that the Bureau of Indian Affairs should explore very carefully the return to road construction through contracts with private firms, in lieu of the use of force account, with the requirement that the successful bidder shall employ primarily Indians of the reservation on which the road is to be constructed.

The conferees are in agreement that the administrative expenses to be financed from program funds shall not exceed \$1,375,000 for the headquarters and area offices, and \$1,930,000 for reservation management.

Amendment No. 8: Provides for the purchase of not to exceed 233 passenger vehicles for replacement only instead of 250 as proposed by the House and 216 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$21,566,750 for maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities instead of \$21,375,000 as proposed by the House and \$21,758,500 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes: \$75,000 for roads and trails; \$100,000 for buildings, utilities, and other facilities; \$16,750 for 1964 Pay Act costs.

Amendment No. 15: Provides a travel limitation of \$187,500 for maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities as proposed by the Senate instead of \$180,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 16: Provides limitation of \$5,300,000 on the funds available for acquisition of lands as proposed by the House instead of \$7,424,600 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided deletes the \$300,000 contained in the House bill for acquiring lands in Civil War areas and includes \$300,000 for acquiring lands in the Cape Cod National Seashore Area and \$20,000 for the acquisition of lands for the Bad Lands National Monument, S. Dak.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$32,697,000 for construction as proposed by the House instead of \$36,895,200 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided includes \$2,379,000 for camping and picnicking facilities and \$4,023,000 for employee housing.

Amendment No. 9: Corrects printing error.

Amendment No. 10: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 11: Deletes House provision, as proposed by the Senate.

National Park Service

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$27,124,000 for management and protection instead of \$27,068,000 as proposed by the House and \$27,375,000 as proposed by the Senate. The net increase over the House bill includes: a decrease of \$100,000 for new park areas now partially financed; a decrease of \$110,000 for pre-Mission 66 areas; a decrease of \$50,000 for the safety staff; and increases for the following: National Park Service training center requirements, \$25,000; for additional U.S. Park Police, \$80,000; employees' compensation fund payments, \$46,000; purchase of a search and rescue aircraft for Lake Mead Recreational Area, \$25,000; and 1964 Pay Act costs, \$140,000.

Amendment No. 13: Provides travel limitation of \$650,000 for management and protection as proposed by the Senate instead of \$600,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$29,000,000 for construction (liquidation of contract authorization) instead of \$28,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$30,100,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided includes \$2,020,000 for construction of the North Shore Road in the Lake Mead National Recreational Area.

Amendment No. 19: Provides a travel limitation of \$500,000 for construction (liquidation of contract authorization) instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House and \$528,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$2,136,750 for general administrative expenses instead of \$2,120,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,153,500 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill is for 1964 Pay Act costs.

Amendment No. 21: Provides a travel limitation of \$103,000 for general administrative expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$108,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments No. 22 and 23: Provide for the purchase of 120 passenger motor vehicles instead of 114 as proposed by the House and 124 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24: Provides for the purchase of one aircraft as proposed by the Senate.

Office of Territories

The conferees are in agreement that the pay act absorption under administration of territories shall be allocated proportionately among the various offices, including the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and general administration.

Mineral resources

Geological Survey

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$63,700,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$64,808,500 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided reflects the following changes in the amounts carried in the House bill: a decrease of \$355,000 for production of the National Atlas; a decrease of \$325,000 for marine geology and hydrology; an increase of \$350,000 for water resources investigations; an increase of \$100,000 for preliminary design of a Geological Survey building in Washington, D.C.; and an increase of \$230,000 for 1964 Pay Act costs. The conferees are in agreement that the construction funds for the Geological Survey building in Washington, D.C., shall be budgeted under the General Services Administration.

Bureau of Mines

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$29,404,000 for conservation and development of mineral resources instead of \$29,054,000 as proposed by the House and \$29,926,500 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$250,000 for study of producing tars and oils from Utah and other western coals through carbonization and \$100,000 for a comprehensive study of new uses for asphalt.

Amendment No. 27: Provides a travel limitation of \$700,000 for conservation and development of mineral resources as proposed by the House instead of \$746,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Office of Coal Research

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$5,075,000 instead of \$3,200,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,575,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes \$1,000,000 for project gasoline; \$375,000 for planning and engineering a pilot plant in South Dakota for production of gas from lignite; and \$500,000 for the development of a pilot plant in connection with coal gasification projects. The projects shall be subject to the provisions of the resolution of the Subcommittee on Mines and Mining of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs dated June 10, 1963.

Office of Oil and Gas

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$615,500 for salaries and expenses instead of \$610,000 as proposed by the House and \$621,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill is for 1964 Pay Act costs.

Fish and Wildlife Service

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$17,832,900 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$17,175,000 as proposed by the House and \$18,682,500 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$136,800 for initiation of a north Pacific gear research and development program; \$87,600 for expansion of research on effects of pesticides; \$6,500 for payment to employee's compensation fund; \$50,000 for 1964 pay act costs; \$92,000 for technical assistance on commercial fisheries in the Big Bend and other reservoir areas in South Dakota; \$125,000 for biological studies of menhaden in the Gulf of Mexico; \$60,000 for research on means of controlling the red tide phenomenon; and \$100,000 to promote the production of oysters by the propagation of disease-resistant strains.

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$4,450,000 for construction instead of \$1,800,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,458,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill is for construction of a fishery research vessel for use in the North Pacific and Bering Sea.

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$653,000 for general administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$640,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill is for replacement of an obsolete accounting machine.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$30,589,900 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$29,879,400 as proposed by the House and \$31,685,400 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$120,500 for 1964 pay act costs; \$200,000 for the Southeastern cooperative wildlife disease study at the University of Georgia; \$55,000 for expansion of reservoir research program in the Missouri River Basin; \$100,000 for research on improved and selective bird damage control measures; \$45,000 for establishment of a sport fishery management project, eastern Tennessee; \$30,000 for establishment of a sport fishery management project, West Virginia; \$30,000 for a cooperative fishery unit at the University of Idaho; \$30,000 for a cooperative fishery unit at Pennsylvania State University; and \$100,000 for expanded research on methods of predator control. The amount provided for wildlife research includes provision for undertaking the program for propagation of endangered whooping cranes.

Amendment No. 34: Deletes language inserted by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$5,243,500 for construction instead of \$3,678,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,898,500 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$80,000 for acquiring a surplus vessel for the Sandy Hook Marine Laboratory, N.J.; \$72,000 for additional facilities, Fish Control Laboratory, Warm Springs, Ga.; \$115,000 for surveys, plans, water supply, and building repair at the fish genetics facility, Beulah, Wyo.; \$133,000 for impoundment facilities, Ouray National Wildlife Refuge, Utah; and construction at the following National Fish Hatcheries: Warm Springs, Ga., \$116,500; Garrison Dam, N. Dak., \$90,000; White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., \$100,000; Hagerman, Idaho, \$105,000; Ennis, Mont., \$113,000; Greers Ferry, Ark., \$188,000; Lyman, Miss., \$104,000; Cheraw, S.C., \$159,000; and Mesquero Indian Reservation, N. Mex., \$190,000.

The conferees recommend that the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission give early consideration to initiating land acquisition to establish a National Wildlife Refuge in Pike County, Mo., in the vicinity of Anadama, Mo.

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$1,359,000 for general administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,325,000 as proposed by the House. The increase over the House bill is for automatic data processing of cost records and financial statements by commercial firms.

Amendments Nos. 37 and 38: Provides for purchase of not to exceed 103 passenger motor vehicles instead of 98 as proposed by the House and 108 as proposed by the Senate.

Office of the Solicitor

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$4,000,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$4,010,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Office of the Secretary

Amendment No. 40: Appropriates \$3,858,400 for salaries and expenses instead of \$3,790,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,893,400 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes \$53,400 for two additional field committee chairmen and related expenses and \$15,000 for the Division of Information.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

Department of Agriculture

Forest Service

Amendment No. 41: Appropriates \$147,312,000 for forest land management instead of \$143,609,000 as proposed by the House and \$150,147,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes: \$200,000 for timber sales administration; \$1,000,000 for recreation-public use; \$250,000 for structural improvements for fire and general purposes; \$491,000 for employee compensation payments; \$1,000,000 for 1964 pay act costs; \$300,000 for fire suppression and prevention in southern California; and \$462,000 for land acquisition including \$200,000 for the Chattahoochee National Forest, Ga., and \$262,000 for the Ouachita National Forest, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Amendment No. 42: Provides limitation of \$962,000 on land acquisition instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,162,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$25,893,000 for forest research instead of \$23,948,000 as proposed by the House and \$30,755,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes: \$250,000 for additional forest insect, disease and utilization research, Athens, Ga.; \$75,000 for additional timber, watershed and wildlife research, Rapid City, S. Dak.; \$250,000 for additional marketing research, Princeton, W. Va.; \$275,000 for additional fire research, Riverside, Calif.; \$100,000 for additional genetics and insect research, Corvallis, Oreg.; \$25,000 for additional watershed, range, insect and dis-

case research, Logan, Utah; \$50,000 for expansion of timber management research, Alexandria, La.; \$150,000 for expansion of research on restoration of strip-mined land in Appalachian region, Berea, Ky.; \$35,000 for research on southern pine beetle control, Gulfport, Miss.; \$100,000 for increased research and watershed management and timber production in Hawaii; \$450,000 to complete construction of the Forest Protection and Wood Utilization Laboratory at Alexandria, La.; and \$185,000 for preparation of designs and specifications for research facilities at the following locations: Morgantown, W. Va. (\$31,500); Ft. Collins, Colo. (\$79,000); Sewanee, Tenn. (\$18,500); Missoula, Mont. (\$28,000); and Houghton, Mich. (\$28,000).

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$63,200,000 for forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization) instead of \$60,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$66,400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$250,000 for acquisition of lands for Wasatch National Forest as proposed by the Senate instead of \$20,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 46 and 47: Provide for the purchase of not to exceed 136 passenger motor vehicles instead of 126 as proposed by the House and 146 as proposed by the Senate.

Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review

Amendment No. 48: Appropriates \$65,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the House and \$70,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Public Health Service

Amendment No. 49: Appropriates \$58,960,750 for Indian health activities instead of \$58,750,000 as proposed by the House and \$59,171,500 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$105,750 for 1964 Pay Act costs and \$105,000 for the training of Indian women as nurse assistants and practical nurses in facilities available to the Indian Health Service in South Dakota.

Amendment No. 50: Appropriates \$5,350,000 for construction of Indian health facilities instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,676,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Smithsonian Institution

Amendment No. 51: Appropriates \$5,465,000 for remodeling of the Civil Service Commission building as proposed by the Senate. The conferees direct that the General Services Administrator transfer the building to the Smithsonian Institution as soon as it is vacated by the Civil Service Commission in order that the remodeling can be initiated without delay.

Amendment No. 52: Appropriates \$511,000 for initiating preparation of plans and specifications for the National Air Museum Building as proposed by the Senate.

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
BEN REIFEL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CEREMONIES ON THE CENTENARY OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

(Mr. GOODLING asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, in order that events in connection with the centenary of the Battle of Gettysburg be

recorded for posterity, I include in the RECORD the remarks of Postmaster General J. Edward Day, Assistant Secretary of Interior, John A. Carver, Jr., and Hon. William W. Scranton, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, be inserted in the RECORD.

The addresses were delivered from the Eternal Light Peace Memorial, July 1, 1963.

Postmaster Day dedicated the Gettysburg commemorative stamp. Mr. Carver accepted deeds of additional battlefield land made possible by the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association. Governor Scranton assisted youthful descendants of the honored dead in rededicating a new torch of peace.

The ceremonies were conducted under a blazing sun. It was a coincidence that at the centenary of the first day of battle, the temperature stood at the century mark.

REMARKS BY J. EDWARD DAY, POSTMASTER GENERAL AT THE DEDICATION OF 5-CENT GETTYSBURG COMMEMORATIVE STAMP, GETTYSBURG, PA., JULY 1, 1963

One hundred years ago today there began on this ground a grisly battle that was perhaps the most crucial ever fought anywhere.

One hundred and seventy-five thousand troops took part. The fighting went on for 3 days. When it was over, thousands lay dead and 50,000 had been wounded.

Gettysburg was the turning point of the war. When Gen. Robert E. Lee began an orderly retreat on July 4, followed by a wagon train of wounded 17 miles in length, the last Confederate invasion of the North was ended and southern military power was on the decline.

Lee had hoped, by moving North, to gain several major objectives: to take supplies from the enemy, to capture one or more key cities, to cause a diversion that might help the Confederates, beleaguered by Grant at Vicksburg, and to bring fear to the hearts of the people of the North, thereby increasing the already formidable clamor for a negotiated peace.

Actually, as it turned out, Lee's drive northward had the opposite effect. The alarm created by the invasion rallied the population behind the Union Government.

Gen. George Meade's Army of the Potomac moved up the Shenandoah Valley into Pennsylvania to intercept Lee. Meade hoped to reach a line along the Big Pike Creek, 16 miles southeast of here. Although the huge armies engaged at Gettysburg, neither side had planned to fight at this location.

The series of bloody exchanges which took place in and around Gettysburg are still being studied by military historians and strategists. They were marked by brilliant, as well as faulty, tactics, by formidable gallantry, by stealthy ambushes, by brave charges, by terrifying retreats, by pain and horror.

The climax came with the last Confederate thrust. The gallant troops under Maj. Gen. George Pickett made their famed charge across open fields toward Cemetery Hill, but were mowed down by overwhelming Union fire. That charge was the high water mark of the battle.

Meade was much criticized for not pursuing and defeating the battered Confederate Army before it was able to escape across the Potomac.

Heavy rains hindered the movements of both armies after the battle. Lee reached the river several days ahead of his pursuers, but found his pontoon bridge destroyed.

Meade procrastinated and Lee took his army across the river on the 13th of July before Meade could launch his attack.

President Lincoln was furious. To Gen. Oliver O. Howard, who commanded a corps at Gettysburg, he wrote:

"I was deeply mortified by the escape of Lee across the Potomac, because the substantial destruction of his army would have ended the war."

Union soldiers from 18 States were killed at Gettysburg. These States joined to purchase a portion of the battlefield for a memorial cemetery. The trustees of the cemetery invited Edward Everett, a former president of Harvard and Senator from Massachusetts, and one of the most renowned orators of the day, to come to the site to deliver a commemorative address. They suggested October 23 as the date, but Everett, whose orations were not noted for their brevity, replied that he could not prepare an adequate speech before November 19.

President Lincoln was invited to attend on this latter date almost as an afterthought, and the trustees were surprised at his acceptance. Lincoln and his party arrived in Gettysburg on the night of November 18, after a 5-hour trip from Washington. He appeared that night in response to a serenade and made a few remarks.

Lincoln was habitually cautious in his public speech and he mentioned that in his position it was important not to "say any foolish things." An irreverent man in the audience shouted, "If you can help it."

The following day, in front of some 20,000 persons, Everett delivered a 2-hour address, which roamed over subjects ranging from the funeral customs of ancient Athens to the assorted purposes of war. Lincoln's speech, which followed, was, according to historians, considered by many to be almost shockingly brief.

I find those reports hard to believe. I have never heard of anyone criticizing a speech because it was too short.

Lincoln was disappointed with the reaction of the audience to his speech. He had worked hard on it. It is not true, as the legend tells us, that he composed it at the last moment on the back of an envelope. However, even though the newspapers gave most of the play to Everett's address, Lincoln's remarks were immediately recognized as an extraordinary and classic statement of the democratic purpose.

Everett, himself, wrote Lincoln:

"I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near the central idea of the occasion in 2 hours as you did in 2 minutes."

The Gettysburg Address was and remains a vital and eloquent document because it looked beyond the transient issues to the deeper significance of Gettysburg: The testing of the democratic idea and the endurance of government by the people.

Lincoln spoke of human liberty in universal terms; he realized that the outcome of the grim struggle would be of enduring importance to men everywhere, for all time. The stirring simplicity of his words gave the Battle of Gettysburg a perpetual timelessness and made it symbolize the difficult and continuing struggle to preserve democratic government.

Gettysburg was decisive for our present-day American role as the top world power. And, on the other hand, as the key battle, in the world's first so-called modern war, it was a tragic chapter in man's inhumanity to man. It should have been an object lesson on the horrors of war and of the hideous consequences of resorting to force to settle complex differences.

In today's world of a divided Germany, a divided Europe, a divided China, Gettysburg provides a beacon light of hope for reunification. In the face of disappointments and failures in our American efforts for a nuclear

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued July 18, 1963
For actions of July 17, 1963
88th-1st, No. 108

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on Interior appropriation bill. House committee agreed to accept price support amendment to cotton bill, referred potato marketing quota bill to subcommittee, and voted to report rice allotment transfer bill. Senate committee voted to report bills to extend Mexican farm labor program, extend time for filing tobacco allotment transfers, and permit transfer of rice allotment history. Senate committee agreed to take action on dairy legislation Aug. 7. House passed bill to continue exemption of peanuts for boiling from allotments. Rep. Roudebush urged enactment of new wheat-feed grains legislation.

HOUSE

1. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1964. By a vote of 331 to 50, agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5279, and acted on amendments in disagreement (pp. 12076-82). By a vote of 144 to 245, rejected a motion by Rep. Hall to recommit the bill to conference with instructions to insist on disagreement with a Senate amendment relating to the National Air Museum Building (pp. 12079-80). See Digest 105 for a summary of Forest Service items. This bill also includes items for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, saline water research, and Virgin Islands Corporation.
2. PEANUTS. Passed without amendment S. 582, to continue for two additional years (1964 and 1965) the exemption of peanuts used for boiling from allotments and quotas. A similar bill, H. R. 101, was tabled (pp. 12082-9). A point of order was sustained against an amendment by Rep. Findley which would have extended the exemption to all types of peanuts (pp. 12087-8). A point of order was sustained against an amendment by Rep. Dole which would have extended the exemption to any agricultural commodity which prior to being marketed as a

President.

foodstuff is boiled and dried (p. 12088). This bill will now be sent to the

3. RICE. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. J. Res. 192, to make valid any producer rice acreage allotment found by the ASC county committee or the ASC State committee to have been properly apportioned from the State rice acreage allotment and the acreage allotment for any farm to which such producer allotment has been allocated and approved by the ASC county committee in good faith for any crop year 1956 to 1962. p. D537
4. POTATOES. The Agriculture Committee referred H. R. 3928, to provide for marketing quotas on Irish potatoes, to the Domestic Marketing Subcommittee for further consideration. p. D537
5. COTTON. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee discussed H. R. 6196, the cotton bill, now pending before the Rules Committee and agreed "to accept a floor amendment which would set the 1964 support on the balance of the crop at 30 cents (middling 1-inch), for 1965 at 29½ cents, and for 1966 at 29 cents." p. D537
6. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture Committee approved the following watershed projects: Bear-Pierce-Cedar Creek, Nebr., Bellwood, Nebr., Buckhorn-Mesa, Ariz., Caney Creek, Okla., Istokpoga Marsh, Fla., Middle Fork of Hood River, Oreg., Mulberry Creek, Tenn., Nealahu, Hawaii, Tupelo Bayou, Ark., Upper Deckers Creek, W. Va., Upper Little Minnesota River, S. Dak., Upper Tampa Bay, Fla., Johns Creek, Va., and Jumper Creek, Fla. p. D537
7. INFORMATION. The Government Operations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 6237, to authorize grants for the collection, reproduction, and publication of documentary source material significant to the history of the U. S. p. D537
8. TERRITORIES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 3198, to promote the economic and social development of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. p. D537
9. VETERINARY MEDICINE. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 513, to authorize the President to proclaim the week beginning July 28, 1963, as Veterinary Medicine Week. p. 12082
10. WHEAT; FEED GRAINS. Rep. Roudebush urged the enactment of new wheat-feed grains legislation this session of Congress and outlined certain provisions he proposed should be included in such legislation. pp. 12090-1
11. FARM LABOR. Reps. Martin (Calif.), Talcott, and Gonzalez debated the merits of extending the Mexican farm labor program. pp. 12094-5, 12095-6, 12100
12. COMMITTEE STAFFS. Received from the various committees reports on committee staffs titles, and salaries for the period Jan. 1 to June 30, 1963. pp. 12102-10



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No. 108

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Thursday, July 18, 1963, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1963

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Romans 13: 10: *Love worketh no ill to his neighbor; therefore love is the fulfilling of the law.*

O Thou God of all grace, we are fervently praying that our beloved country may be safeguarded from the devastating blight of atheism and materialism, from the corrupting influences of greed and selfishness, and from the debasing moods of prejudice and hatred.

Grant that all the barriers which stand between the members of the human family may be broken down and may our democracy cause its radiant splendor of good will and brotherhood to find lodgment in every heart and every home.

May there be none in our social order who are aliens and outcasts to the blessings of freedom and justice, and show us how we may help them to cultivate and enjoy those blessings to the utmost by coordinating them with self-discipline.

Inspire us to seek for one another whatever is noblest and most worthy in human aspiration and achievement, and in all our relationships may there be that cardinal virtue of love which is the fulfillment of Thy law.

Hear us in Christ's name Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 2998. An act to amend titles 10, 14, and 38, United States Code, with respect to

the award of certain medals and the Medal of Honor Roll; and

H.R. 3845. An act to amend the Lead-Zinc Small Producers Stabilization Act of October 3, 1961 (75 Stat. 766).

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 628. An act to amend the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945;

S. 1512. An act to authorize one additional Assistant Secretary of State, and for other purposes; and

S. 1627. An act to enable the United States to contribute its share of the expenses of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos as provided in article 18 of the protocol to the declaration on the neutrality of Laos.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 546. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to grant easements for the use of lands in the Camp Joseph H. Pendleton Naval Reservation, Calif., for a nuclear electric generating station.

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 5 OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Subcommittee No. 5 of the Committee on the Judiciary may be permitted to sit during general debate today and the balance of the week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thurs-

day, June 18, after all legislative business is concluded, I may address the House for a period of 30 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I am taking this time to eulogize Eugene T. Kinnaly, who has been a faithful servant here for 45 years.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. SHIPLEY. Mr. Speaker, on roll-call No. 94 I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL AIRPORT CEREMONIES

(Mr. VANIK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, this morning 20 commercial airliners with a capacity of over 1,500 passengers remained stacked in flight for over 20 minutes at the National Airport while commercial operations were suspended for state ceremonies attending the departure of the distinguished leader of a friendly free world nation.

While the need for state ceremonies is well recognized, why should these functions take place at the already overloaded National Airport? Andrews Air Base is conveniently nearby with all of the resources for ceremonial pomp.

The stacking of commercial aircraft under the best conditions and controls

imposes an unnecessary added risk to the passengers as well as the aircraft which must remain suspended in space for the duration of such ceremonies.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE, SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS AND POWER

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Communications and Power of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce be permitted to sit during general debate this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

LIBERALIZING AMOUNT ON OUTSIDE EARNINGS OF RECIPIENTS OF OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

(Mr. STAFFORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation which would permit recipients of old age assistance under social security to earn an additional \$50 a month, or a total of \$1,800 a year, before they are disqualified in any way from receiving social security benefits. I feel the advance in the cost of living makes this change in the basic law a necessity so that our senior citizens can earn sufficient sums of money that, together with social security benefits, will enable them to live in the dignity which they so well deserve.

DISCHARGE PETITION ON PRAYER IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

(Mr. BECKER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Speaker, we have heard thousands of times from the Gospel "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

At the Clerk's desk is my discharge petition to bring before the House a resolution providing a constitutional amendment that would permit prayer in schools and public places. I have asked the Members to sign that petition. I have sent letters to all the Members and shall continue to do so, and shall continue to exhort them to agree that we should give to God the things that are God's, the right to be heard in this nation, as was stated in our Declaration of Independence and all of our public declarations through our history.

I agree that Members will not sign petitions having to do with things that are Caesar's, but I feel that when it comes to the area of Almighty God, no man can use the excuse that he does not sign discharge petitions. If we want to preserve our spiritual heritage in this nation, the time to do so is now and not wait for more litigation before the Su-

preme Court, that is being prepared, to take from our currency and coins, "In God we trust," and from our pledge of allegiance to the flag, "one nation under God," or to take our chaplains away from our armed services.

I say that the time to do it is now. We have waited 1 year for the committee to act on this resolution. They have not acted. I say we must do it now.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1964

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 5279) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 11, 1963.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, the conference action provides a total of \$958,456,500 for fiscal year 1964 for the Department of the Interior—excluding the Bureau of Reclamation and the power agencies—and certain related agencies including the U.S. Forest Service and Indian health activities.

The conference total is a decrease of \$70,052,500, or 7 percent, from the budget estimate. The final bill is \$29,831,300 over the House bill and \$27,236,900 under the Senate bill.

The appropriations allowed for 1964 represent an increase of \$22,762,400, or 2 percent, over the 1963 appropriations. However, the effective increase is \$37,622,400 when the 1963 figures are adjusted on a comparable basis to deduct the forest fire deficiencies appropriated in the 1963 Supplemental Appropriation Act.

Although we have made a significant reduction in the budget request, I believe the bill makes adequate provision for the essential additional requirements that must be provided for if we are to preserve and develop our great natural resources. It should be noted that appropriations for most of the activities covered by the bill have more than tripled since 1955. For that year comparable appropriations totaled only about \$306 million as contrasted to the \$958.5 million carried in this bill. I am convinced that effective use of the funds being appropriated in this bill will provide for all essential requirements in fiscal year 1964.

EXPANSION OF RESEARCH

I would like to again emphasize the concern of our committee over the rapid expansion proposed in the budget for many of the research programs funded by appropriations in the bill. We have made reductions in these requests, in-

cluding oceanography and water resources research, as we do not feel that every action possible is being taken to eliminate duplication among the many agencies involved and to discontinue projects of lower priority in order to make personnel and resources available to undertake new research requirements. I hope there will be more progress in this regard during the current year and that it will be reflected in the budget requests for fiscal year 1965.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

In line with this, our committee will continue to be concerned over the increasing number of employees being requested by the agencies. It is essential that the number of Federal employees, with few exceptions, be held to the current level. We have disallowed a majority of the new positions requested in the 1964 budget and will expect that new or expanded essential activities will be implemented through securing maximum productivity from existing personnel and the shifting of individuals from work of lower priority to higher priority work. In line with this policy, the bill requires generally an absorption of over 20 percent of the additional pay act costs in fiscal year 1964. It is expected that this reduction will be allocated to old line projects and activities of a less urgent character, helping to offset additional manpower requirements in more essential areas.

LAND OPPOSITE MOUNT VERNON

In disallowing the request of \$724,600 to acquire additional land on the Potomac River shore opposite Mount Vernon the committee believes that the \$213,000 appropriated last year to acquire the Mockley Point site of 133 acres, the primary reason for the passage of the authorization by Congress, is all that is warranted in these times when every effort must be made to reduce Federal expenditures.

The committee again carefully reviewed this proposition and found no evidence that any action is planned in this area that would in any way detract from the present view from Mount Vernon. The Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission has formally advised the committee that the sewage treatment plant in question will be located outside the area covered by Public Law 87-362 and out of sight of Mount Vernon.

Considering that foundations currently own 350 acres of land opposite Mount Vernon, and have indicated their plans to donate these holdings to the Government; that 151 acres has already been donated; and that scenic easements are to be largely donated on about 2,600 acres, it does not appear that there is any real problem left in this area warranting further Federal expenditures.

It should be noted that Public Law 87-362 limited appropriations for acquiring the lands in question \$937,600. This limitation was based on the estimate that 586 acres would be acquired at a cost of only \$1,600 per acre. It is evident from recent appraisals, averaging from \$3,000 to \$5,000 an acre, that a considerable increase in the authoriza-

tion would be required if the Federal Government was to purchase the remaining acreage in question.

This area is presently under adequate planning and zoning controls by the Prince Georges County Commissioners, and the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission. This latter group has recently announced plans to acquire \$30 million worth of park land in this general area and the committee feels that any additional land acquisition that may be found desirable for park purposes should appropriately be the respon-

sibility of the local jurisdiction which enjoys some of the highest per capita incomes in the country.

BAD LANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

The conference report as printed on page 11788 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for July 11, 1963, contains a printer's error in connection with amendment No. 16. The item should read \$200,000 for the acquisition of lands for the Bad Lands National Monument, S. Dak., instead of \$20,000. The item is correctly printed in House Report No. 551.

APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Major items in the bill include \$270.9 million for the American Indian, including education, welfare, resource management, and health activities; \$254.4 million for the U.S. Forest Service; \$112.5 million for the National Park Service; \$109.8 million for mineral resources, including Geological Survey, Bureau of Mines, and the Office of Coal Research; and \$71.6 million for the Fish and Wildlife Service.

I will insert at this point a summary tabulation of the amounts in the bill:

Item	Budget estimates	Passed House	Passed Senate	Conference action	Conference action compared with—		
					Budget estimate	House	Senate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR							
Public land management.....	\$415,579,000	\$387,988,800	\$404,269,100	\$394,260,550	—\$21,318,450	+\$6,271,750	—\$10,008,550
Mineral resources.....	122,062,000	107,538,000	112,905,000	109,768,500	—12,293,500	+2,230,500	—3,136,500
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	74,666,000	65,933,400	74,172,400	71,564,300	—3,101,700	+5,630,990	—2,608,100
Office of Saline Water.....	12,350,000	11,850,000	11,850,000	11,850,000	—500,000	-----	-----
Office of the Solicitor.....	4,083,000	4,000,000	4,010,000	4,000,000	—83,000	-----	—10,000
Office of the Secretary.....	4,084,000	3,790,000	3,893,400	3,858,400	—225,600	+68,400	—35,000
Total, definite appropriations.....	632,824,000	581,100,200	611,099,900	595,301,750	—37,522,250	+14,201,550	—15,798,150
Total, indefinite appropriations of receipts.....	10,845,000	10,760,000	10,760,000	10,760,000	—85,000	-----	-----
Total, borrowing authorization.....	13,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	—7,000,000	-----	-----
Total, annual contract authority.....	17,500,000	-----	-----	-----	—17,500,000	-----	-----
Total, title I, Department of the Interior.....	674,169,000	597,860,200	627,859,900	612,061,750	—62,107,250	+14,201,550	—15,798,150
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES							
Department of Agriculture, Forest Service:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, definite appropriations.....	257,817,000	244,520,000	264,495,000	253,598,000	—4,219,000	+9,078,000	—10,897,000
Total, indefinite appropriations.....	770,000	770,000	770,000	770,000	-----	-----	-----
Total, Forest Service.....	258,587,000	245,290,000	265,265,000	254,368,000	—4,219,000	+9,078,000	—10,897,000
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.....	70,000	50,000	70,000	65,000	—5,000	+15,000	—5,000
Commission of Fine Arts.....	91,000	91,000	91,000	91,000	-----	-----	-----
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Indian health activities.....	65,081,000	63,750,000	64,847,500	64,310,750	—770,250	+560,750	—536,750
Indian Claims Commission.....	313,000	297,000	297,000	297,000	—16,000	-----	-----
National Capital Planning Commission.....	717,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	—67,000	-----	-----
National Capital Transportation Agency.....	2,220,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	—1,200,000	-----	-----
Smithsonian Institution.....	24,174,000	16,537,000	22,513,000	22,513,000	—1,661,000	+5,976,000	-----
Transitional grants to Alaska.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	-----	-----	-----
Civil War Centennial Commission.....	107,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	—7,000	-----	-----
Total, definite appropriations.....	353,570,000	329,995,000	357,063,500	345,624,750	—7,945,250	+15,629,750	—11,438,750
Total, indefinite appropriations.....	770,000	770,000	770,000	770,000	-----	-----	-----
Total, title II, related agencies.....	354,340,000	330,765,000	357,833,500	346,394,750	—7,945,250	+15,629,750	—11,438,750
TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION							
Limitation on administrative expenses, Virgin Island Corporation.....	(186,000)	(186,000)	(186,000)	(186,000)	-----	-----	-----
Total, title III, Virgin Islands Corporation.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grand total:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Definite appropriations.....	986,394,000	911,095,200	968,163,400	940,926,500	—45,467,500	+29,831,300	—27,236,900
Indefinite appropriations of receipts.....	11,615,000	11,530,000	11,530,000	11,530,000	—85,000	-----	-----
Borrowing authorization.....	13,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	—7,000,000	-----	-----
Annual contract authority.....	17,500,000	-----	-----	-----	—17,500,000	-----	-----
Total.....	1,028,509,000	928,625,200	985,693,400	958,456,500	—70,052,500	+29,831,300	—27,236,900

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GIBBONS].

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to announce that I will not offer the motion to recommit that I had announced here on the floor yesterday I planned to introduce. I do this for the reason that I recognize that savings have been made over the budget estimate. I realize that our House conferees have succeeded in reducing the Senate bill, and that these savings must be justified and accepted in the Senate. I realize also the problem, if the motion to recommit carried, of maintaining the savings that this conference report already represents.

I am still opposed and very firmly opposed to spending any of our money for an air museum. I shall certainly vote against any appropriation for that purpose whenever it comes before this body.

But, in view of the savings that have been made by our conferees, I will not offer my motion at this time.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. May I ask the gentleman a question or two concerning the conference report? Do I understand now that this is approximately \$28 million or \$29 million above the figure that the House voted?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes, it is \$29.8 million over the House bill and \$27.2 under the Senate bill. It is about a split.

Mr. GROSS. Then instead of any economy in this conference report there is provided millions of dollars of increased spending?

Mr. KIRWAN. It is about \$70 million, or 7 percent, below the budget.

Mr. GROSS. The budget figure was the bloated asking price. When are we going to have an appropriation bill that is cut below last year's spending? Let me ask the gentleman about the Civil Service Building. You have money in this bill for renovation of it. What is that building going to be used for now?

Mr. KIRWAN. That money is there to remodel the Civil Service Building which was formerly the old Patent Office Building. It is not to build a new building, but to remodel it. It is very much needed. It is one of the historic old buildings in the United States and it should be preserved.

Mr. GROSS. I asked the gentleman if he can tell me for what purpose the building is going to be used?

Mr. KIRWAN. It will be used to house the National Portrait Gallery and the National Collection of Fine Arts as authorized by the act of March 28, 1958.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will yield further, this is what I suspected: We are putting up brandnew buildings all over this Washington, D.C., to house the various agencies of the Federal Government and here we are going to renovate a Government-owned office building and put an art gallery in it or something of that kind.

Mr. KIRWAN. There is something that the gentleman has overlooked. There are some 7 million tourists coming to this city and they spend about \$1 million a day here. They spend about \$385 million a year and they are entitled to have an adequate building to see the best art in the world. Smithsonian now has no space to exhibit these priceless works of art.

Mr. GROSS. Well, there is a National Gallery of Art, and a big one, right here near the Capitol.

Mr. KIRWAN. This building is to house the national collection of fine arts and the National Portrait Gallery of the Smithsonian Institution. This, you might say, is the anniversary of giving \$100 billion to the rest of the world and, surely, you would give \$5 million to 7 million Americans who are spending \$385 million a year here.

Mr. GROSS. I have not been voting to give billions of dollars to the rest of the world. I thought I had some assurance with reference to this building matter when the bill was up before.

Well that still does not entitle you to spend money to convert that building to a portrait gallery in view of the fact that the Government is spending millions upon millions of dollars for rental space in privately owned buildings in Washington in addition to the millions for new buildings. I thought I had assurance when this bill was on the floor of the House that this would not be done.

Mr. KIRWAN. This old building is no longer adequate for office space and that is why they are constructing a new building for the Civil Service Commission. The act of 1958 provided for preserving the old building and converting it into a museum. It will be much cheaper than building a new museum.

Mr. GROSS. This is the old Civil Service Building; do I understand?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes, and it is going to be remodeled. This is to finance what the Congress authorized in 1958 as soon as the Civil Service Commission moved out of the building. They are scheduled to transfer to their new building this fall.

Mr. GROSS. I opposed it when the bill was being considered here on the floor of the House until I had the assurance that this would not be done.

Mr. KIRWAN. If you opposed it, that does not alter the fact that the Congress passed the act. This Government is operated by a majority.

Mr. GROSS. Oh, well, I know that. Can the gentleman tell me where the tourists are going to park their automobiles while they are they are visiting this portrait gallery?

Mr. KIRWAN. I do not know about the question of parking but I assume some provision will be made for it.

Mr. GROSS. Are the tourists going to park their automobiles on the roof? That building is in the heart of the city. There is no parking space in that area.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with the chairman of the committee in saying that I believe the conference committee did a very good job in this particular instance. I realize that we could not satisfy everyone and satisfy the ideas of everyone as to what should be done or what should be increased or decreased. But I think we made a very good decision with the Senate.

It is my opinion that the final result is a good one. It is 7 percent below the budget request. I think that the conference report represents a fine solution, and I do hope that the House will approve the conference report as submitted.

Mr. KIRWAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. McCLODY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. McCLODY. As I interpret the conference committee report, there is not only an increase in the amount of about \$30 million over what the House approved, but in addition the conference committee did restore an appropriation for extensive plans with regard to a National Air Museum which when completed will contemplate an additional appropriation for that structure of about \$40 million. Therefore, by restoring that authorization or that appropriation we have to anticipate that there will be an additional \$40 million to be appropriated which was not contemplated by the House at the time this appropriation bill was passed by the House.

I would like to ask this further question in addition to having made that observation. That question is this: We are not anticipating any additional revenue for the Federal Government; in fact, we are anticipating a reduced tax intake and possibly reduced revenue. How does this appropriation bill now stack up with the 1963 appropriation, which I feel should be a guiding influence insofar as the present appropriations of this Congress are concerned? Can the gentleman inform me how much above the 1963 appropriation bill these appropriations are?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes. Over the 1963 appropriations it is only 2 percent, and it is estimated the Federal revenue from this bill will be \$787 million in 1964, an increase of \$7 million over 1963. In answer to the first part of the gentleman's question we do not have a cost estimate on the building. That is why we should provide these planning funds to find out what an adequate building will cost. It will take 2 years to complete the planning and then the agency will have to report back to Congress and

obtain an authorization for construction. There can be no appropriation for construction until Congress has had an opportunity to review the plans and the cost and authorizes construction.

Mr. McCLODY. Nevertheless, by committing the Congress today to the appropriation of \$511,000 for initiating plans and specifications for a National Air Museum Building, we are, in effect, obligating a future Congress to the extent of many millions of dollars.

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I think the managers on the part of the House are to be congratulated for their work in connection with the Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill, 1964.

I have been particularly interested in the plan to remodel the historic Patent Office Building, and have sponsored legislation to protect the National Collection of Fine Arts. I have been happy to work with a number of my colleagues in this connection, particularly the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RHODES], and, of course, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

The Patent Office Building was designed by Robert Mills, the famous American architect who designed the Washington Monument, and the U.S. Treasury Building, in the Nation's Capital.

It is the intention of the Congress for both the National Portrait Gallery and the National Collection of Fine Arts to share occupancy of the building.

The Patent Office Building will make a fitting home for American art in years to come, and will be able to continue its service to our people.

The Congress directed the Smithsonian Institution, in 1846, to form a gallery of art for the Nation. In 1849 the Smithsonian Institution began the collection of painting and sculpture, and art objects in general.

The Smithsonian Institution, because of its congressional sponsorship, has, through the National Collection of Fine Arts, been the keystone of the Federal outlook and concern for the arts. Through the expansion and development of the National Collection of Fine Arts the national concern for the arts will have its greatest flowering in the years ahead.

In 1930 the Smithsonian Institution struggled and failed to get funds to house its collections, and so it was not until the 75th Congress that steps were taken to provide a permanent home for the National Collection of Fine Arts.

The 75th Congress not only demonstrated its intention to provide a permanent home for the National Collection of Fine Arts but it also made it possible for private funds to be accepted for the purchase of works of art by living artists, and made possible the right to raise such funds for financing exhibitions of current and past works of art from the great store of such work in the National Collection of Fine Arts.

Today the National Collection works with the U.S. Information Agency in sending exhibits of American art overseas.

I have sponsored legislation, House Joint Resolution 241, with my colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON], to carry such exhibits to the smaller cities and towns of our country, and I hope that this legislation will be favorably considered, for it is an important step forward.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the action of the other body in setting out on page 10 of their bill that tribal funds derived from appropriations in satisfaction of awards to those tribes through the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of Claims shall not be further appropriated until a report of the purpose for which the funds are to be used has been submitted to both the Senate and the House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and those purposes have either been approved by resolution of each of said committees or have not been disapproved by resolution within 60 days from the date the report is submitted.

This provision is far better than the provision that was contained in the House bill which simply required the Department to submit to the committees a report on how the funds were to be used, which report should lay on the desk of the committees for 60 days, but which House provision did not require a resolution by the committees of both bodies, either approving or disapproving the plan for the disposition of these tribal funds.

I think it should be pointed out at this time, Mr. Speaker, that the Congress has completely abdicated its rights and duties with respect to these tribal funds which are derived from judgments obtained by the various tribes by simply permitting the Department to handle these funds in almost any manner they propose. The difficulty is, Mr. Speaker, that in every instance which has been called to my attention, the Department provides that the funds shall be used for the purchase of land to be taken by the Government and held in trust for the Indians to further perpetuate the Department of Interior and the Indian Department for the next 50 years or more.

Tribes that are almost completely integrated, whose members are as competent as those employed by the Department of Interior, have been induced to set up land purchase programs to buy reservation areas for their people in an attempt to segregate the Indian and put him back under the regulation and control of the Indian department.

The Indian department is a very busy department of Government. Every year they come in for increased appropriations to hire more people to supervise less Indians, to handle less land, and to promulgate their own personal interests on down through the ages.

Congress has no business in turning these funds over to the Indian department to spend as they see fit to promote and promulgate their bureaucracy ad infinitum.

When an Indian tribe receives a judgment from the Court of Claims or from the Indian Claims Commission the disposition of those funds should be provided for by the Interior and Insular

Affairs Committees of the House and the Senate and by the Congress itself and not by the Indian Bureau. The provision in the Senate Appropriations Committee is actually too lenient and gives too much authority to the Bureau, but it is much better than simply having the Bureau report to the committees because it requires affirmative action on the part of the committees in either approving or disapproving the program.

I want to commend the Senate Appropriations Committee for making this provision possible, and I hope neither committee will take action until they have thoroughly studied a complete plan for the disposition of these funds.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the conference report?

Mr. HALL. I am in this form.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies.

The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HALL moves to recommit the conference report on the bill, H.R. 5279, to the committee of conference with instructions to the managers on the part of the House to insist on their disagreement to Senate amendment 52 which appropriates funds for initiating preparation of plans and specifications for the National Air Museum Building.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 144, nays 245, not voting 44, as follows:

[Roll No. 96]

YEAS—144

Abbutt	Brock	Dwyer
Abele	Brotzman	Findley
Adair	Brown, Ohio	Fino
Alger	Broyhill, N.C.	Foreman
Anderson	Bruce	Fountain
Ashbrook	Burton	Frelinghuysen
Ashmore	Cahill	Gary
Auchincloss	Chamberlain	Gathings
Ayres	Clancy	Gibbons
Baker	Claussen	Goodell
Baldwin	Don H.	Goodling
Barry	Cleveland	Griffin
Battin	Collier	Gross
Becker	Colmer	Grover
Beermann	Cramer	Gubser
Belcher	Cunningham	Gurney
Bell	Curtin	Hall
Bennett, Mich.	Curtis	Halpern
Berry	Dague	Hardy
Betts	Derounian	Harvey, Ind.
Bolton	Derwinski	Harvey, Mich.
Francis P.	Devine	Hoeven
Bolton	Dole	Horton
Oliver P.	Dorn	Hosmer
Bray	Dowdy	Hutchinson
		Johansen
		Jonas
		Kastenmeier
		King, N.Y.
		Knox
		Kunkel
		Latta
		Lennon
		Lindsay
		Lipscomb
		McClory
		McDade
		McLoskey
		McMillan
		MacGregor
		Mailliard
		Marsh
		Martin, Nebr.
		Mathias
		Meador
		Milliken
		Moore
		Morton
		Mosher
		Murray
		Norblad
		O'Konski
		Pelly
		Poff
		Pool
		Pucinski
		Quillen
		Reid, Ill.
		Reid, N.Y.
		Rich
		Robison
		Roudebush
		Rumsfeld
		St. George
		Saylor
		Schadeberg
		Schenck
		Schweiker
		Siler
		Skubitz
		Smith, Calif.
		Smith, Va.
		Snyder
		Stafford
		Stinson
		Taft
		Talcott
		Taylor
		Teague, Calif.
		Thomson, Wis.
		Tollefson
		Tuck
		Utt
		Van Pelt
		Waggonner
		Weaver
		Weltner
		Whalley
		Wharton
		Whitener
		Widnall
		Williams
		Wilson, Ind.
		Winstead
		Wyder
		Wyman
		Younger

NAYS—245

Addabbo	Hagen, Calif.	Osmers
Albert	Haley	Ostertag
Andrews	Halleck	Passman
Arends	Hanna	Patman
Ashley	Hansen	Patten
Aspinall	Harding	Pepper
Avery	Harris	Perkins
Baring	Harrison	Pike
Bass	Harsha	Pilcher
Bates	Hawkins	Pillion
Beckworth	Hays	Pirnie
Bennett, Fla.	Healey	Poage
Blatnik	Hechler	Price
Boggs	Hemphill	Purcell
Boland	Henderson	Quile
Bolling	Herlong	Rains
Bow	Holland	Randall
Brademas	Horan	Reifel
Bromwell	Huddleston	Reuss
Brooks	Hull	Rhodes, Ariz.
Broomfield	Ichord	Rhodes, Pa.
Brown, Calif.	Jarman	Riehlman
Broyhill, Va.	Jennings	Rivers, Alaska
Burke	Jensen	Rivers, S.C.
Burkhalter	Joelson	Roberts, Ala.
Burleson	Johnson, Calif.	Roberts, Tex.
Byrne, Pa.	Johnson, Wis.	Rodino
Byrnes, Wis.	Jones, Ala.	Rogers, Colo.
Cameron	Jones, Mo.	Rogers, Fla.
Cannon	Karsten	Rooney
Carey	Karth	Rosenthal
Casey	Kee	Roush
Cederberg	Kelth	Roybal
Chelf	Kelly	Ryan, Mich.
Chenoweth	Keogh	Ryan, N.Y.
Clark	Kilgore	St. Onge
Cohelan	King, Calif.	Schneebeli
Conte	Kirwan	Schwengel
Cooley	Kluczynski	Secrest
Corbett	Kornegay	Selden
Corman	Kyl	Senner
Daddario	Laird	Shipley
Daniels	Langen	Short
Davis, Ga.	Lankford	Shriver
Dawson	Leggett	Sibal
Delaney	Libonati	Sickles
Dent	Long, Md.	Sikes
Denton	McDowell	Sisk
Diggs	McFall	Slack
Dingell	McIntire	Smith, Iowa
Downing	MacDonald	Springer
Dulski	Madden	Staebler
Duncan	Mahon	Staggers
Edwards	Martin, Calif.	Steed
Elliott	Matsunaga	Stratton
Everett	Matthews	Stubblefield
Evins	May	Sullivan
Fallon	Michel	Teague, Tex.
Farbstein	Miller, Calif.	Thomas
Fascell	Mills	Thompson, N.J.
Felghan	Minish	Thompson, Tex.
Finnegan	Minshall	Thornberry
Fisher	Monagan	Toll
Flood	Montoya	Tupper
Flynt	Moorhead	Tuten
Fogarty	Morgan	Udall
Ford	Morris	Ullman
Fraser	Morse	Van Deerlin
Friedel	Moss	Vanik
Fulton, Pa.	Multer	Vinson
Fulton, Tenn.	Murphy, Ill.	Wallhauser
Fuqua	Murphy, N.Y.	Watson
Gallagher	Natcher	Watts
Gavin	Nedzi	Westland
Gilbert	Nelsen	White
Gill	Nix	Whitten
Glenn	Nygaard	Wilson, Bob
Gonzalez	O'Brien, N.Y.	Wilson,
Grant	O'Hara, Ill.	Charles H.
Green, Oreg.	O'Hara, Mich.	Wright
Green, Pa.	Olsen, Mont.	Young
Griffiths	Olson, Minn.	Zablocki

NOT VOTING—44

Abernethy	Hagan, Ga.	Philbin
Barrett	Hébert	Powell
Bonner	Hoffman	Rogers, Tex.
Buckley	Hollifield	Roosevelt
Celler	Kilburn	Rostenkowski
Clawson, Del.	Landrum	St Germain
Davis, Tenn.	Lesinski	Scott
Donohue	Lloyd	Shelley
Edmondson	Long, La.	Sheppard
Ellsworth	McCulloch	Stephens
Forrester	Martin, Mass.	Thompson, La.
Garmatz	Miller, N.Y.	Trimble
Gialmo	Morrison	Wickersham
Grabowski	O'Brien, Ill.	Willis
Gray	O'Neill	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hoffman for, with Mr. Miller of New York against.

Mr. Abernethy for, with Mr. Garmatz against.

Mr. Del Clawson for, with Mr. O'Neill against.

Mr. Scott for, with Mr. Bonner against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Morrison with Mr. Ellsworth.

Mr. Roosevelt with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.

Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Lloyd.

Mr. O'Brien of Illinois with Mr. McCulloch.

Mr. Davis of Tennessee with Mr. Kilburn. Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Stephens.

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Forrester.

Mr. Celler with Mr. Long of Louisiana.

Mr. Barrett with Mr. Gray.

Mr. Hollifield with Mr. Hagan of Georgia.

Mr. St Germain with Mr. Wickersham.

Mr. Donohue with Mr. Edmondson.

Mr. Gialmo with Mr. Lesinski.

Mr. Willis with Mr. Trimble.

Mr. Grabowski with Mr. Shelley.

Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Landrum.

Mr. Philbin with Mr. Powell.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Rogers of Texas.

Mr. HAWKINS and Mr. HERLONG changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. BROWN of Ohio and Mr. HALPERN changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken and the Speaker announced that the ayes had it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 331, nays 50, not voting 52, as follows:

[Roll No. 97]

YEAS—331

Adair	Baker	Blatnik
Addabbo	Baldwin	Boggs
Albert	Baring	Boland
Anderson	Barry	Bolton
Andrews	Bass	Oliver P.
Arends	Bates	Bow
Ashley	Battin	Brook
Ashmore	Beckworth	Bromwell
Asplund	Belcher	Brooks
Auchincloss	Bell	Broomfield
Avery	Bennett, Fla.	Brotzman
Ayres	Bennett, Mich.	Brown, Calif.

Brown, Ohio	Henderson	Pool
Broyhill, N.C.	Herlong	Price
Broyhill, Va.	Holland	Pucinski
Burke	Horan	Purcell
Burkhalter	Horton	Quile
Burleson	Hosmer	Quillen
Burton	Huddleston	Rains
Byrne, Pa.	Hull	Randall
Byrnes, Wis.	Ichord	Reid, Ill.
Cahill	Jarman	Reid, N.Y.
Cameron	Jennings	Reifel
Cannon	Jensen	Reuss
Carey	Joelson	Rhodes, Ariz.
Casey	Johnson, Calif.	Rhodes, Pa.
Cederberg	Johnson, Wis.	Rich
Celler	Jones	Riehlman
Chamberlain	Jones, Mo.	Rivers, Alaska
Chelf	Karsten	Rivers, S.C.
Chenoweth	Karth	Roberts, Ala.
Clark	Kee	Roberts, Tex.
Clausen,	Keith	Rodino
Don H.	Kelly	Rogers, Colo.
Cleveland	Keogh	Rogers, Fla.
Cohelan	Kilgore	Rooney
Collier	King, Calif.	Rosenthal
Colmer	Kirwan	Roudebush
Conte	Kluczynski	Roush
Cooley	Knox	Roybal
Corbett	Kornegay	Ryan, Mich.
Corman	Kunkel	Ryan, N.Y.
Cramer	Kyl	St. George
Cunningham	Langen	St Germain
Daddario	Lankford	St. Onge
Dague	Leggett	Schenck
Daniels	Lennon	Schneebell
Davis, Ga.	Libonati	Schwengel
Dawson	Lindsay	Secrest
Delaney	Lipscomb	Selden
Dent	Lloyd	Senner
Denton	Llong, Md.	Shipley
Diggs	McDade	Short
Dorn	McDowell	Shriver
Dowdy	McFall	Sibal
Downing	McIntire	Sikes
Dulski	McMillan	Siler
Duncan	MacDonald	Sisk
Dwyer	Madden	Slack
Edwards	Mahon	Smith, Calif.
Elliott	Mailliard	Smith, Iowa
Ellsworth	Marsh	Springer
Everett	Martin, Calif.	Staebler
Evins	Martin, Nebr.	Stafford
Fallon	Mathias	Staggers
Farbstein	Matsunaga	Steed
Fascell	Matthews	Stratton
Feighan	May	Stubblefield
Finnegan	Meador	Talcott
Fino	Michel	Taylor
Fisher	Miller, Calif.	Teague, Calif.
Flood	Milliken	Teague, Tex.
Flynt	Mills	Thomas
Fogarty	Minish	Thompson, N.J.
Ford	Minshall	Thompson, Tex.
Fountain	Montoya	Thomson, Wis.
Fraser	Moore	Thornberry
Frelinghuysen	Moorhead	Toll
Friedel	Morgan	Tollefson
Fulton, Pa.	Morse	Tuten
Fulton, Tenn.	Morton	Udall
Fuqua	Mosher	Ullman
Gallagher	Moss	Van Deerlin
Gary	Multer	Vanik
Gathings	Murphy, Ill.	Van Pelt
Gavin	Murphy, N.Y.	Vinson
Gibbons	Murray	Waggonner
Gilbert	Natcher	Wallhauser
Gill	Nedzi	Watson
Glenn	Nelsen	Watts
Gonzalez	Nix	Weaver
Grant	Norblad	Weltner
Green, Oreg.	Nygaard	Westland
Green, Pa.	O'Brien, N.Y.	Whalley
Griffiths	O'Hara, Ill.	White
Grover	O'Hara, Mich.	Whitener
Gubser	Olsen, Mont.	Whitten
Hagen, Calif.	Olson, Minn.	Widnall
Haley	O'Neill	Williams
Halleck	Osmer	Wilson, Bob
Halpern	Ostertag	Wilson,
Harding	Passman	Charles H.
Hardy	Patman	Wilson, Ind.
Harris	Patten	Winstead
Harrison	Pelly	Wright
Harsha	Pepper	Wyder
Harvey, Mich.	Perkins	Wyman
Hawkins	Pike	Young
Hays	Pilcher	Younger
Healey	Pillion	Zablocki
Hechler	Pirnie	
Hemphill	Poage	

NAYS—50

Abbitt	Beermann	Bray
Abele	Berry	Bruce
Alger	Betts	Clancy
Ashbrook	Bolton	Curtin
Becker	Frances P.	Curtis

Deronian	Hoeven	Robison
Derwinski	Hutchinson	Rumsfeld
Devine	Johansen	Saylor
Dole	Kastenmeyer	Schadeberg
Findley	King, N.Y.	Schweiker
Foreman	Laird	Skubitz
Goodell	Latta	Smith, Va.
Goodling	McClary	Snyder
Gross	McLoskey	Stinson
Gurney	MacGregor	Taft
Hall	O'Konski	Tuck
Harvey, Ind.	Poff	Wharton

NOT VOTING—52

Abernethy	Hanna	Powell
Barrett	Hansen	Rogers, Tex.
Bolling	Hébert	Roosevelt
Bonner	Hoffman	Rostenkowski
Brademas	Hollifield	Scott
Buckley	Jones, Ala.	Shelley
Clawson, Del.	Kilburn	Sheppard
Davis, Tenn.	Landrum	Sickles
Dingell	Lesinski	Stephens
Donohue	Long, La.	Sullivan
Edmondson	McCulloch	Thompson, La.
Forrester	Martin, Mass.	Trimble
Garmatz	Miller, N.Y.	Tupper
Gialmo	Monagan	Utt
Grabowski	Morris	Wickersham
Gray	Morrison	Willis
Griffin	O'Brien, Ill.	
Hagan, Ga.	Philbin	

So the conference report was agreed to.

The clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Miller of New York for, with Mr. Hoffman against.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Until further notice:

Mr. Morrison with Mr. Griffin.

Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Kilburn.

Mr. Monagan with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.

Mr. Garmatz with Mr. Utt.

Mr. Gialmo with Mr. Del Clawson.

Mr. Gray with Mr. McCulloch.

Mr. Roosevelt with Mr. Tupper.

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Lesinski.

Mr. Barrett with Mr. Jones of Alabama.

Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Edmondson.

Mr. Philbin with Mr. Forrester.

Mr. Donohue with Mr. Abernethy.

Mr. Hollifield with Mr. Stephens.

Mr. Bonner with Mr. Wickersham.

Mr. Morris of New Mexico with Mr. Powell.

Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Hagan of Georgia.

Mr. Shelley with Mrs. Hansen.

Mr. Grabowski with Mr. Landrum.

Mr. Long of Louisiana with Mr. Trimble.

Mr. Sickles with Mr. Rogers of Texas.

Mr. Dingell with Mr. Davis of Tennessee.

Mr. O'Brien of Illinois with Mr. Scott.

Mr. Willis with Mr. Hanna.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Brademas.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 6: Page 7, line 4, after the word "Colorado", insert the following: "facilities at Ignacio, Colorado: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$450,000 shall be for assistance to the Newtown, North Dakota, Public School District Numbered 1, for construction of an addition to the Newtown Public School."

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KIRWAN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 7: On page 7, line 7, insert the following: "Provided further, That not to exceed \$370,000 shall be for assistance to the Grants, New Mexico, Municipal School District Numbered 3, Valencia County, New Mexico, for construction of an addition to the public high school serving the Pueblos of Laguna and Acoma".

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KIRWAN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7 and concur therein.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 10: On page 9, line 20, insert the following: "except that tribal funds derived from appropriations in satisfaction of awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of Claims shall not be further appropriated until a report of the purposes for which the funds are to be used has been submitted to the Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and those purposes either have been approved by resolution of each of said committees or have not been disapproved by resolution of either of said committees within sixty calendar days from the date the report is submitted, not counting days on which either House is not in session because of an adjournment of more than three calendar days to a day certain.".

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KIRWAN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10 and concur therein.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

(Mr. FOGARTY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I just want to take a couple of minutes in which to say that I think this is one of the best bills that has been considered by this Congress, and to say that for the past 20 years I have been listening to MIKE KIRWAN talk about this bill as being an all-American bill, that this bill is for America and for Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know of anyone in the Congress who has done more to develop the natural resources of our country, to open up the National Parks to all Americans, than has MIKE KIRWAN.

In political parlance we have back home, "Mr. Democrat" or "Mr. Republican." In the Halls of Congress, we have the same thing. On yesterday we had Mr. CARL VINSON as one of the great men in this Congress who has done so much for this country. MIKE KIRWAN knows as much about the Department of the Interior as CARL VINSON does about the U.S. Navy. I would like to suggest today, because of the tremendous time and effort that MIKE KIRWAN has put into the operations of the Department of the Interior over the years, all for Americans

and all for America, that he be our "Mr. American" in the House of Representatives.

Also, Mr. Speaker, I think all of us remember over the years Mr. KIRWAN's charge to the House that we were neglecting the original American in this country, the Indian. I do not think anyone in this House or in the other body has done so much for the real Americans, the Indian population, as has MIKE KIRWAN. Just in the last 5 years he has provided over a billion dollars in the Interior bill to provide urgently needed educational, welfare, and health services to the Indians, including new schools, hospitals, and roads. He has taken especial interest in promoting their economic development so that they may become self-sufficient.

I do not think any of us will forget the fight he made to stop mineral stockpiling and subsidies 4 or 5 years ago. Almost alone he and his committee took on everyone and everything and cut off appropriations for the stockpiling program under Public Law 733, saving \$70 million and defeated the new minerals subsidy bill which would have authorized new appropriations up to \$650 million.

During the 18 years that MIKE KIRWAN has been chairman of the Interior Subcommittee over \$6 billion has been appropriated for the activities of the Department of the Interior, exclusive of the Bureau of Reclamation and the power agencies. Just think where our Nation would be today but for the foresightedness of MIKE KIRWAN and others to provide for the development and preservation of our great natural resources including our forests, fish and wildlife, minerals, water, and the vast public lands.

A typical example that comes to mind is the action he took to improve conditions in our national parks. It was during one of his extensive field trips in 1955 to review activities in the field that he realized the deplorable conditions existing in the national parks. Construction of facilities had not kept pace with the great increase in the number of visitors. When he discovered that the budget request for construction for fiscal year 1956 was only for \$5,200,000, he took immediate steps to have the construction appropriation increased to \$15 million to provide immediately for expanded facilities, including picnic areas, comfort stations, visitors centers, etc. This was a whole year in advance of the time that the administration planned to begin its Mission 66 program.

We are also well aware of his ceaseless efforts over the years to provide adequate appropriations for reclamation, flood control, and navigation in the public works appropriation bill.

So, Mr. Speaker, I would like to refer to MIKE KIRWAN today as "Mr. All American," because certainly he deserves that connotation.

(Mr. FOGARTY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their re-

marks at this point in the RECORD on our distinguished colleague, Mr. KIRWAN.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

HON. MICHAEL J. KIRWAN

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I must join my friend from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] in the eulogy of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

It has been my pleasure to have served with Mr. KIRWAN for many years. Whenever he comes to the floor he always has my undivided attention—as he also has the attention of all Members of the House. It has been my privilege to observe—when you come to analyze his position—he is invariably for the average man—the man of the street and the field and the shop—the man who has daily financial problems, the family that sometimes is uncertain whether there will be breakfast on the table in the morning, or whether there will be sufficient money to buy shoes for the children. On one hand he is the idealist, the philanthropist, the humanitarian. And on the other hand he is the practical politician who knows how to implement his love of mankind in the drafting and management of his bill.

So, Mr. Speaker, I must concur unqualifiedly in the gracious tribute of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] to the chairman of the committee in charge of the bill, the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN]. He is a benefactor and a credit to his State and to the House.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for the very kind remarks of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and the gentleman from Missouri, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. CANNON], and I want to thank them both. I am reminded of something Speaker Clark, of Missouri, in his book on his political career, quoted from a speech of a prominent man of an earlier day:

The sweetest incense ever to greet the nostrils of a public man is the applause of the people.

THE HONORABLE CARL VINSON

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, it was my misfortune to be in conference on the other side of the Capitol yesterday and so missed the opportunity to join in the recognition paid our beloved and distinguished colleague from Georgia, CARL VINSON, and his remarkable record in becoming the all-time dean of the American Congress.

Mr. VINSON has served longer than any other man in the 88 Congresses, longer than all the thousands of able and patriotic men who have been Members of the Congress, both in the House and the Senate. It is hardly to be expected that another such record will be established in the next 200 years.

It is not only remarkable for its length of tenure but also because it has been a continuous service.

The man who for many years held this record was Speaker Cannon of Illinois. Speaker Cannon for many years enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest Member of the House and the man with the longest continuous service. But, as he himself expressed it on one occasion, there were 2 years in which he took a vacation "at the suggestion of his constituency."

The gentleman from Georgia has not only been here longer but he has served consecutively and continuously for what amounts—and what will eventually constitute a full half-century—with the possible exception of the service of Gladstone in the British House of Commons—the longest continuous service in the history of world parliaments.

But the supreme distinction of the tenure of CARL VINSON in the House and the Congress lies not in length of service but in the quality of that service.

After all, the principal consideration is not how long he has served here but how well he has served here.

"Better 50 years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay." Therein lies the greatness of the man and the measure of his contribution to national welfare in the most critical years of the Republic.

Few Presidents of the United States have made in their 4 or 8 years of limited service as significant a contribution to the safety and security of the country and its international prestige as CARL VINSON in his half century on the quarterdeck of the ship of state.

I recall distinctly, and sometimes with no little feeling of trepidation, the situation which obtained at the close of the Second World War. We had thoroughly sold the country on the idea that this was a war to end all wars, and when victory was achieved, there was a stampede. And this Congress was largely responsible for it. We cannot be taken to task too harshly under the circumstances. Every wife, mother and sister was importuning by telephone, telegram, and letter demanding that we "send their boy back home." American womanhood had gone through a war period of agonized anxiety and when the news of the armistice came they expected to see him come marching back with banners waving early the next morning. Tear-stained letters cried:

The war is over. The war to end all wars has been won. We want our man back home. What's the use of keeping him over there? There will never be another war as long as time stands. We want him back now.

Under that tremendous pressure from every section of every congressional district in the Nation, Congress, almost overnight, severed all redtape, abandoned all precautions, and brought our vast armies back on record time. We practically abandoned national defense.

Over there, men dropped their guns where they stood and ran for the ship. We left billions of dollars worth of invaluable war materiel and weapons. The latest engines of war were left to rust in the jungles while other nations carefully conserved all implements and every lesson to be salvaged from the greatest of all world conflicts.

Our entire system of defense was disorganized, disintegrated, and dissipated. When we belatedly woke to the menace massing against us on the world frontier—shocked and bewildered to find the Nation in mortal danger—we lacked everything essential to survival. At this crisis CARL VINSON rose to the occasion. He had to start from a new base of operation. It was necessary to work from the ground up and in the tragically short time available build what amounted to a new system of defense.

Many wars have been won or lost through the invention or adaptation of some particularly effective weapon. Herein lay the burden of his task. Today every weapon of the last war is as obsolete and outmoded as the French .75's.

It is the duty of Congress—and therefore of the Committee on Armed Services to provide these weapons. We were all but hopelessly handicapped by incredible delay and inertia. In the renaissance of the last few crowded years no one or no one agency has had a larger part or a more critical responsibility than CARL VINSON and the Committee on Armed Services. Against heavy handicaps they have rehabilitated our defense.

This notable occasion in which an honored public servant of the people has established a record of 50 years devoted capacity and loyalty affords us an opportunity to lay our flowers and encomiums where they are most appropriate, and most deserved.

Modern warfare with its terrible forces of destruction and devastation is not merely a matter of victory or defeat. It is a question of survival. It threatens extinction—not only of the American Nation, but the extinction of Christian civilization throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, it is our earnest hope that CARL VINSON may serve another 50 years and continue to render the Nation the same distinguished service he has rendered the last 50 years.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Ohio. The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

(Mr. KIRWAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include tables.)

VETERINARY MEDICINE WEEK

Mr. PURCELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 513) authorizing the President to proclaim the week beginning July 28, 1963, as Veterinary Medicine Week.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the week beginning July 28, 1963, as Veterinary Medicine Week, and calling upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities, in recognition of the contributions which the veterinarians of this Nation have made through the eradication of diseases, the maintenance of high standards for food inspection, and research in various fields of veterinary medicine, and for services they have rendered to all lovers of pets.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. BURKHALTER. Mr. Speaker, on the last rollcall I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

PEANUTS FOR BOILING

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 401 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 101) to extend for two years the definition of "peanuts" which is now in effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require, after which I shall yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. AVERY].

[Mr. ELLIOTT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, I think my colleague from Alabama has pretty well described the purpose of the resolution. For the legislative history, however, I would like to call the attention of the House to an apparent mistake in the committee report. On page 1 of the committee report, under the paragraph headed "Pur-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued July 19, 1963
For actions of July 18, 1963
88th-1st; No. 109

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on Interior appropriation bill. Both Houses received President's balance of payment message. Senate committee reported bill for transfer of rice acreage allotments. House passed bill for GSA coordination of data processing equipment. Sen. Proxmire and others introduced and he discussed dairy bill.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN TRADE; BALANCE OF PAYMENTS. Both Houses received the President's message on balance of payments (H. Doc. 141)(pp. 12113-7, 12249-53). The President stated that our exports have risen only moderately over the past three years and have not kept pace with the rapid rise of imports and that the U. S. is preparing to use to the fullest extent the authority provided in the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 in an across-the-board drive for lower tariffs and against other barriers to trade; that this Department's new auction program for direct sales of cotton abroad will ensure competitive pricing for our cotton in export markets and will increase exports by as much as \$100 million over last year's levels; that he has directed the Secretary of Commerce to take

corrective action through the Maritime Administration against discriminatory ocean freight rates which discourage our exports as compared with imports, and that he will propose new legislation on this matter if it seems necessary; that the Budget Bureau screening of Federal expenditures abroad (excluding Defense, AID, Treasury payments on foreign-held debt and Federal pension payments) should result in savings, together with those which may be expected from revisions of programs under Public Law 480, of about \$100 million a year and that he will convene a White House Conference on Export Expansion on Sept. 17 and 18, in order to give further momentum to the expansion of our export performance. He recommended a sales tax on American purchases of foreign stocks and bonds.

Several Senators discussed the merits of the President's message. pp. 12161-2, 12166-7, 12192-6, 12246-7

2. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1964. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5279 (pp. 12184-7). This bill will now be sent to the President. See Digest 105 for a summary of Forest Service items.
3. RICE. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1604, to permit a rice producer permanently withdrawing from rice production to transfer his rice acreage history without requiring him to transfer his land (S. Rept. 364). p. 12119
4. TOBACCO. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 403, to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed with the ASC County Committee. The bill provides that the lease must have been agreed upon prior to the normal planting time in the county, or June 15, whichever is earlier, and filed in writing in the county office within twenty days after the date this bill becomes law. (S. Rept. 365). p. 12119
5. FOREIGN TRADE. Passed with an amendment H. R. 2513, to amend provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 which requires containers of imported articles to be marked to indicate the country of origin so as to provide that when articles are repackaged in the U. S. and offered for sale the new packages must be marked to show the country of origin of the contents (pp. 12154, 12187-92, 12196-203). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Magnuson to exempt sawed lumber from provisions of the bill (pp. 12198-202).
6. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6016, to authorize additional appropriations for prosecution of projects in certain river basin plans for flood control, navigation, and other purposes (S. Rept. 363). p. 12119
7. VETERINARY MEDICINE. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 513, to authorize the President to proclaim the week beginning July 28, 1963, as Veterinary Medicine Week. This measure will now be sent to the President. p. 12133
8. FISHERIES. Considered, but took no action on, S. 627, to authorize Federal grants to States for the development of commercial fisheries. pp. 12203-4
9. SCHOOL LUNCH. The District of Columbia Committee reported without amendment S. 1078, authorizing appropriations for the D. C. School lunch program for children (S. Rept. 368). p. 12119

call this subject to the attention of the American people.

Mr. DOMINICK. I thank my distinguished colleague.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOMINICK. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. MORTON. I, too, have been very much impressed by the eloquent argument presented by the junior Senator from Colorado. He has rendered a real service in pointing out the myths that go with the dialogues in connection with Cuba.

It was called to my attention today that the American Maritime Association, through its legislative director, sent a letter to the President on the subject of the rather loose application of our pressures on friendly nations to desist from making their merchant ships available to the Cuban trade. It has summarized it in a press release dated today, Thursday, July 18th. Since it bears on the present discussion, I ask unanimous consent that it may be made a part of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEW YORK.—The American Maritime Association appealed to President Kennedy today to order new steps to curtail free world shipping to Cuba.

Pointing out that the State Department's efforts to curb allied shipping to Castro have failed, the AMA urged the President to issue new and stronger shipping orders to halt the flow of goods to the Cuban Communists. The association, which represents 40 percent of the American merchant marine, suggested a new order denying U.S. Government-generated aid cargo to all shipowners who use any of their vessels in the Cuban trade regardless of whether they are owned by a parent organization or a subsidiary. The order should also be extended to include the carrying of U.S. aid cargo from foreign ports to other parts of the world, the Association said.

The AMA's views were contained in a letter written by AMA Legislative Director Ray R. Murdock and released today by the Association. The announcement came on the heels of a Government report that 128 free world ships have traded with Cuba since January 1963 when the United States issued orders denying certain American-financed cargoes to ships that have traded with Cuba.

Mr. Murdock said that since January, free world ships have docked at Cuban ports on an average of one per day, and that only two companies have asked to be removed from the Government blacklist since it was instituted last winter. These facts, he said, demonstrate that the State Department's efforts to curb allied shipping to Cuba "must be termed a miserable failure." They also indicate, he said, "that we have been unable to convince those presently engaged in the Cuba trade to cease operation."

Because of the loopholes in the Government's shipping orders, the AMA said, any foreign steamship company that owns more than one vessel is permitted to continue to trade with Cuba and at the same time to carry U.S. Government-financed cargo on other ships.

"A perfect example of this has recently come to light," the association continued. "A British vessel, the *London Statesman*, has reportedly been chartered to carry Public Law 480 grain from the U.S. gulf to Formosa between July 5-15. This vessel is owned by the London and Overseas Freighters, Ltd., a company which has shown a most flagrant

disregard for U.S. policies. This company has chartered 75 percent of its entire shipping capabilities to the Soviet Union, and its vessels make up approximately one-half of the entire British tonnage now engaged in the Cuban trade. London & Overseas Freighters, Ltd., controls the London & Overseas Tankers, Ltd., a firm which has carried more oil to Cuba than any other single company since Castro assumed power. The chartering of the *London Statesman* is just another example of the lack of control exercised by the Department of Agriculture over the chartering practices of foreign trade missions."

The AMA urged President Kennedy to prohibit the owners of ships trading with Cuba from carrying any U.S. Government-financed cargo. It said similar rules should be applied to steamship companies that trade with Communist China, North Vietnam, and North Korea.

Mr. MORTON. Again I commend the Senator for keeping this discussion alive. It is certainly one that should be kept before the Congress and the American people, and it is one of the problems that will face our Nation for many days—not that Cuba is a threat to this Nation; but once Latin America goes, we are indeed threatened.

Mr. DOMINICK. I thank the Senator. A part of the purpose of my speech today was to make crystal clear that we may have been beguiled by the so-called missile infiltration into Cuba and the so-called missile takeout, and the people may have been led to believe there is no danger. The danger is more real now, through subversion and infiltration, than it was in October. It is certainly not less.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOMINICK. I yield to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I am very glad the distinguished Senator from Colorado has made the point he has just made. I have felt all along that the weaponry, the soldiers, and so forth, in Cuba, do not, in themselves, constitute a military threat to the United States, but communism in Cuba definitely constitutes a threat to the entire hemisphere. I hope the Senator will continue to hammer this point home, because it is quite obvious that the President of the United States does not understand it.

I refer to his press conference of yesterday and to a question and answer in that conference as quoted in the New York Times of this morning. The question was asked:

Mr. President, do you see any indications that the Castro government is seeking a more relaxed relationship with the United States, and, if so, are we prepared to meet them in that?

The President's answer was:

No, I've seen these verbal statements but I see no evidence—and, as I say, I don't—I think the United States has indicated very clearly that we do not accept the existence and cannot coexist in the peaceful sense with a Soviet satellite in the Caribbean.

I ask my friend from Colorado if he feels that we are demonstrating in any way that we cannot coexist with communism in this hemisphere, as the President said.

Mr. DOMINICK. I have seen no evidence of any action whatever to show

our relationship in trying to get rid of the Communist menace. The only thing that we have done, which we did legitimately and well, was the effort last October in getting rid of the missiles and long range bombers from Cuba. That was a real positive statement to Mr. Khrushchev to get out. The Russians got out, as far as they have gotten out since, with long-range bombers and missiles, even though we are not sure of the total effect. There has been nothing done to try to develop a position of leadership which would provide us and all the Latin American countries with the ability to put Cuba back on the side of the free nations. This is what we should be doing, in my opinion.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Again I thank the Senator from Colorado for his continuing effort in this field, and the other Senators on this side of the aisle who have joined with him, to point out to the American people the dangers which exist in Cuba. I am sure that if the American people have to depend on their President for true information on Cuba, they will be waiting a long time, especially when the President has said, "I think the United States has indicated very clearly that we do not accept the existence and cannot coexist in the peaceful sense with a Soviet satellite."

The President is not being honest with the American people and with himself when he continues to hide his head in the sand to the obvious threat to our country and to the whole world.

Mr. DOMINICK. I thank the Senator from Arizona.

(During the delivery of Mr. DOMINICK's address, unanimous consent was granted for the inclusion of the following editorial at this point in the RECORD:)

CUBAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

Kentucky's Senator THURSTON B. MORTON, a familiar figure to all Cincinnatians, is one of a group of Senators who has supported a proposal that this country get moving again on the Cuban problem.

Specifically, these men propose that we encourage the Cuban exiles to form a unit which we could recognize as a provisional government for Cuba. It may come as a surprise to many that we still recognize the Castro government—but that's the fact. All we've done is withdraw our diplomatic representation. By recognizing a new provisional government we would finally withdraw all recognition of Castro.

But the most dramatic part of the plan would be to give this new government a headquarters right on Cuban soil—at our mighty Guantanamo naval base. The effect would be similar to our sheltering the Government of Nationalist China on Formosa, behind the might of our fleet. But, in Cuba, the effect could be far more productive of results. It would provide a rallying point for the Cuban underground, a reason for them to keep up efforts which lately have been dwindling due to the discouragement of a do-nothing U.S. policy. It would serve effective notice on the Soviet that the United States is not kidding about its demands that Soviet troops be pulled out, all of them. It would reassert American leadership in inter-American affairs. Finally, it would achieve exactly the objectives of the Bay of Pigs invasion but without firing a shot. That whole invasion, as Senator Morton has revealed, was planned simply to acquire a beachhead on Cuban soil from which a new government could be recognized. Inevitably, it was felt, the Castro regime

would crumble under the gathering strength that such a provisional government would gather.

Whether or not this is the best plan it is at least a plan. And until someone can come along with a better one, we hope that the Guantanamo proposal receives full and serious consideration.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5279) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr.

JORDAN of Idaho in the chair). The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of July 11, 1963, pp. 11787-11788, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, as this bill passed the Senate it provided for ap-

propriations totaling \$985,693,400 for the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior, exclusive of the Bureau of Reclamation and power marketing agencies, and the various related agencies, including the U.S. Forest Service.

The conference committee bill provides appropriations totaling \$958,456,500 for the programs and activities of these agencies. This total is under the budget estimates of \$1,028,509,000 by \$70,052,500; over the House bill of \$928,625,200 by \$29,831,300; and under the Senate bill of \$985,693,400 by \$27,236,900.

I ask unanimous consent to have included in the RECORD, at the conclusion of my remarks, a tabulation setting out the appropriation for the current year, the budget estimate, the House allowance, the Senate allowance, and the conference allowance for each appropriation in the bill.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Item	Appropriations, 1963 (including Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963)	Budget estimates, 1964	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference allowance	Conference allowance compared with—		
						Budget estimate	House allowance	Senate allowance
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR								
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT								
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT								
Management of lands and resources-----	\$44,410,200	\$46,286,000	\$43,292,500	\$44,652,500	\$44,152,500			
Construction-----	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	-\$2,133,500	+\$860,000	-\$500,000
Public lands development roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)-----		1,000,000	750,000	760,000	760,000	-240,000	+10,000	
Oregon and California grant lands (indefinite appropriation of receipts)-----	(7,175,000)	(7,325,000)	(7,325,000)	(7,325,000)	(7,325,000)			
Range improvements (indefinite appropriation of receipts)-----	(697,000)	(967,000)	(967,000)	(967,000)	(967,000)			
Total, Bureau of Land Management-----	45,410,200	48,286,000	44,342,500	45,712,500	45,212,500	-3,073,500	+870,000	-500,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS								
Education and welfare services-----	82,508,400	92,610,000	88,350,000	90,381,500	89,235,250	-3,374,750	+885,250	-1,146,250
Resources management-----	35,590,000	39,402,000	37,239,300	38,147,900	37,691,300	-1,710,700	+452,000	-456,000
Revolving fund for loans-----	4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000			
Construction-----	53,775,000	56,200,000	55,500,000	60,448,000	58,300,000	+2,100,000	+2,800,000	-2,148,000
Road construction (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	18,000,000	16,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	-1,000,000		
General administrative expenses-----	4,190,950	4,312,000	4,265,000	4,265,000	4,265,000	-47,000		
Menominee educational grants-----		132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000			
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds-----	198,064,350	210,656,000	202,486,300	210,374,400	206,623,550	-4,032,450	+4,137,250	-3,750,850
Tribal funds (not included in totals of this tabulation)-----	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)				
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE								
Management and protection-----	25,383,904	28,816,000	27,068,000	27,375,000	27,124,000	-1,692,000	+56,000	-251,000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities-----	20,578,550	22,295,000	21,375,000	21,758,500	21,566,750	-728,250	+191,750	-191,750
Construction-----	45,775,500	42,942,000	32,697,000	36,895,200	32,697,000	-10,245,000		-4,198,200
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	27,000,000	29,000,000	28,000,000	30,100,000	29,000,000		+1,000,000	-1,100,000
General administrative expenses-----	2,055,200	2,303,000	2,120,000	2,153,500	2,136,750	-166,250	+16,750	-16,750
Total, National Park Service-----	120,793,154	125,356,000	111,260,000	118,282,200	112,524,500	-12,831,500	+1,264,500	-5,757,700
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION								
Salaries and expenses-----	1,201,096	2,462,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	-562,000		
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES								
Administration of territories-----	13,796,500	13,819,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	-819,000		
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands-----	13,890,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000			
Total, Office of Territories-----	27,686,500	28,819,000	28,000,000	28,000,000	28,000,000	-819,000		
Total, Public Land Management-----	393,155,300	415,579,000	387,988,800	404,269,100	394,260,550	-21,318,450	+6,271,750	-10,008,550
MINERAL RESOURCES								
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY								
Surveys, investigations, and research-----	57,943,000	68,015,000	63,700,000	64,808,500	63,700,000	-4,315,000		-1,108,500

Item	Appropriations, 1963 (including Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963)	Budget estimates, 1964	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference allowance	Conference allowance compared with—		
						Budget estimate	House allowance	Senate allowance
BUREAU OF MINES								
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	\$27,502,450	\$30,277,000	\$29,054,000	\$29,926,500	\$29,404,000	—\$873,000	+\$350,000	—\$522,500
Health and safety.....	8,448,000	8,953,000	8,664,000	8,664,000	8,664,000	—289,000		
Construction.....	425,000	6,692,000				—6,692,000		
General administrative expenses.....	1,350,950	1,473,000	1,460,000	1,460,000	1,460,000	—13,000		
Development and operation of helium properties:								
Borrowing authorization.....	(6,000,000)	(13,000,000)	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)	(—7,000,000)		
Annual limitation on contract authorization.....		(17,500,000)				(—17,500,000)		
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	37,767,100	47,395,000	39,178,000	40,050,500	39,528,000	—7,867,000	+350,000	—522,500
OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH								
Salaries and expenses.....	3,450,000	5,000,000	3,200,000	6,575,000	5,075,000	+75,000	+1,875,000	—1,500,000
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION								
Salaries and expenses.....	750,000	900,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	—50,000		
Lead and zinc stabilization program.....	2,450,000							
Total, Office of Minerals Exploration.....	3,200,000	900,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	—50,000		
OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS								
Salaries and expenses.....	557,600	642,000	610,000	621,000	615,500	—26,500	+5,500	—5,500
OFFICE OF MINERALS AND SOLID FUELS								
Salaries and expenses.....		110,000				—110,000		
Total, mineral resources.....	102,917,700	122,062,000	107,538,000	112,905,000	109,768,500	—12,293,500	+2,230,500	—3,136,500
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE								
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE								
Salaries and expenses.....	374,450	386,000	386,000	386,000	386,000			
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES								
Management and investigations of resources.....	15,883,400	19,028,000	17,175,000	18,682,500	17,832,900	—1,195,100	+657,900	—849,000
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program).....	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000			
Construction.....	8,473,000	5,753,000	1,800,000	4,458,000	4,450,000	—1,303,000	+2,650,000	—8,000
Construction of fishing vessels.....	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000			
General administrative expenses.....	621,850	695,000	640,000	653,000	653,000	—42,000	+13,000	
Administration of Pribilof Islands (indefinite appropriation of receipts).....	(2,017,000)	(2,553,000)	(2,468,000)	(2,468,000)	(2,468,000)	(—85,000)		
Limitation on administrative expenses, fisheries loan fund.....	(258,550)	(270,000)	(270,000)	(270,000)	(270,000)			
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	26,028,250	26,526,000	20,665,000	24,843,500	23,985,900	—2,540,100	+3,320,900	—857,600
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE								
Management and investigations of resources.....	27,729,500	31,484,000	29,879,400	31,685,400	30,589,900	—894,100	+710,500	—1,095,500
Construction.....	6,922,300	2,860,000	3,678,000	5,898,500	5,243,500	+2,383,500	+1,565,500	—655,000
Migratory bird conservation account.....	7,000,000	12,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	—2,000,000		
General administrative expenses.....	1,292,750	1,410,000	1,325,000	1,359,000	1,359,000	—51,000	+34,000	
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	42,944,550	47,754,000	44,882,400	48,942,900	47,192,400	—561,600	+2,310,000	—1,750,500
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	69,347,250	74,666,000	65,933,400	74,172,400	71,564,300	—3,101,700	+5,630,900	—2,608,100
OFFICE OF SALINE WATER								
Salaries and expenses.....	7,600,000	10,500,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	—500,000		
Operation and maintenance.....	2,000,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,850,000			
Total, Office of Saline Water.....	9,600,000	12,350,000	11,850,000	11,850,000	11,850,000	—500,000		
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR								
Salaries and expenses.....	3,852,650	4,083,000	4,000,000	4,010,000	4,000,000	—83,000		—10,000
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY								
Salaries and expenses.....	3,482,050	4,084,000	3,790,000	3,893,400	3,858,400	—225,600	+68,400	—35,000
Total, definite appropriations.....	582,354,950	632,824,000	581,100,200	611,099,900	595,301,750	—37,522,250	+14,201,550	—15,798,150
Total, indefinite appropriations of receipts.....	8,889,000	10,845,000	10,760,000	10,760,000	10,760,000	—85,000		
Total, borrowing authorizations.....	6,000,000	13,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	—7,000,000		
Total, annual contract authority.....		17,500,000				—17,500,000		
Total, title I, Department of the Interior.....	598,243,950	674,169,000	597,860,200	627,859,900	612,061,750	—62,107,250	+14,201,550	—15,798,150
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES								
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE								
FOREST SERVICE								
Forest protection and utilization:								
Forest land management.....	157,232,900	150,656,000	143,609,000	150,147,000	147,312,000	—3,344,000	+3,703,000	—2,835,000
Forest research.....	25,566,500	23,798,000	23,948,000	30,755,000	25,893,000	+2,095,000	+1,945,000	—4,862,000
State and private forestry cooperation.....	15,875,600	15,943,000	15,943,000	15,943,000	15,943,000			
Total, forest protection and utilization.....	198,675,000	190,397,000	183,500,000	196,845,000	189,148,000	—1,249,000	+5,648,000	—7,697,000
Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization).....	44,500,000	66,400,000	60,000,000	66,400,000	63,200,000	—3,200,000	+3,200,000	—3,200,000

Item	Appropriations, 1963 (including Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1963)	Budget estimates, 1964	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference allowance	Conference allowance compared with—		
						Budget estimate	House allowance	Senate allowance
FOREST SERVICE—continued								
Access roads.....	2,000,000							
Acquisition of lands for national forest:								
Wasatch National Forest.....		\$20,000	\$20,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	+\$230,000	+\$230,000	
Superior National Forest.....	\$2,000,000							
Special acts (indefinite appropriation of receipts).....	(30,000)	(70,000)	(70,000)	(70,000)	(70,000)			
Cooperative range improvements (indefinite appropriation of receipts).....	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)			
Assistance to States for tree planting.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000			
Total, definite appropriations.....	248,175,000	257,817,000	244,520,000	264,495,000	253,598,000	-4,219,000	+3,430,000	-\$3,200,000
Total, indefinite appropriations.....	730,000	770,000	770,000	770,000	770,000			
Total, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.....	248,905,000	258,587,000	245,290,000	265,265,000	254,368,000	-4,219,000	+9,078,000	-10,897,000
FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW								
Salaries and expenses.....	70,000	70,000	50,000	70,000	65,000	-5,000	+15,000	-5,000
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS								
Salaries and expenses.....	82,850	91,000	91,000	91,000	91,000			
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE								
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE								
Indian health activities.....	56,836,250	58,985,000	58,750,000	59,171,500	58,960,750	-24,250	+210,750	-210,750
Construction of Indian health facilities.....	9,335,000	6,096,000	5,000,000	5,676,000	5,350,000	-746,000	+350,000	-326,000
Total, Public Health Service.....	66,171,250	65,081,000	63,750,000	64,847,500	64,310,750	-770,250	+560,750	-536,750
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION								
Salaries and expenses.....	296,650	313,000	297,000	297,000	297,000	-16,000		
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION								
Salaries and expenses.....	675,000	717,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	-67,000		
Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and playground system.....	100,000							
Total, National Capital Planning Commission.....	775,000	717,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	-67,000		
NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY								
Salaries and expenses.....	3,000,000	2,200,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-1,200,000		
Land acquisition and construction.....	400,000							
Total, National Capital Transportation Agency.....	3,400,000	2,200,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-1,200,000		
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION								
Salaries and expenses.....	11,060,550	13,324,000	13,124,000	13,124,000	13,124,000	-200,000		
Remodeling of Civil Service Commission Building.....		6,465,000		5,465,000	5,465,000	-1,000,000	+5,465,000	
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park.....	1,275,000	1,736,000	1,275,000	1,275,000	1,275,000	-461,000		
National Air Museum.....		511,000		511,000	511,000		+511,000	
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	2,113,850	2,138,000	2,138,000	2,138,000	2,138,000			
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	14,449,400	24,174,000	16,537,000	22,513,000	22,513,000	-1,661,000	+5,976,000	
TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA								
Grants.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000			
CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION								
Expenses.....	100,000	107,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	-7,000		
Total, definite appropriations.....	336,520,150	353,570,000	329,995,000	357,063,500	345,624,750	-7,945,250	+15,629,750	-11,438,750
Total, indefinite appropriations.....	730,000	770,000	770,000	770,000	770,000			
Total, title II, related agencies.....	337,250,150	354,340,000	330,765,000	357,833,500	346,394,750	-7,945,250	+15,629,750	-11,438,750
TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION								
Revolving fund.....	200,000							
Limitation on administrative expenses, Virgin Islands Corporation.....	(183,800)	(186,000)	(186,000)	(186,000)	(186,000)			
Total, title III, Virgin Islands Corporation.....	200,000							
Grand total:								
Definite appropriations.....	919,075,100	986,394,000	911,095,200	968,163,400	940,926,500	-45,467,500	+29,831,300	-27,236,900
Indefinite appropriation of receipts.....	10,619,000	11,615,000	11,530,000	11,530,000	11,530,000	-85,000		
Borrowing authorizations.....	6,000,000	13,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	-7,000,000		
Annual contract authority.....		17,500,000				-17,500,000		
Total.....	935,694,100	1,028,509,000	928,625,200	985,693,400	958,456,500	-70,052,500	+29,831,300	-27,236,900

The **PRESIDING OFFICER** (Mr. RIBICOFF in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. **HOLLAND**. Mr. President, will the distinguished chairman of the committee of conference yield, so that I may address a question to him?

Mr. **HAYDEN**. I yield.

Mr. **HOLLAND**. Do I correctly understand that the House conferees insisted, as a condition to getting a conference report, that there be eliminated the item of \$500,000, as requested by the Budget, for the acquisition of land in the Everglades National Park, in Florida?

Mr. **HAYDEN**. That is correct. The

House would not agree to it, so we had to yield in order to get a unanimous report.

Mr. **HOLLAND**. I shall not endeavor to hold up the conference report, because I realize the difficulties of handling a bill containing hundreds of details, such as this bill does.

However, I should like the RECORD to show that I believe the State of Florida and its people are not being fairly treated on this item. The State contributed approximately 850,000 acres of land to the project without any Federal participation. Numerous private owners contributed sizable tracts of land. In addition, the State contributed \$2 million to acquire various odd lots of land that were left over when the original park was created, and which had not been secured.

Notwithstanding that, and in spite of the fact that several years ago Congress approved an authorization of \$2 million for the Federal Government to do something in this field by acquiring lands, we have never been able to make even a start on the program.

I desire the RECORD to show also that it is particularly unfortunate this year that this action has been taken, because another agency of the Federal Government, the Farmers Home Administration, has procured, under foreclosure, a tract of about 5,000 acres adjoining a most colorful and attractive part of the Everglades National Park. The Farmers Home Administration is willing to transfer this tract to the Park Service, provided only that it is reimbursed for the funds which it has invested in the tract, which come to a total of nearly \$500,000. It seems to me that when it is suggested that the Federal Government take money out of one pocket and put it into another, to carry out a long term commitment—a serious commitment—by beginning this land acquisition, it is particularly unfortunate that Congress hesitates to do so.

I hope that the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations will be helpful in seeing if this wrong cannot be rectified in some way or other.

Mr. HAYDEN. I sincerely hope that that will be possible. The House was adamant, and it was necessary to have a bill. I am sure the Senator understands that situation.

Mr. HOLLAND. I do, indeed. I thank the Senator from Arizona for his arduous effort in behalf of the bill. It has been a hard bill, a heavy one to carry. I am glad to vote with him for the approval of the conference report. However, I deeply regret the omission of the item I have mentioned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ARTICLES IMPORTED IN CONTAINERS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2513) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to require certain new

packages of imported articles to be marked to indicate the country of origin, and for other purposes.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Chair indicate what is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending business is House bill 2513.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I understand that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is ready to proceed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia is recognized.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, House bill 2513, known as the marking bill, would close a serious loophole in our marking law as it applies to imported articles. Section 304 of the Tariff Act states:

Every article imported into the United States, and its immediate container, and the package in which such article is imported, shall be marked, stamped, branded, or labeled, in legible English words, in a conspicuous place, in such manner as to indicate the country of origin of such article, in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

It has been found that, in a number of instances, imported goods are taken out of their original packages which may be properly marked, and placed in other packages which are not properly marked. In some instances the new packages closely resemble packages containing goods made in the United States or seem to imitate packages containing well-known goods produced in some other country.

It is easy to see how a purchaser might be misled by such repackaging. In any event it seems obvious that the intent of the law requiring imported goods to be marked with the country of origin is being evaded.

I shall not discuss the merits or demerits of the marking law. It has been on the books for a long time, and seems to have been tested and approved by the public. As long as the law exists, it should be observed and loopholes should be closed.

There is ample provision in the bill so that hardship and changes in packaging practices of long standing will be avoided. The Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to prevent the application of the law when he finds that compliance would necessitate such substantial changes in customary trade practices as to cause undue hardship and, when the article is repackaged, that the repackaging is otherwise than for the purpose of concealing the origin of the articles.

This would mean that such items as coffee, tea, spices, and similar products which have long been imported and blended, cooked, mixed, or packaged for distribution under labels that have become familiar to domestic consumers, would not be affected. Some meat products made in the United States are known to contain some foreign meats. Not only has the commodity been improved, cooked, and blended; it would be most difficult to tell which item contained meat from other countries. Here again the Secretary of the Treasury would be empowered to provide for exception.

We could not enumerate here all of the possible exceptions. In the future there may be cases upon which the Secretary may need to make a ruling. However, in general, it is anticipated that the more serious violations of the intent of the marking law will cease when and if the bill becomes law.

The bill was reported unanimously by the Ways and Means Committee, and passed the House without opposition. The Finance Committee reported the bill by a substantial majority. I hope we can give it a favorable vote.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Virginia yield for a question?

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I intend to oppose the bill and to move that it be recommitted; and a little later I shall detail to the Senate my reasons for doing so.

However, for the moment I should like to ask the Senator from Virginia whether he is at liberty to tell us the vote in the Finance Committee on the question of reporting the bill.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. The vote was 13 to 3.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. President, as soon as the distinguished minority leader [Mr. DIRKSEN] has made his statement on this measure, I shall seek recognition.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, House bill 2513, which has been reported favorably by the Committee on Finance, should be passed.

As explained in detail in the report filed by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Finance, the bill is intended to close a loophole which is permitting some imported goods to be sold in the United States without disclosure of their foreign origin.

Under our tariff laws, it is intended that the American consumer be advised of the foreign origin of imported goods. Without an accurate indication of the country of origin of such goods, the consumer can be misled into believing that the goods are either of domestic origin, or that they originated in some foreign country other than the actual country of origin. In some cases consumers have a preference for goods of foreign origin, and particularly for goods of a certain class originating in one country, rather than another. Irish linen, French perfumes, and Japanese silks are examples.

There are two major circumstances which result in imported goods reaching the American consumer without marks of origin. First, there are some classes of goods which are oftentimes repackaged by the U.S. importer. These are relatively small articles imported in large quantities for repackaging by the importer and distribution in commerce in this country in smaller packages. When these goods are repackaged, no marking of the foreign origin of the goods is placed on the new package. Various types of metal manufactures are so treated, including screws, nuts, rivets, washers, small handtools, electrical parts, and many other items. These come from such countries of origin as Japan, Germany, England, France, Belgium, and

even from countries located behind the Iron Curtain.

Fruits and vegetables from Central and South American countries are also frequently imported in large shipping containers. After they arrive in this country they are repackaged and sold in smaller packages which do not indicate their foreign origin.

The second class of articles to which the bill is directed are containers which are imported in large quantities for use by bottlers or packers of beverages and food. Until recently these containers, such as glass containers, had to have the name of the country of origin marked on the base of the container. In 1960, at the request of an importer of soft drink bottles made in Japan, the Bureau of Customs ruled that the mark of origin need not be placed on the glass containers themselves, so long as such marking was present on the large shipping containers in which the glass bottles were shipped from Japan to the United States.

Of course, these glass containers are unpacked by the importer and are used as containers for beverages of various kinds. Lacking any marking of origin at all on the bottle, the U.S. consumer would assume that these were of U.S. origin.

Mr. President, there are two basic faults present when foreign goods without any identification of origin move in commerce in the United States. The first fault is that the American consumer is deceived and misled into believing that the article is either made in this country or that it originates in a foreign country where that particular origin would be a matter of prestige. The second fault exists when the consumer, already deceived as to the actual origin of the article, becomes dissatisfied for one reason or another with the article itself, either because it is unserviceable or is not up to his expectations from the point of view of quality, and becomes dissatisfied with such products produced domestically or by the foreign country which the consumer mistakenly believes to be the true origin of the article in question.

Put rather simply, the initial deception results in a consumer's purchasing an article he would not otherwise purchase, and subsequently becoming so dissatisfied with the article that the consumer would not again purchase a similar article originating in the country where the consumer mistakenly believes his purchase was produced. This latter consequence is unfair not only to the consumer but to the domestic producers or the foreign producers who are mistakenly believed by the purchaser to have been the origin of the merchandise in question.

For most classes of goods brought into the United States this type of deception and unfair competition cannot exist because of the necessity for marks of origin. But with a growing number of classes of merchandise this deception and misunderstanding can come into being because of the repackaging exemption or other Customs rulings which deprive the consumer of this basic information.

Mr. President, I cannot imagine on what basis serious objections could be voiced to a bill such as H.R. 2513 which obviously has as its purpose fair play for the American consumer and American and foreign producers whose goods enjoy the good will of the American consumer. Nevertheless, we have come to expect that any legislation remotely connected with foreign trade draws almost automatically a phalanx of opposition from those offices in the executive department of the Government engaged in one aspect or another of foreign affairs—and this bill is no exception.

The State Department is opposed to the bill, and the position of the Commerce Department, while difficult to classify precisely, certainly does not amount to support of the bill. Finally, the Treasury Department has voiced its misgivings about the bill. The objections of these Departments, however, are so stereotyped, routine, and pro forma that I am confident a brief consideration of them will satisfy the Members of this body, as it did the overwhelming majority of the members of the Committee on Finance, that the legislation is meritorious and should be passed.

First, it is suggested by the State Department that the bill would be contrary to the foreign economic policy objectives of the United States. This would occur, according to the Department, because the necessity of marking goods to show foreign origin is asserted to be burdensome, so that a marking requirement would become a clog upon foreign trade.

The answer to this objection is twofold. The foreign economic policy of the United States is to be found in the statutes and international agreements of the United States now in effect dealing with foreign trade. The Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, has through the years imposed, and now imposes, a general requirement that imported goods be marked to show the country of origin. The bill, H.R. 2513, is not, therefore, concerned at this late date with formulating a new policy which catches our foreign trade partners by surprise, but rather in closing a loophole which has developed in our longstanding policy so that some imports do not enter the markets in this country with an unfair advantage over domestic products and other foreign products of the same class by masquerading as one or the other.

Furthermore, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the basic trade agreement defining the trade relations between this country and 49 other nations of the world, specifically recognizes at article IX that marks of origin may be required by all participating countries. In this connection I must point out that paragraph 2 of article IX of GATT acknowledges that due regard must be had "to the necessity of protecting consumers against fraudulent or misleading indications" of origin but requires the countries which are parties to the agreement to enforce their marking requirements so as to reduce difficulties and inconveniences to exporting countries to a minimum. The bill, H.R. 2513, complies with the spirit of article IX by a provision to be found on page 3,

lines 5 through 12, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to exempt articles from the necessity for marking when compliance with the marking requirements would necessitate such substantial changes in customary trade practices as to cause undue hardship, if the repackaging of such an article is not for the purpose of concealing its origin.

In view of these facts, Mr. President, there is no substance to the position of the executive departments that the bill would be contrary to our foreign economic policy.

As a second objection to the bill, the executive department, through the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury concerned with customs matters, advances the thought that it would be difficult for the Bureau of Customs to administer the bill. In explanation of this contention it was suggested that it would be necessary for the Bureau to follow each and every importation after its release from the customs until it had been sold in commerce. The Bureau of Customs does not like to follow goods after they are released from Customs custody.

But this argument is a strained or artificial one which ignores the realities of the situation. There are several laws of long standing in the United States administered by the Customs which require inquiries after imported goods have left Customs custody. Perhaps the best known example is the antidumping law. Theoretically every imported article brought into the United States is subject to investigation under the Antidumping Act. The Secretary of the Treasury is obliged to initiate an investigation, withhold appraisement of similar merchandise, and make certain findings whenever he has reason to believe that the imported goods are being sold in the United States at less than fair value. Under at least one of the definitions in that act, one of the benchmarks which the Secretary is to use in determining whether dumping is taking place is the price at which the imported goods are sold in the United States by the U.S. importer.

It would be possible to urge in connection with the Antidumping Act, as the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury urges in connection with this bill, that the burden of following each and every importation into commerce to ascertain the required information would make for impossibility of administration. But in the case of the Antidumping Act, as in the case of this bill H.R. 2513, a rational plan of administration would be to act on the basis of complaints. This is one of the principal ways in which articles are identified for investigation under the Antidumping Act. And when the Customs Service determines to initiate an investigation, it is assisted by Treasury agents who are available to the collectors at the various ports to visit the importer's place of business or other business houses which purchase articles from the importer in order to inquire into and ascertain facts pertinent to the law in question.

Furthermore, each and every importation brought into the United States is appropriately identified in a written doc-



An Act

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, namely:

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1964.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, \$44,152,500.

CONSTRUCTION

77 STAT. 96.
77 STAT. 97.

For acquisition and construction of buildings and appurtenant facilities, \$300,000, to remain available until expended.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such lands; an amount equivalent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for the purposes of this appropriation on lands administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction on lands other than those administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

43 USC 1181f.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys received,

48 Stat. 1270.
43 USC 315b,
315i.

48 Stat. 1275.
43 USC 315m.

3 CFR 1954-
1958 Comp.,
p. 424.

during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of said Act, and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order 10787, dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until expended.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF
CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

72 Stat. 906.

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, \$760,000, to remain available until expended.

77 STAT. 97.

77 STAT. 98.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

43 USC 1181f.

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase of seven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of one aircraft for replacement only; purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures; and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures made under the appropriation "Oregon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California land-grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund": *Provided further*, That appropriations herein made may be expended on a reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and (2) protection and leasing of lands and mineral resources for the State of Alaska.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations, including payment (in advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; \$89,235,250.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for management, development, improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by law; \$37,691,300.

REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

For payment to the revolving fund for loans, as authorized by section 10 of the Act of June 18, 1934, as amended (25 U.S.C. 470), 48 Stat. 986. \$2,000,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, major repair, and improvement of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering services by contract; \$58,300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations: *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$219,000 shall be available for assistance to the public school district for construction of additional classroom facilities at Ignacio, Colorado: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$450,000 shall be for assistance to the Newtown, North Dakota, Public School District Numbered 1, for construction of an addition to the Newtown Public School: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$370,000 shall be for assistance to the Grants, New Mexico, Municipal School District Numbered 3, Valencia County, New Mexico, for construction of an addition to the public high school serving the Pueblos of Laguna and Acoma.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, \$15,000,000, to 72 Stat. 906. remain available until expended.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field offices, \$4,265,000.

MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

For grants to the State of Wisconsin or the County or Town of Menominee for school district costs, as authorized by the Act of April 4, 1962 (76 Stat. 53), \$132,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred and seventy-five passenger motor vehicles (including sixty-eight for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year), of which two hundred and thirty-three shall be for replacement only, which may be used for the transportation of Indians; advance payments for service (including services which may extend beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts executed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3, 49 Stat. 1458.

77 STAT. 100.

25 USC 309,
309a.

1956 (70 Stat. 986), and legislation terminating Federal supervision over certain Indian tribes; and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty provisions.

TRIBAL FUNDS

In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assistance to Indian children attending public and private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission); purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, including mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and employment of a curator for the Osage Museum, who shall be appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal Council and without regard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary, except that tribal funds derived from appropriations in satisfaction of awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of Claims shall not be further appropriated until a report of the purposes for which the funds are to be used has been submitted to the Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and those purposes either have been approved by resolution of each of said committees or have not been disapproved by resolution of either of said committees within sixty calendar days from the date the report is submitted, not counting days on which either House is not in session because of an adjournment of more than three calendar days to a day certain: *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in the property being exempted from local taxation, except as provided for by the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 627).

Report to
congressional
committees.

Restriction.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For expenses necessary for the management and protection of the areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service, including protection of lands in process of condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail plans and working drawings) and archeological values in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin); \$27,124,000, including not to exceed \$650,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to law by the National Park Service, \$21,566,750, including not to exceed \$187,500 for travel and transportation of persons.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and improvement, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451), of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason of the use of funds for such purposes; the acquisition of water rights; and not to exceed \$5,300,000 for the acquisition of lands, interest therein, improvements, and related personal property; \$32,697,000, including not to exceed \$350,000 for travel and transportation of persons, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the condemnation of any land for Grand Teton National Park in the State of Wyoming. 37 Stat. 460; 54 Stat. 36.

CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, \$29,000,000, including not to exceed \$500,000 for travel and transportation of persons, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall be expended for planning or construction on the following: Fort Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, except minor roads and trails; Great Falls Park, Virginia; Daingerfield Island Marina, Virginia; and extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or in Prince Georges County, Maryland. 72 Stat. 906.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the National Park Service, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$2,136,750, including not to exceed \$103,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed one hundred and twenty passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred and fourteen shall be for replacement only, including not to exceed sixty-two for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year; and purchase of not to exceed one aircraft.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, \$1,900,000.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for the administration of Territories and for the departmental administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1431a(c)); salaries of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secretary, the Government Comptroller, and the members of their immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591, 73 Stat. 1095); compensation and mileage of members of the legislature in Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. secs. 1421d(e), 1431a(c), and 1572e); compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1431a(c)); grants to American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of governmental functions; and personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation of the houses of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa; \$13,000,000: *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein provided for are authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the administration of Territories may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For expenses necessary for the Department of the Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended (76 Stat. 171), including the expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and expense of the Judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grant to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental functions; \$15,000,000: *Provided*, That the revolving fund for loans to locally owned private trading enterprises shall continue to be available during the fiscal year 1964: *Provided further*, That all financial transactions of the Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*, That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out the provisions of article 6(2) of the Trusteeship Agreement approved by Congress: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of any law, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to receive, during the current fiscal year, from the Department of Agriculture for distribution on the same basis as domestic distribution in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States

without exchange of funds, such surplus food commodities as may be available pursuant to section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c) and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1431).

49 Stat. 774.
68 Stat. 458;
73 Stat. 250.

ALASKA RAILROAD

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue available until expended for the work authorized by law, including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit and development of industries or travel in the area served; and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U.S.C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund in excess of the salaries prescribed by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except the general manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for GS-17, and five officers at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for grade GS-16.

39 Stat. 750.

76 Stat. 843.
5 USC 1113.

MINERAL RESOURCES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its Territories and possessions, and other areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat. 427); classify lands as to mineral character and water and power resources; give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U.S.C. 715); and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; \$63,700,000, of which \$10,150,000 shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality.

5 USC 485 note.
43 USC 31.

49 Stat. 30.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall be available for purchase of not to exceed sixty-eight passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined that such procedures are in the public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging stations and observation wells; expenses of U.S. National Committee on Geology; and payment

of compensation and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Territories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and substitutes; \$29,404,000, including not to exceed \$700,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For expenses necessary for promotion of health and safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law, \$8,664,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,460,000, including not to exceed \$54,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed seventy-six passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements, purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF HELIUM PROPERTIES

The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to section 12(a) of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960 to carry out the provisions of the Act and contractual obligations thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain available without fiscal year limitation, \$6,000,000, in addition to amounts heretofore authorized to be borrowed.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the production and conservation of coal in the United States through research and development, as authorized by law (74 Stat. 337), \$5,075,000, to remain

available until expended, of which not to exceed \$325,000 shall be available for administration and supervision.

OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to provide a program for the discovery of the minerals reserves of the United States, its territories and possessions, by encouraging exploration for minerals, including administration of contracts entered into prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$850,000, including not to exceed \$234,000 for administrative and technical services, to remain available until expended.

65 Stat. 133.
50 USC app.
2093.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to discharge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$615,500.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commissioner, \$386,000.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products; collection, compilation, and publication of information concerning such resources; promotion of education and training of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions related thereto, as authorized by law; \$17,832,900.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes authorized by section 104(k) of that Act, \$300,000, which shall be available to purchase only those currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States.

72 Stat. 275.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required for the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$4,450,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

74 Stat. 212.
46 USC 1401-
1413.

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 12, 1960, Public Law 86-516, to assist in the construction of fishing vessels, \$750,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$653,000.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

58 Stat. 100.

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February 26, 1944, as amended (16 U.S.C. 631a-631q), there are appropriated amounts not to exceed \$2,468,000, to be derived from Pribilof Islands fund.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES LOAN FUND

During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$270,000 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administrative expenses.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); and maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; \$30,589,900.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$5,243,500.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

75 Stat. 813.

For an advance to the Migratory bird conservation account, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961 (16 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5), \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,359,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred and three passenger motor vehicles of which ninety-eight shall be for replacement only (including fifty-three for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the

current fiscal year); purchase of not to exceed three aircraft, for replacement only; not to exceed \$50,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417); 34 Stat. 690. rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958), authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for beneficial consumptive uses, to remain available until expended, \$10,000,000, of which not to exceed \$690,000 shall be available for administration and coordination during the current fiscal year. 75 Stat. 628.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For operation and maintenance of demonstration plants for the production of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, as authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1958a-1958g), \$1,850,000, of which not to exceed \$225,000 shall be available for administration. 72 Stat. 1706.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, \$4,000,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$142,000 may be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended. 5 USC 1001 note.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, and not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$3,858,400.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable Emergency reconstruction.

able causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

Forest or range
fires.

SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruction of vehicles, aircraft or other equipment in connection with their use for fire suppression purposes, such reimbursement to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time of receipt thereof.

Operation of
warehouses, etc.

SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and similar facilities, whenever consolidation of activities will contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30, 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686): *Provided*, That reimbursements for costs of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the time such reimbursements are received.

47 Stat. 417.

60 Stat. 810.

SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropriations Act, 1964 shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and in total amount not to exceed \$175,000; maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

68 Stat. 1114;

43 Stat. 175.

SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131 and D.C. Code 4-204).

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for forest protection and utilization, as follows:

Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the administration, improvement, development, and management of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal lands; \$147,312,000, of which \$5,000,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised

31 USC 665.

Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more than \$962,000 may be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519): *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for "Cooperative range improvements", pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation. 36 Stat. 962. 64 Stat. 85.

Forest research: For forest research at forest and range experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, as authorized by law; \$25,893,000.

State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and in forest management and processing, and for advising timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and others in the application of forest management principles and processing of forest products, as authorized by law; \$15,943,000.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION;

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relating to the construction and maintenance of forest development roads and trails, \$63,200,000, to remain available until expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be merged with and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That not less than the amount made available under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended under the provisions of such Act. 72 Stat. 906, 907. 37 Stat. 843.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST

For the acquisition of land in the Wasatch National Forest, Utah, in accordance with the Act of September 14, 1962 (76 Stat. 545-546), \$250,000, to remain available until expended.

SPECIAL ACTS

For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil erosion and mud damage originating within the exterior boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts, Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347), as amended, \$10,000; Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 866), as amended, \$20,000; Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1205), as amended, \$8,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 299), \$8,000; Cleveland National Forest in San Diego County, California, Act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 297-298), \$8,000; San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests in Riverside County, California, Act of June 15, 1938 (52 Stat. 699), \$8,000; Sequoia National Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 402), \$8,000; in all, \$70,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries of the national forests and/or for the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local government concerned. Restriction. 58 Stat. 227.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

64 Stat. 85. For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in accordance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as authorized by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

70 Stat. 207. For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

Passenger motor vehicles. Appropriations available to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to exceed one hundred and thirty-six passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred and twenty-six shall be for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed five of which three shall be for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U.S.C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), in an amount not to exceed \$25,000; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131); (d) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (5 U.S.C. 565a); (e) expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f) acquisition of land and interests therein for sites for administrative purposes and acquisition of such outstanding interests in lands administered by the Forest Service in the northeast Georgia land utilization project, pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

58 Stat. 742.
60 Stat. 810.
68 Stat. 1114.
58 Stat. 742.
36 Stat. 963.
70 Stat. 1034.

Except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

36 Stat. 962. Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries of an established national forest or purchase unit nor shall these lands be acquired without approval of the local government concerned.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

60 Stat. 810. For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$65,000.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and Committee meetings of the Commission either within or outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Commission, \$91,000. 36 Stat. 371.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed sixty-nine passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sections 301 (with respect to research conducted at facilities financed by this appropriation), 321, 322(d), 324, and 509 of the Public Health Service Act; \$58,960,750. 42 USC 2001 et seq. 58 Stat. 691. 42 USC 241, 248, 249, 251, 227.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For construction, major repair, improvement, and equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2004a); \$5,350,000, to remain available until expended. 73 Stat. 267.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Appropriations contained in this Act, available for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a). 60 Stat. 810.

Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131). 68 Stat. 1114.

Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or management of those functions or activities. Attendance at meetings.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$297,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for expenses of travel. 60 Stat. 1049.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131); \$650,000.

66 Stat. 781.
D. C. Code 1-
1001 note.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of title II of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 537), including payment in advance for membership in societies whose publications or services are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131); \$1,000,000.

40 USC 661-665.

68 Stat. 1114.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among the American Indians and the natives of lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, independently or in cooperation with State, educational, and scientific organizations in the United States, and the excavation and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; for the administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery; for the administration, construction, and maintenance of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for the maintenance and administration of a national air museum as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U.S.C. 77); for expenses of the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131), for other employees; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$13,124,000.

54 Stat. 724.
20 USC 79-79e.
60 Stat. 1097.
5 USC 133y-16
note.
60 Stat. 997.

REMODELING OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BUILDING

For an additional amount for necessary expenses of preparing plans and specifications for remodeling the Civil Service Commission Building to make it suitable to house certain art galleries of the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by the Act of March 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 68), including construction and not to exceed \$25,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$5,465,000.

60 Stat. 810.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

For necessary expenses of planning, construction, remodeling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the National Zoological Park, \$1,275,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such portion of this amount as may be necessary may be transferred to the District of Columbia (20 U.S.C. 81-84; 75 Stat. 779).

26 Stat. 78.

NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM

For necessary expenses of preparing plans and specifications for the construction of a suitable building for a National Air Museum for the use of the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by the Act of September 6, 1958 (20 U.S.C. 77b note), and not to exceed \$60,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$511,000.

72 Stat. 1794.

60 Stat. 810.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and uniforms, or allowances therefor for other employees as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131); purchase or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper; \$2,138,000.

20 USC 71.

53 Stat. 577.

60 Stat. 810.

68 Stat. 1114.

TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

For grants to the State of Alaska to assist in accomplishing an orderly transition from territorial status to statehood and to facilitate the assumption of responsibilities hitherto performed in Alaska by the Federal Government, and for expenses of providing Federal services or facilities in Alaska for an interim period, as authorized by law (73 Stat. 151), \$3,000,000.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended (72 Stat. 1769), \$100,000.

36 USC 749.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, RELATED AGENCIES

The per diem rate paid from appropriations made available under this title for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) or other law, shall not exceed \$75.

60 Stat. 810.

TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$186,000 shall be available for administrative expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1964 budget estimates for such expenses.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1964."

Approved July 26, 1963.

61 Stat. 594.
31 USC 849.

Short title.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 177 (Comm. on Appropriations), No. 551 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 181 (Comm. on Appropriations).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 109 (1963):

Apr. 2: Considered and passed House.

May 28: Considered and passed Senate, amended.

July 17: House agreed to conference report.

July 18: Senate agreed to conference report.

